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Japan Examines Bases; British Scuttle Cruiser; Pupils Canvass Future

The World's Day—At a Glance
Jan. 16, 1941

Far East: Japan Inspects Indo-China Bases

Hanoi, French Indo-China (AP)—Japanese vice Admiral Yorio Sawamoto began inspection of Japanese naval and military bases in Indo-China today. A similar inspection was made last week by the Japanese Vice Minister of War. The French, meanwhile, reported they had inflicted heavy losses on Thai (Siamese) forces in a clash near Pakse.

Batavia, Netherlands East Indies (AP)—No preferential economic treatment will be extended to Japan, according to H. J. van Mook, commercial minister extraordinary. A Japanese delegation is at present negotiating with The Netherlands Indies for new raw materials contracts.

Mediterranean: British Sink Own Damaged Cruiser

British cruiser Southampton, of 9,100 tons, was sunk by British naval forces while the vessel, badly damaged during the Jan. 10 attack on British naval units by German bombers, was being towed to port, the Admiralty announced today.

Aircraft carrier Illustrious, despite seven hours of attack by German bombers between Malta and Crete Jan. 10, was able to make port under its own steam for repairs. [Details: Page 6.]

Greek forces in Albania reported capturing fresh strategic points from the Italians. The location was not stated. [Details: Page 5.]

New England: Pupils Ask Post-War Plan

Springfield, Mass., high school pupils asked business leaders to outline what program business expects to follow after the defense boom is ended. [Page 11.]

Sinclair Weeks, Republican National Committeeman from Massachusetts, has been subpoenaed before a Federal grand jury in Washington. [Details: Page 11.]

Two of the Navy's giant, new battleships are to be named for New England States—Maine and New Hampshire. [Details: Page 11.]

Sharply censuring Secretary of Agriculture Claude Wickard, Judge Jennings Bailey of the Federal District Court in Washington held up a referendum of northeastern dairy farmers. [Details: Page 12.]

Threatened strike of Narragansett Electric Company employees was averted in Rhode Island by Federal, State and local intercession. [Details: Page 11.]

Massachusetts' famed 26th (Yankee) Division was inducted into the Army. [Details: Pages 1 and 11.]

In Washington: Browder Case in Supreme Court

The conviction of Earl Browder, 1940 Presidential nominee of the Communist Party, on a charge of wilfully using a passport obtained by false statements came before the Supreme Court today for argument.

Uniforms for new State Guard organizations must be "unmistakably different in appearance from uniforms of the Army, Navy, or Marine Corps," the War Department ruled.

A Congressional report showed that President Roosevelt sent the Senate 17,732 nominations during the year-long session ending Jan. 3—the largest number for any session since he has been in office. Of the total, 17,680 were confirmed, 11 were rejected, 8 withdrawn, and no action taken on 33.

A former commander of the Asiatic Squadron, Rear Admiral Harry E. Yarnell, was recalled to active duty for "missionary work" in attempting to enroll 200 engineering students in the Naval Reserve.

The House Foreign Affairs Committee, after hearing Secretaries Hull and Morgenthau yesterday, listened to and questioned Secretary Stimson on the lend-lease bill. [Details of Britain's financial position as presented by Mr. Morgenthau appear on Financial Page.]

Secretary Knox said the Navy was organizing shipyards to operate 72 hours a week.

President Roosevelt and Joseph P. Kennedy, who has submitted his resignation as Ambassador to Britain, conferred at the White House about a successor to Mr. Kennedy and about a speech the envoy will make Saturday.

Air and Sea: Britons, 16 to 60, for Fire Guards

Compulsory registration of all Britons between the ages of 16 and 60 for fire guard duty was ordered in Britain's most drastic call on civilians since war began. [Details: Page 5.]

British bombers carried out their fortieth assault on Germany's vital naval base at Wilhelmshaven during night-long raids which also found targets at Emden, Bremerhaven, and Flushing, the British Air Ministry announced. The German High Command acknowledged 20 fatalities and 35 persons injured in the raids. [Details: Page 5.]

London was bombed by Nazi airmen after a two-day lull, but British intercepter fighters drove the raiders off.

The French freighter Mendoza, attempting a fourth time to slip through the British blockade off Uruguay with food for France, was following the South American coastline within territorial waters, while a British armed merchantman paced the vessel just outside these waters.

London children under 14 years of age and likely to suffer from air attacks in or near the capital, were ordered evacuated by Malcolm MacDonald, Minister of Health.

Americas: Cuba 'Side by Side With U. S.'

Havana (AP)—The Cuban Cabinet, after a long night meeting spent studying the international situation, announced that "Cuba is side by side with the United States" and will give all possible co-operation to safeguard civilization and democracy.

Santiago, Chile (AP)—The Senate dealt another blow to the crumbling Popular Front today by adopting, 19 to 13, a bill to outlaw the the Communist Party. The measure now goes back to the Chamber for expected approval of minor Senate amendments, after which it will be sent to President Cerda for signature or veto.

In Europe: Cosgrave Seeks Data on Supplies

Dublin (AP)—William T. Cosgrave, opposition leader in the Dail, demanded that the Government define "the probable future situation" regarding essential supplies for Ireland and indicate the steps contemplated for their equitable distribution in the "event an acute shortage develops." Mr. Cosgrave, who was first President of the former Irish Free State, criticized the Government for not taking steps "at an early date" to protect gasoline dealers from the effects of a recent shortage.

In Libya: Action Centers 150 Miles From Tobruk

Fighting in Libya was reported mainly centering upon the oasis of Giarabub, key point in the desert 150 miles south of Tobruk. The oasis is being held by a detachment of Italians.

Dust storms delayed operations around Tobruk, which has been invested for about a week. The British forces were reported not to have begun heavy bombardment.

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26th Division Becomes Part Of U. S. Army

Major General Eckfeldt and 18 staff officers of National Guard inducted into service.

They're in the Army now!

Beginning at 9 o'clock this morning, when Maj. Gen. Roger W. Eckfeldt and 18 staff officers were inducted at brief and informal ceremonies at Division Headquarters, the 26th Division of Massachusetts National Guard, comprising more than 9,000 men, became an integral part of Uncle Sam's Army.

Induction of the division staff was conducted by a board from First Corps Headquarters at the Boston Army Base, headed by Col. Lloyd A. Kafauver, Chief Medical Officer, and brings into Federal service 12 veterans who served with the United States Army overseas during the World War. Gov. Leverett Saltonstall bid farewell to the new soldiers at the Commonwealth Avenue Armory.

World War Veterans

In addition to General Eckfeldt other members of the Division General Staff who are veterans of the last war are: Lieut. Col. George L. Goodridge, Chief of Staff, and his assistants, Lieut. Col. Charles H. Moore, Lieut. Col. Earle W. Lancaster, Lieut. Col. Wallace A. Choquette, Lieut. Col. William H. Hennessey.

Commenting this morning on the new status of his Division, General Eckfeldt said:

"The 26th Division is glad to respond to the order of the President for duty as a component to the Army of the United States. We know the year of training will be beneficial to all and no matter what the Division is called upon to do in the future, I am confident it will acquit itself with credit to the old Yankee Division and the Commonwealth of Massachusetts."

At Cadet Armory

Following induction of the staff officers shortly after 9 o'clock, the induction board went to the Cadet Armory where members of the National Guard medical outfits were inducted. These men will comprise the 10 induction boards which, during the next few days, will tour the State inducting enlisted men at the 52 National Guard Armories.

Induction ceremonies consist mainly of a thorough physical examination similar to those given draftees under the Selective Service Act. It is expected, however, that there will be few rejections.

Troop Movement

First troop movement to Camp Edwards, where the 26th will be stationed, comes Saturday when the 101st Quartermasters Regiment traveling by truck moves into camp.

The entire 26th Division, with the exception of a tank company commanded by Capt. Harold J. Smith, is scheduled to spend its year in training within Massachusetts borders. The tank unit will leave Feb. 3 for Fort Meade, Md., there to form, with two other National Guard tank companies, the 191st Tank Battalion.

Pictures on induction of 26th Division, National Guard: Page 11.

Presenting Case for Full U. S. Aid to Britain

International; © Harris & Ewing

Hearings Open on the Lend-Lease Bill

Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, was the first witness before the House Foreign Affairs Committee hearings on the lend-lease bill. Mr. Hull is seated at the left center facing the Committee. Members of the Committee, left to right, are: Representatives Thad F. Wasielewski (D) of Wisconsin; Noble J. Gregory (D) of Kentucky; Wirt Courtney (D) of Tennessee; W. O. Burgin (D) of North Carolina; Laurence F. Arnold (D) of Illinois; Pete Jarman (D) of Alabama; James A. Shanley (D) of Connecticut; James P. Richards (D) of South Carolina; Luther A. Johnson (D) of Texas; Chairman Sol Bloom (D) of New York; Hamilton Fish (R) of New York; Charles A. Eaton (R) of New Jersey; George H. Tinkham (R) of Massachusetts, and Edith N. Rogers (R) of Massachusetts. Inset is Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of War, who was also a witness.

British View: Italian Collapse Near; Italian Claim: Axis Ties Stronger

By J. Emlyn Williams
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Jan. 16—Reichsführer Hitler is clearly perturbed by the possibility that Italy may collapse and make a separate peace.

Apart from the heavy attack on British naval units in the central Mediterranean by German bombers Jan. 10, the presence of German military technicians in Trieste at the head of the Adriatic, and possibly some German infantry in Central Italy, are primarily a warning to Premier Mussolini and the Fascist Party. They appear to be intended less for their immediate effects than to be on hand to do whatever circumstances may demand.

There is no evidence here that large numbers of Germans are already in Sicily—only small numbers of picked troops in key positions.

"Specialists" on Hand

In fact probably the majority of Germans in Italy today closely resemble the "specialists" in Spain during the Civil War.

If true to the policy he has followed in such matters before, Herr Hitler is more likely to concentrate the majority of his troops within his own territory, but in such strategical positions as to enable him to prepare for a number of eventualities—especially to be ready to strike in a number of directions when necessary.

For example, the large concentrations of troops in Austria—which have been reliably reported for some time—will serve a threefold purpose: namely, to prevent disturbances among the Austrian population, which is still uneasy under the Nazi yoke; secondly, as a threat to Yugoslavia and, thirdly, to be within easy striking distance of Italy.

Italian discontent worries Herr Hitler because it might not only mean that his forces are not free to concentrate upon Britain, as the only target, but also because Germany might be exposed again to

Continued on Page 5, Column 2

Rome Diplomacy Increases in Tempo

Italian diplomatic activity was intensified as reports of Rome's difficult position were combined with German military efforts to reinforce its Axis partner.

United States Ambassador William Phillips took up his duties in Rome after a brief ceremony marking his return. In Washington, the Apostolic delegate to the United States made the first visit to the White House in a year.

By Saville R. Davis
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, Jan. 16—Technical collaboration between the Fascist leadership in Italy and the German Government is expected to increase in the next few weeks as Germany attempts to bolster the southern end of the Axis against its recent military setbacks.

This is the conclusion of a substantial group of neutral diplomats and observers here. They include Americans, Swiss, Central Europeans, and Scandinavians who speak from an impartial point of view as well as an intimate acquaintance with the Italian scene.

None of them believes that the Italian regime could be induced to cool its allegiance to the Axis within a "predictable period" of the next three to six months.

The following reasons are variously advanced in support of this conclusion:

The determined assault by land-based German Stukas on a British convoy in the Sicilian Channel is considered to mark the open-

Continued on Page 4, Column 7

Stimson Upholds Aid to Britain As Defense for U. S.

War Secretary tells House Committee Empire's fleet stands as first bulwark against the spread of conquest to New World—Defends full authority for President in crisis.

By Richard L. Strout
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16—Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of War and former Republican Secretary of State under Herbert Hoover, today repeated in effect the grim warning of Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, and Henry Morgenthau, Secretary of the Treasury, yesterday, that the law of survival is superseding the law of neutrality, and that Britain is now the first line of American defense against the sweep of totalitarian world conquest.

Specifically, Mr. Stimson upheld the program of the pending lend-lease bill with special attention to the authority granted the president, as Commander-in-Chief, to authorize "the transfer, sale, lease, or other disposition of defense articles on such terms as he deems satisfactory."

This proposal has been attacked particularly by Republicans as giving the President too great power, but Mr. Stimson, speaking with the authority of a former head of the American State Department under Mr. Hoover, emphatically recommended it today.

He objected to writing into the lend-lease bill any prohibition against releasing American warships to Britain or any other nation because he said he could "foresee conditions which might make it desirable that the navy be "transferred."

Authority Needed

"If we wish to proceed now in a prompt and effective manner," he said, "it is essential in my judgment that the Congress provide now in one bill specific and clear authority to transfer all kinds of military equipment, limited only to the determination by the Commander-in-Chief of the considerations necessary for our own defense."

Mr. Stimson made his comment even as his former superior, Herbert Hoover, was issuing a letter to Chairman Sol Bloom of the House Committee, urging him to define at once the specific powers to be granted Mr. Roosevelt under the aid-to-Britain measure.

Mr. Stimson denied that the bill is a "radical departure from existing legislation." He argued that the President may now already do "for American republics many of the things that are proposed to be authorized in this act for all democracies whose defense is important to us." He added emphatically:

"I think it is manifest that today the defense of Great Britain is of at least as great concern to the United States as, say, the defense of Paraguay."

Cites Stand by Fish

Mr. Stimson dryly interjected that isolationist Representative Hamilton Fish (R) of New York had voted for the power to give such aid to Latin America.

Summarizing the measure, he said he felt the bill is a "forthright and clear grant of power which will enable the President to place in operation the best and simplest plan to carry out a national policy many times stated and indorsed."

He added that it cares not only for American needs but for those countries "whose defense is a matter of vital importance to us" while leaving in American hands the power to allocate war supplies when completed to the best advantage.

More Critical Than 1917

With the British fleet now "alone" standing between the United States and European dictator states, Mr. Stimson warned that the present situation is "more critical than 1917."

It was significant that as Mr. Stimson concluded his prepared statement the Democrats waived questioning. It was Mr. Fish on the Republican side who took it up. He asked the same question put to Mr. Morgenthau yesterday whether the bill authorized the President to "give away" the United States fleet, in whole or part. The question turned to War Department supplies, and Mr. Fish asked if American bomb sights had been given to the British.

Stimson Answers

Rising in his place, Mr. Stimson answered warmly:

"I wish to state I do not care to make myself a voluntary channel to convey this information to Mr. Hitler." He went on to invite members of Congress to call on him for information which he said would be given in the fullest form.

A clash occurred between Mr. Fish and Chairman Bloom over the former's demand that Mr. Stimson be called back in executive session for confidential testimony. Mr. Bloom said no such hearing would be called unless all members agreed to keep such information secret. He disclosed that a member of the Committee had declared that he

Continued on Page 8, Column 2

Stimson and lend-lease critics duel over invasion peril: Page 7.

Hoover Urges Curb in Bill To Aid Britain

NEW YORK, Jan. 16 (AP)—Former President Hoover called today on the House Foreign Affairs Committee to draft immediately into the proposed aid-to-Britain bill positive definitions of the powers to be given President Roosevelt.

In a letter to Committee Chairman Sol Bloom (D) of New York, who said Jan. 14 that the Committee would be glad to hear all opponents and supporters of the measure, Mr. Hoover said:

"There is unfortunately growing up in the country a bitterness of discussion which, it seems to me in the interest of national unity, could be allayed by the Committee This division lies largely in the interpretations and implications in respect to the powers proposed to be conferred in this bill and its meaning."

Mr. Hoover, asserting that he favored extending "every practicable aid, short of war, to Britain" but that he did "not approve of our joining in the war," listed several points on which the controversy centered.

Some Possibilities Cited

"For example," he wrote, "citizens of high patriotic thought and experience, who desire to support the President, believe that under the bill and even without any supplemental action by the Congress: "That battleships and other

Continued on Page 7, Column 5

New National Drive Is Begun On Liquor Near Army Camps

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16 — A campaign against vice and alcoholic beverages, reported on the increase in communities adjacent to army camps and defense factories, was launched here this week by the National Temperance and Prohibition Council.

Its initiation coincided with the annual speech of Senator Morris Sheppard (D) of Texas, marking the anniversary of ratification of the Prohibition Amendment. "An alcohol-drinking democracy cannot develop the maximum strength for national defense," warned the "Father of Prohibition," who condemned beverage alcohol as "a threat to health, happiness and prosperity of our citizenship."

Present at the meeting were numerous men and women instrumental in enacting the Prohibition Amendment that stemmed 21 years ago from the World War, but they did not propose its reenactment, at least at this stage of the emergency.

Noting the recent appeal of Gen. George C. Marshall, Chief of Staff of the U. S. Army, for control of liquor-selling and activities of "persons of questionable reputation" adjacent to army camps, the Council passed a resolution saying they "deprecate the conditions developing around the military camps with respect to vice and alcoholic beverages, and pledge co-operation to aid in the creation of a better environment and establishment of more adequate recreation facilities in the vicinity of military and naval posts."

The group voted to appoint a committee "to consult with representatives of the executive and legislative, military and naval branches of the Government, and to co-operate with other social agencies with the view of developing an adequate, unified, co-ordinated program of action in the interest of the public welfare, and to co-operate in all practical ways in securing such legislative and administrative action as changing conditions require."

It also called upon state legislatures "to consider carefully the subject of liquor and vice as it relates to the present welfare," and urged them "to adopt such legislative enactments as will reduce temperance and vice."

Attributing much of the trouble around defense centers to a general laxness in enforcement of Federal liquor laws since repeal of prohibition, the Council called upon Congress to "enact into law the recommendations repeatedly made by the administrative agencies of the Federal Government."

These include:

Prohibition of advertising of alcoholic beverages over the radio.

Adequate legislation for protection of the States against importation of liquor for delivery or use in violation of state law as guaranteed by the Twenty-first Amendment.

Requiring the brewing industry to obtain the same basic permit to engage in interstate commerce and subjecting it to the same penalties as now apply to distillers engaged in similar transactions.

To these the Council added its own recommendation for a federal law prohibiting all interstate advertising of alcoholic beverages.

Intimate Message from Washington

Hull, a Plain-Spoken Man From the Hills, Makes It Plain That — in the Vernacular — Neutrality "Goes Out of the Window"

By the Washington Bureau of The Christian Science Monitor

It is better to come right out and say it, actually to use the words and not keep skirting around them:

The United States is abandoning neutrality. Faced with a "tidal wave of conquest" by the Axis powers which ignore all neutrality, the United States is now openly, factually, and formally abandoning neutrality in self-defense. The United States has never been neutral in intent or in act; with the passing of the lend-lease bill it will no longer be neutral in law.

Secretary Hull, a plain-spoken man if ever there was one—and there is one—made no effort to say otherwise in his testimony before the House Foreign Affairs Committee.

The controlling fact is that the lend-lease bill makes it the official policy of the United States to provide aid for one side in the war—the nations resisting aggression—and to deny similar aid to the other side—the nations committing aggression, the nations described by the Secretary as seeking "unlimited conquest." All this is abandoning neutrality.

The nations which will get this aid from the American "arsenal of democracy" are not named in the bill. They are not in doubt. The nations which will be refused this aid are not named in the bill. They are not in doubt. These last were named by Secretary Hull in his testimony. They are Germany, Italy and Japan, spelled A-X-I-S.

Now putting to one side any fancy phrases from the international lawyers, the practical, layman's criterion of neutrality is whether a nation by intention, by act and by law sets out to assist one side in a conflict and withhold that assistance from the other. Since the beginning of the war the American people, by intention and by act, have done just that.

Real Intent of Act

To help Britain and its allies, and to hamper Germany and its allies, was the frank purpose behind the revisions to the so-called Neutrality Act passed by Congress in November, 1939. More accurately, this legislation should be called a "keep-out-of-war" act rather than a neutrality law and the amendments to the act helped Britain because they enabled the United States to sell arms to both sides and they hampered Germany. While offering arms to both sides, these armaments could be obtained only by Britain which controlled the seas. This gave effect to the intention of the American people. It retained the form of neutrality.

Now the lend-lease bill eliminates even the form of neutrality and it is interesting to trace briefly the major decisions which have led to this step:

On April 29, 1937, Congress decided that if war should ever break out for any reason in any part of the world, the American policy would be: "A plague o' both your houses." It said we won't sell arms to either side, we won't carry anybody's arms on American ships to either side, we won't let ourselves get an economic stake in either side.

On Sept. 5, 1939, the President proclaimed American neutrality under international law and under the foregoing act, put its provisions into effect after having that week-end broadcast a message to the nation in which he said he knew quite well the American people were not going to be neutral in thought.

On Oct. 27, 1939 Congress reversed the main direction of the 1937 Neutrality Law. It decided to sell arms to both sides because it knew that, with Britain controlling the sea, Germany couldn't come and get them. It had the legal right to come and get them. That kept the form of neutrality.

On Jan. 10, 1941 the Administration introduced in both Houses of Congress a measure to provide arms under special terms to "any country whose defense the President deems vital to the defense of the United States." Secretary Hull stated in behalf of the Government that every barrier which the United States could throw in the way of Germany, Italy and Japan was vital to the defense of the United States. The President will implement the legislation in a way to aid one side and not aid the other.

Little Actual Neutrality

Thus the transition from technical neutrality to technical unneutrality. There has been very little, if any actual neutrality at any time.

Now in fact neutral rights simply compass that residue of rights which in time of war non-belligerent nations assert, and belligerent nations concede. As Secretary Hull pointed out, Germany, Italy and Japan have repudiated the whole range of rights of many neutral nations and thus the United States cannot be said to violate, with respect to these nations, rights to which they have refused to be a party.

For this reason Secretary Hull said in answer to the question:

"Have we abandoned all neutrality?"

"We have been unable to uphold international law by agreement and the law of self-preservation has begun to assert itself."

It seems fantastic to hear it suggested that the United States is violating the Hague Neutrality convention by planning to repair British vessels in American shipyards. Secretary Hull points out, of course, that German protests have no standing since Germany is not a party to the Hague Convention.

But an even more fundamental answer is that the United States is not going to violate any neutrality convention because it will no longer be a neutral; it will be a non-belligerent ally of the nations resisting aggression determined to keep from having to fight a war in the Western Hemisphere by helping Britain win the war in Europe.

Roscoe Drummond

Increasing Faith in God Called U. S. Duty to Youth

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16—The strengthening of "faith in God"—particularly the faith of America's young manhood—is imperative at this moment if the United States is successfully to meet "a religious crisis unparalleled in its history," Dr. Rufus W. Weaver, speaking in behalf of the General Committee of Army and Navy Chaplains, told President Roosevelt today.

To mobilize and bring to bear in the most effective ways the spiritual forces of the nation upon the young men called to duty, Dr. Weaver urged the President to set up immediately a National Commission on the Spiritual Life of American Service Men.

Urgent Religious Problem

He recommended that the Commission be headed by the President himself who, while carefully guarding the principle of the separation of church and state, should summon all faiths to join in the solution of America's must urgent religious problem.

"So critical is the situation," Dr. Weaver warned, "that a co-ordination of governmental and non-governmental group interests, never before contemplated, becomes a logical necessity.

"This calls for a master plan, in which there shall be a linking of governmental authority and the voluntary co-operation of the religious forces, so that together they may work toward a common end, namely, the preservation and the strengthening of faith in God on the part of all young men engaged in the service of their country.

"If our civilization is to be saved, the religious faith of America's young manhood must be preserved."

Religious Dial

Speaking from his own wide and intimate experience with the spiritual, moral, and social problems which arise under war-emergency conditions and with the approval of the other members of the General Committee on Army and Navy Chaplains, Dr. Weaver reports that "the greatest religious dislocation in the history of America is in process."

He outlines the problem in these terms:

"There are approximately 21,000,000 young men in this country between the ages of eighteen and thirty-five. One half of these have been or will during the coming five years be uprooted from their normal civilian relations and transferred to areas of service under the control of the Government.

"Two million underprivileged youth between eighteen and twenty-one have within the last few years received training in the CCC camps. It is probable that two million more will be enrolled between now and 1945. Five million young men within the next five years will be called into service for at least one year of intensified military training.

"In addition to the above groups, between two and three million young men will leave their home communities to work in plants engaged in the manufacture of arms and other equipment essential to national defense. The total equals at least one-half of America's young manhood. This social dislocation creates a religious crisis unparalleled in American history. Thoughtful men are convinced that unless this crisis be successfully met, the consequences will affect organized religion in ways which will prove to be most disastrous."

Government's Recognition

Dr. Weaver believes that the Government is today recognizing as never before the necessity for the preservation of the spiritual life of the men called into service and he emphasizes that the responsibility of the Chaplains has been raised to the nth degree by the Selective Service Act and by the Government imposing upon the ranking Chaplain of each camp unit the determination of the number and the type of religious and other services that civilian ministers and lay workers may perform within the camp area.

"Though he wears the uniform, the Chaplain is first and foremost a servant of God," he said in explaining the high conception of their work which the Chaplains must have.

"He is wrongly charged when it is declared that he is a part of the war machine, for he does not possess the right to command and cannot participate in combat action. Many are his ministries, but the chiefest of them is to strengthen in God the hand of every soldier he serves. The Chaplain, faithful to his high obligation, is within his area of service surpassed by no other officer of the Army."

The broad policy of the government toward civilian religious organizations and the ways in which civilian ministers may cooperate are outlined in Dr. Weaver's statement. There is one Chaplain to every 12,000 men.

Official Organization

"The War Department, the Navy Department, the Civilian Conservation Corps administration recognize officially," he said, "three faiths—Jewish, Roman Catholic, and Protestant. The official agency of Judaism is the Jewish Welfare Board, represented by Dr. David de Sola Pool; the Roman Catholic Vicariate, represented by Bishop Francis O'Hara, and the General Committee on Army and Navy Chaplains, composed of committees appointed by 30 leading Protestant bodies, represented by Dr. Paul D. Moody. The training program has greatly increased the functions, the activities and the responsibilities of these three representative religious bodies.

"A communication, signed by Gen. George C. Marshall, Chief of Staff, dated Jan. 8, 1941, announces the policy that will be followed by the Chaplains in their relation to pastors and workers, living near the camp unit; Chaplains are encouraged to invite accredited clergymen from near-by communities to assist in religious and welfare activities at Army stations. We are anxious to establish the closest possible contact between civilian and military religious representatives.

Effective Co-operation

"This statement of policy opens the door for effective co-operation between the near-by churches and Chaplains; it allays the anxieties and silences the criticisms of those who read into the authority given to the senior Chaplain the right to exclude all civilian ministers from conducting religious services within the camp area."

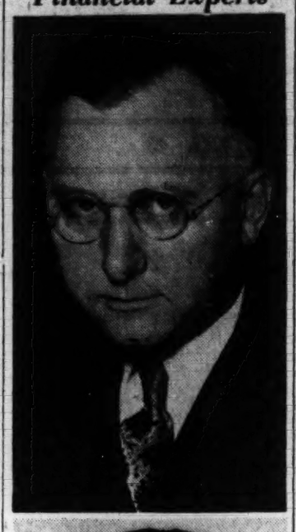
It is Dr. Weaver's appeal that all religious bodies realize that particularly at this critical time they have an unchallenged equity in the young manhood of the United States.

"The churches have trained many, many thousands of them for future Christian leadership," he pointed out. "Denominational statesmen are deeply concerned as they contemplate the impact of military life and governmental restraints upon one-half of the young men, who when they return to their homes, will become powerful if not controlling factors, in determining the standards of morality and the quality of Christian living for their generation. The pastors look to the Chaplains as the ministers whom they will hold primarily responsible, if their trained, consecrated and enthusiastic young men return to civil life, shipwrecked in faith and morals.

"All these and other elements and factors that enter into the existing location of young American manhood convince the interested and thoughtful observer that we are facing the most serious religious crisis ever known in this country."

It is to help meet the "most serious religious crises ever known in this country" that Dr. Weaver and his Committee is appealing to President Roosevelt to take quick action to bring into being a National Commission on the Spiritual Life of American Service Men and unite all faiths behind its purpose.

Financial Experts



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Harold D. Smith
Director of the Federal Budget, and

Mrs. Smith
Who also directs a budget—her husband's.

Smith Holds Nation's Purse But Mrs. Smith Holds Smith's

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16 (AP)—President Roosevelt and nearly everyone else in official Washington looks to Harold D. Smith for budget advice—but not Mrs. Smith.

Mr. Smith, a onetime Kansas farm boy, is Director of the Federal Budget and has just turned out a $17,000,000,000 job for the President. It will go to Congress Wednesday.

But when asked about his personal budget, he referred interviewers to Mrs. Smith. She's from Kansas, too, and not only runs the family budget but even writes the checks. Her husband said he couldn't remember signing one for years. Furthermore, he had no complaints to make.

After getting degrees from the University of Kansas and the University of Michigan, Mr. Smith taught at the latter, then was Budget Director for the Michigan State government between 1937 and 1939.

He's been budgeting the Federal Government since 1939. When the deficits look too big and the appropriation-seekers get too hungry, he goes home and carves wood or builds furniture.

This summer, while his office was rocked with one $1,000,000,000 defense appropriation after another, he relaxed by helping his 11-year-old son, Lawrence Byron Smith, build a boat.

Mr. Smith has shied from the public spotlight. He has too many secrets to keep to make public appearances.

Glass Urges Placing Limit On Spending to Aid Britain

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16 (AP)—Senator Carter Glass (D) of Virginia, Appropriations Committee Chairman and strong supporter of President Roosevelt's foreign policy, today advocated amending the "lend-lease" bill to fix some liberal but definite limit on expenditures for the aid of Great Britain and other "democracies."

The Virginian's suggestion was one of many advanced in congressional circles as House hearings progressed on the legislation.

Senator Glass declared that Congress should get estimates from experts on the likely cost of the aid-to-democracies program, then fix a liberal limitation on the funds to be made available later.

Senator Burton K. Wheeler (D) of Montana, a leader in the fight against the measure, meanwhile kept up his running fire of criticism, telling newspapermen yesterday that highly placed officials in the Administration are "thinking in terms of war in April." He contends that the danger of war is the major issue connected with the bill.

Senator Wheeler asserted that recent speeches by the President were "intended to influence the public mind and frighten the people into believing that this country is in immediate danger of attack, and that we thus must give totalitarian powers to the President and accept a war program at this session of Congress."

Senator Hiram Johnson (R) of California announced he would express his opposition to the lend-lease bill in a nationally broadcast speech within the next week or two.

Without mentioning any names, Senator Claude Pepper (D) of Florida, an all-the-way supporter of the President's foreign policy, declared that those "who are trying to hamstring that program are really the ones who are leading this country into war."

"If they should succeed finally in blocking the program," Senator Pepper said, "the only decision our people will have is whether England shall fall or whether we, by direct action, shall save her."

Saying he had read reports that Japan was receiving American war materials, and that Germany was getting American materials via Russia, the Florida Senator declared such actions "tend to defeat our program and should be stopped."

Senator Josh Lee (D) of Oklahoma, appealing for speedy passage of the lend-lease bill, said that "the present emergency is as serious as war itself" and that "time will not allow us to take the slow democratic processes which we follow under normal conditions."

"If American aid to England is to count, we must give the President power to act without delay," Senator Lee said in an NBC radio address. "Hitler's Blitzkrieg conquered Holland, Belgium, Luxembourg and France in less time than it took the United States Congress to pass a military training law.

"It is obvious that we must locate the power to act in the hands of the President. We must trust Roosevelt just as England is trusting Churchill."

Fear Fascist State

NEW YORK, Jan. 16 (AP)—Six national officers of the Congress of Industrial Organizations National Maritime Union today described the pending "lend-lease" bill as a measure which would "plunge this country into war and establish a Fascist state here far worse than that which exists in any European country today."

In telegrams to the Senate Foreign Relations Committee and the House Foreign Affairs Committee, they asked that the bill be defeated.

Lindbergh Denies Link

NEW YORK, Jan. 16 (AP)—Col. Charles A. Lindbergh said today that while he had "attempted to co-operate with all American organizations opposed to our entering the war in Europe" he had no connection with the No Foreign War Committee.

His statement, telegraphed to the Associated Press from Huntington, Long Island, follows:

"I wish to state that while I have attempted to co-operate with all American organizations opposed to our entering the war in Europe, I have no connection with the No Foreign War Committee. Shortly after the No Foreign War campaign was launched in Washington, I agreed to speak at an opening meeting in St. Louis providing certain conditions were met. These conditions were not met, and since that time the No Foreign War campaign has undergone reorganization.

"I attended a number of conferences when its successor, the No Foreign War Committee, was being formed, but found myself unable to support the methods and policies adopted by the new organization. I have at no time been a member of the committee, nor have I contributed to its financial support. My belief that it would be disastrous for this country to enter the war remains unchanged, and I intend to continue the stand I have taken against our participation."

Hahn Declines

CEDAR RAPIDS, Iowa, Jan. 16 (AP)—Mayor Frank Hahn said last night he has declining an appointment to the Board of Directors of the No Foreign War Committee "since I cannot take an active part in the work." He was one of four incorporators of the Committee.

In New York, Verne Marshall, Committee Chairman, listed Mayor Hahn on a directorate of 10 persons.

Mayor Hahn said in a statement that although he believed the No Foreign War Committee to be "sound in all respects," he favored "all aid to Britain short of war."

Kelland Issues Denial

PHOENIX, Ariz., Jan. 16 (AP)—Clarence Budington Kelland, the author, said he was neither a member nor a director of the No Foreign War Committee.

Verne Marshall had listed Mr. Kelland on a directorate of 10 persons.

'Co-ops' Urged for Canada

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—Extension and efficient management of co-operative enterprises would be one method of strengthening democracy, according to Agnes C. Macphail, a member of the Canadian House of Commons and an authority on the co-operative movement in Canada.

Pointing to the success of co-operative movements in Denmark, Sweden and even parts of Canada, notably Nova Scotia, Miss Macphail told the women's section of the League of Nations Society here recently that these enterprises develop in the individual a sense of responsibility to the community, and tend to make him forsake selfish interests.

Adoption of co-operatives in this nation could be traced directly to the rousing of the people by democratic education, folk schools, study groups, mass meetings and the stirring power of neighborhood meetings, she said.

After tracing the evolution of production from pioneer days when food, fuel and clothing were produced in the home to the modern machine age, Miss Macphail said that, while we cannot go back to the earlier and simpler age, somehow we must reclaim for the people control over their economic life. Co-operative enterprises are one way of doing this, she said, adding that co-operatives need to be accompanied by strong trade unions of the whole industrial population and powerful farmers' movements, and also by representatives of these classes in governments, bringing about an increased amount of public ownership.

Women Voters See Victory In Aid to Britain

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16 — The National League of Women Voters today announced active support of the lend-lease bill. Their President, Miss Marguerite M. Wells, described it as a "bold experiment to bring pressure in war situations without recourse to war."

In a letter to the League's state presidents, Miss Wells said:

"The act to promote the defense of the United States is of such far-reaching implications that it cannot be operated without sacrifice, public and private, present and future, comparable to the sacrifices demanded by war itself. Yet it is not an act providing for war. On the contrary it is a substitute for war.

"Such a substitute the League of Women Voters has long sought. It comes in a way we had never envisaged. It comes too late to prevent wars elsewhere, but not too late to halt their spread. It comes as an experiment to be made by one country alone; it is not multilateral but unilateral. It is a bold experiment, but it is not war and the great powers it confers upon the President leave him free to carry out his repeated pledge not to take this country into war.

"If successful, if it saves free nations from the attacks of violators of law and order and does this without participating in war, it will be the first and only demonstration on a grand scale of bringing pressure in war situations without recourse to war. It is an experiment that fits our traditions, our history, our genius, and our uniquely favorable geographical situation.

"It is an experiment no other country by itself could make. If we go to war in spite of it, it will have failed. If without going to war we can help prevent conquest of the world by agressors, a practical demonstration will have been made of renunciation of war as an instrument of national policy. Once more as in 1789, when we made the ideal of democracy a reality, our country will have set a light for the feet of men."

Mexican Worker Bids Farewell to the Siesta

MEXICO, D. F. (AP)—That treasured privilege of Mexican Government workers, the siesta, is no more. The Ministry of Interior ruled that all public offices must remain open through the day, with no locking up to go home for a nap.

By way of consolation it eliminated night office hours in order to conserve electricity.

Status in Draft to be Lost If Airplane Builders Strike

By the Associated Press

Workers talking of a walkout at a California plant making aircraft for the Government were confronted today with a ruling that if they struck they would lose their work-deferred status in the draft.

From State draft headquarters went out word that in event the strike is called, at the Ryan Aeronautical Company in San Diego, workers now in a deferred class because of the nature of their jobs would be subject to reclassification.

Federal Conciliator Harry C. Malcolm said both sides in the dispute were adamant, deadlocked 5½ cents apart on what the minimum hourly wage should be.

Eaton Plants Reopened

Four plants of the Eaton Manufacturing Company, closed for two days by sympathy strikes called by the United Automobile Workers (C. I. O.), reopened today, but the interunion dispute which occasioned the walkout still appeared unsolved.

At the Saginaw, Mich., plant, scene of the original dispute, leaders of the United Automobile Workers (A. F. of L.) said they had "not been consulted" on the settlement demanded by James F. Dewey, Federal Conciliator, in the interest of national defense.

Gerry Aldred, International Secretary of the U. A. W.-A. F. of L., said his union "certainly will have to be the party which decides who goes back to work" at the Saginaw plant.

Of the five Eaton plants, that at Saginaw is the only one operating under a contract with the A. F. of L. Union. Sympathy strikes in the other plants, under contract with the C. I. O. union, were called when the U. A. W.-C. I. O. charged the Company with failing to live up to a rehiring agreement which followed an earlier walkout at Saginaw.

The original strike issue involved the rival A. F. of L.-United Automobile Workers' contract at the Saginaw plant, which the U. A. W.-C. I. O. challenged with a declaration that its membership included a majority of the workers.

A. F. of L. Not Affected

Mr. Dewey said the strike settlement "does not involve the A. F. of L. contract, nor does it interfere with the status of the A. F. of L."

[The National Labor Relations Board is currently hearing arguments on the U. A. W.-C. I. O.'s petition for an employee election at Saginaw.]

"The company," Mr. Dewey said, " has agreed with Gov. Murray D. van Wagoner and myself, as representing the Defense Commission, on a method by which the employees at Saginaw will be returned to work."

Details of the agreement were not revealed, but sources close to the company management at Cleveland said the rehired strikers would be given the status of new employees, with questions on individuals to be decided by an arbiter.

John R. Steelman, conciliation chief for the United States Department of Labor, would appoint the arbiter, it was said.

J. O. Eaton of Cleveland, company board chairman, said he was "gratified that the contending labor groups with Gov. van Wagoner and the authorities from Washington have arrived at a basis for settlement."

In New York a nine-day strike of 426 grocery truck drivers which cut off deliveries to 15,000 independent retail grocers, was settled today with the signing of a new one-year contract.

Stanley Frank, President of Local 138 of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters (A. F. L.), announced the settlement with the Greater New York Wholesale Grocers Association.

Mr. Frank said the new contract provided for wage increases of from $1 to $2.50 a week, vacations with pay ranging from one to two weeks, and limitations of loads, to provide for helpers on trucks carrying an excess of certain tonnage.

Legal Points in Aid to Britain

By the Associated Press

Washington, Jan. 16

Here is a summary of conclusions of Secretary Hull submitted to the House Foreign Affairs Committee yesterday in response to a question whether President Roosevelt's bill to aid Great Britain conflicts with international or domestic law:

1. The Johnson Act forbidding loans or credits to debtor nations: The act would not appear to be involved because it does not apply to the United States Government or a public corporation.

2. The Neutrality Act of 1939: Section 7, prohibiting extension of loans or credits to a belligerent government, does not apply to this Government but does apply to such a corporation as the Export-Import Bank. "In any event," Mr. Hull said, "the prohibition would be superseded by the new act in so far as transactions by this Government are concerned."

3. United States Code, title 18: Three provisions would be superseded—(A) making it unlawful to fit out or arm in the United States a vessel with intent that it shall be used in the service of a foreign belligerent against a power with which the United States is at peace; (B) prohibiting increase or augmentation in our ports of a warship or other armed vessel belonging to a belligerent power; (C) prohibiting, during a war in which the United States is neutral, the sending out of United States jurisdiction any vessel built, armed or equipped as a vessel of war for delivery to a belligerent.

4. The Hague Convention of 1907, forbidding a neutral to supply a belligerent warship with ammunition or war material and prohibiting use of neutral ports for other than mandatory repairs: Mr. Hull said the convention is not involved because it provides that it shall not apply unless all belligerents are parties to it.

Canada's Unity Parley Ends Session in Failure

By Morris McDougall
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Jan. 16—With the singing of the National Anthem—typifying the single point of unanimity among the delegates—Canada's "Constitutional Convention" has closed almost as soon as it began.

The covers of the monumental Royal Commission report on Provincial-Dominion relations, which the Conference met to consider, were not even opened.

What Canada had hoped to accomplish was to find some new basis for economic relationship between the various units of its Government. Many foresaw that the changes might constitute virtual revision of the Canadian Constitution itself.

Three Provinces Opposed

But these hopes are at least to be deferred. The adamant opposition of the three Provinces, Ontario, Alberta, and British Columbia, made clear from the opening moment that the Conference would have a difficult time.

For these Provinces not only were opposed to the details of the reforms recommended by the so-called Rowell-Sirois study, but they opposed the fundamental changes which the Commission recommended in the financial relationship between the Provinces and the Central Government.

After talking the situation over with his Cabinet colleagues, Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King said:

"It would be unfortunate if, by saying that the Conference would proceed tomorrow, we should find that, when we assembled here three of the Provinces were absent, as they have said they would be. We do not propose to permit that sort of step to be taken."

If the Conference were to continue with three Provinces absent, he stated, the impression might be created at home and abroad of a lack of national unity.

Conference Ended

He, therefore, declared the Conference at an end. During the final session of the two-day Conference, Finance Minister James L. Ilsley issued a warning to delegates that unless the report or some alternative plan were adopted the Dominion might be forced to invade provincial taxation fields to finance the war.

The Dominion might have to levy succession duties, increase income-tax rates, cease paying its present proportion of unemployment relief, and might be forced to ration gasoline, an important source of provincial revenue.

These invasions of the provincial field, he warned, would curtail provincial revenues and the Dominion, in view of the magnitude of its obligations, could not undertake for the duration of the war to give help to the provinces to meet bond maturities.

Prime Minister King, in his final address to the Conference, made it clear that before calling the Conference there was a divided opinion in the Cabinet on the advisability of holding the Conference during wartime.

The Prime Minister said that he was persuaded to call the provinces together because of the insistence of Mr. Ilsley that adoption of the Rowell-Sirois recommendations was vital to the adequate financing of the war.

Aims of Recommendation

The Rowell-Sirois recommendation, drawn up after three years of expert analysis, called for assumption by the Dominion Government of provincial debts and the relief of the unemployed. In return, the Dominion Government would have assumed exclusive rights to levy personal and corporation income and inheritance taxes. For differing reasons none of the three Provinces would agree to the consideration of such sweeping changes.

Mr. Ilsley's report, which was followed with silent concern by the delegates but which did not alter the attitude of the three dissenting Provinces, listed the reasons why he believed the report should be adopted, stating that the war cost for the current fiscal year would be about $850,000,000, he said there was no question of the power of the Dominion to dip into provincial revenue sources.

Under the Constitution, the Federal taxing power was unlimited, under the War Measure Act anything necessary for the prosecution of the war could be done by the Dominion.

"We preferred to call this conference and to try to reach by agreement a satisfactory solution of the problems that Canada faces," he declared. "We tried to do it in the democratic way. It is wholly unfair to accuse us of lukewarmness in our support of this report because we went about it decently instead of with the big stick. We believe it is the best solution of our problems which are of staggering proportions."

Ready to Co-operate

Premier Mitchell Hepburn of Ontario said the provinces would co-operate in every way with the Dominion in the prosecution of the war. If the Dominion had to collect succession duties, he said that he and his colleagues would aid through the provincial machinery.

"If you want to prosecute the war on the basis of co-operation with the provinces," he said, "we are prepared to co-operate, but if Premier King insists that everything has to be predicated upon the principle of a report to which we object, then there is only one alternative open to my colleagues and myself to withdraw and to leave these wreckers of the Confederation under the guise of patriotism to continue to carry on their nefarious work."

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Women are Urged to Expect Deeply Tax-Slashed Incomes

By Mary Hornaday
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16—Bits of advice as to what women can do for defense are drifting out from the annual board meeting of the General Federation of Women's Clubs here, despite the delay in a governmental program.

Be prepared to register with the Government the skills you have or want to acquire and the number of hours you can give daily, Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt told the women yesterday at a White House tea as she gave hints as to what is to be in the President's forthcoming "home defense" plan.

At mealtime do more than eat. "Talk of America's heroic past, of her resources, her liberties and her future greatness," Mrs. F. H. Clausen, of Horicon, Wis., Chairman of the Federation's Department of American Citizenship, urged at today's session.

"With mounting taxes to finance this gigantic defense program there will be less to spend on the needs of the home, hence the necessity for an intensive study of the economics of home management and of consumer problems—how best to clothe and feed the family within your income," Mrs. Clausen also reminded the women.

Urges Help For Aliens

Help the hundreds of thousands of well-meaning aliens who earnestly seek citizenship and who need information and assistance, she suggested.

Report to your state or local defense council any unwarranted price rises, requested Miss Harriet Elliot, consumer member of the National Defense Commission. She also urged widespread establishment of study clubs, forums and discussion groups to encourage persons to inform themselves on the defense program. "Women," she said, "can do a vitally important defense job by nailing misinformation and false rumors."

In reply to the question "what can we do to curb women's impatience?" asked at the White House by Mrs. Horace B. Ritchie, Recording secretary of the Federation, Mrs. Roosevelt revealed that details of the Government's "home defense" program will be ready in about two weeks.

The plan, while involving an immense job of registration, will be completely voluntary. Once a person has volunteered for a definite service, however, he or she will be expected to submit to sufficient discipline to insure the job being completed on schedule.

Directors Only to Be Paid

Only paid participants, Mrs. Roosevelt indicated, will be the federal and 48 state directors. She described the program as requiring the "co-ordination of every existing agency and pulling together in every community," and said it would include not only women but boys and older men, not subject to the draft. She compared the plan with the women's volunteer services organized in England by the Marchioness of Reading.

Asked by Dr. Josephine L. Peirce of Lima, Ohio, whether the home defense program would not produce a "war psychology" in the United States, Mrs. Roosevelt replied she did not believe the American people are "war-minded."

In her report to the Board, Mrs. Clausen judged that "if a vote of the 2,000,000 women in the General Federation could be taken today, it would undoubtedly be overwhelmingly against war. If, however, the question were that of national defense," she added, "I am convinced they would vote for it unanimously."

A recommendation that state federations take action to promote religious training of children was presented to the Board by Mrs. Gustav Ketterer of Philadelphia, Legislative Chairman.

"This program," she said, "should be worked out in co-operation with the churches and synagogues. The youth of our Nation should have available through education, the resources of religion, as religion is the important factor upon which the Constitution was founded," she pointed out.

Women's clubs were also urged to study the migrant problem, work for elimination of child labor, promote Federal non-support legislation, and advocate adoption of state laws controlling sale of fireworks.

First Contingent of U. S. Soldiers Sets Sail for Newfoundland Base

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan 16 — The Edmund B. Alexander, Army transport, today was on the high seas with the first contingent of American soldiers assigned to protect naval bases leased from Great Britain, having steamed from here yesterday en route to St. John's Newfoundland.

Army officers would not say how many men or what type of units were being sent to the new United States base under the command of Col. Maurice D. Welty.

Construction of the garrison at St. John's has not been completed and the men will make the transport their quarters until the barracks and other facilities are finished, it was said.

Bermuda is expected to be the next naval base leased from the British to receive United States soldiers. Troops will be sent to other naval bases as soon as surveys are completed on each and garrison construction has begun.

Navy patrol airplanes already have been using the Newfoundland base and some of the Caribbean bases, and small naval units have been operating from Bermuda and other new bases.

Army Calls Reserve Ordnance Officers

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16 (AP) — The Army announced today plans to call 70 ordnance reserve first and second lieutenants for a year's active duty as junior officers and instructors at the ordnance replacement center, Aberdeen Proving Ground, Md.

Half of the group will report at Aberdeen Feb. 1, the remainder March 1, the Department said. They will be given a refresher course of one month at the Ordnance School there before assignment to the replacement center. The replacement center will give basic training to about 5,800 selective service trainees.

The corps area quotas (half to report Feb. 1, half March 1): First Corps Area (Boston), 8; Second (Governors Island, N. Y.), 16; Third (Baltimore), 14.

New Wofford Phi Betes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPARTANBURG, S. C.—The President of Wofford College's Board of Trustees, seven faculty members and 22 alumni of the institution became honorary foundation members of Phi Beta Kappa at the recent installation exercises installing a new chapter of the national scholarship organization.

Wonders of Research: Balloons Explore Air

Tiny gas bags sent high into stratosphere to determine the action of cosmic rays.

By Herbert B. Nichols
Natural Science Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Concluding another year's program in the long series of researches conducted with cosmic rays, Dr. Arthur H. Compton, world-famous physicist and Nobel Prize winner, recently released a record number of 21 balloons at Stagg Field, University of Chicago, to carry aloft specially designed apparatus. The balloons were filled with hydrogen and the apparatus was intended to record the action of mesotrons (components of cosmic rays), believed to be more accessible at the high altitudes.

The balloons reached a height of some 16 to 18 miles and are expected to have traveled some 400 miles south and east before coming to earth somewhere in Ohio. Tags attached to the apparatus tell finders where to forward it so that the information recorded may be studied by Dr. Compton and his assistants. In the last 50 balloons sent aloft, only two have not been found.

New Books

Two new members of the course in science edited by Gerald Wendt and to be presented in six books cover "Astronomy" by Clyde Fisher and Marian Lockwood of Hayden Planetarium, and "Biology" by Howard M. Parshley, Professor of Zoology at Smith College.

Space Not Empty

Objects in the sky quite out of reach some years ago have today been brought within range by newly developed telescope aids.

Dr. Walter S. Adams, Director of Mount Wilson Observatory, in his annual report says the new devices include "use of more transparent glasses, of cameras of special design, and of flouride film to reduce losses by reflection."

He said Dr. Adrian Van Maanen, making direct measurements of distance, has "added several stars to those known to be among the nearest neighbors of the sun," mentioning that two of these give out less than one ten-thousandth part of the sun's light.

Two dwarf star systems, "intrinsically the faintest known of the extra-galactic nebulae," have been discovered by Dr. Fritz Zwicky, using the 18-inch telescope at Mount Palomar, and by Dr. Walter Baade, who completed the identification at Mount Wilson.

Taking advantage of this new instrumental light efficiency, Milton Humason has established with "higher accuracy" that a nebula in the Bootes Constellation shows a red-shift in its spectrum corresponding to a radial velocity of more than 24,000 miles a second. Whether the star system is actually moving that fast depends upon a final determination of the meaning of the "red shift."

Dr. Adams tested out the theoretical predictions of other astronomers and confirmed the presence in interstellar space of hydrocarbon gas and found "nearly as conclusive" evidence of the presence of cyanogen.

"This provides," he said, "the first definite evidence of the existence of molecules in interstellar space."

Wartime Farm Feed

The suggestion that Britain make use of its acorns, horse chestnuts, and beechnuts to eke out the feedstuff supply for farm animals and thereby release tonnage for other needed imports, has been made in Nature, the British Journal of Research, by Dr. R. Melville of the Botanic Gardens at Kew.

Both oaks and horse chestnut trees bore bumper crops this past year and in the present national emergency can be used. Horse chestnuts are slightly bitter, but most farm animals soon come to like them. Only pigs persistently refuse them. They can be fed "as is," says Dr. Melville, but it is considered best to gather them in quantities in central depots where they can be dried and ground. Acorns can be stored in underground pits where they will keep well for a long time if not permitted to get wet. They can be fed fresh or dried, but should not be given to young animals.

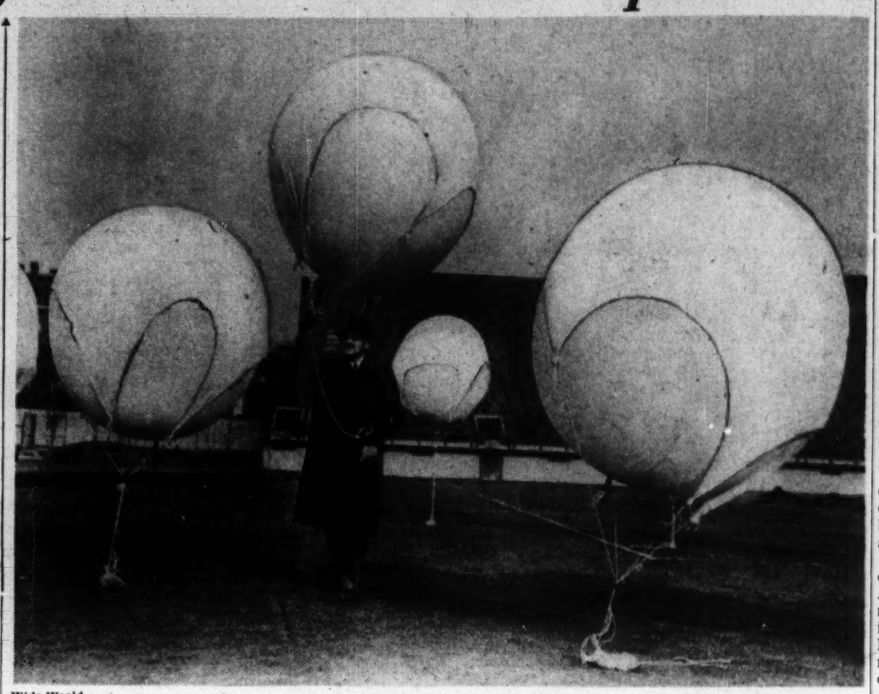
In the southwestern United States certain types of acorns have been gathered by the Indians for centuries, and after treatment are ground into a very palatable flour for human consumption.

Fossil Man Studies

Another monumental work made possible through the co-operation of WPA workers and the National Youth Administration has been the publication of a voluminous bibliography of scientific and much of the popular and controversial literature relating to vertebrate paleontology, fossils of backboned animals.

Dr. C. L. Camp and Dr. V. L. VanderHoof of the University of California were in charge of the editing, Dr. Camp abstracting most of the biological and some of the anthropological papers. The study of fossil man now stands first in number of titles, with far more citations than any other branch of the science. The principal contributor appears to be the Cenozoic Laboratory of the National Geological Survey of China under the late Dr. Davidson Black.

"A second important program," according to the editors, "is the study of early vertebrates at Dr. E. A. Stensio's laboratory in Stockholm. A third is the work at the American Museum on Mesozoic and Patagonian Mammals, conducted principally by Dr. G. G. Simpson."



Wide World

Explorers of the Earth's Ceiling

Dr. Arthur H. Compton, physicist and Nobel Prize winner, continues his study of the elusive cosmic ray by releasing hydrogen filled balloons at Stagg Field, Chicago. The balloons carry specially designed instruments which record conditions in the stratosphere.

R. R. Harrison

Roland R. Harrison, Administrative Editor of The Christian Science Monitor, who passed on this morning, was a life-long newspaperman who had given the best of his experience to the practice of Christian journalism.

Previous to his appointment as Administrative Editor in 1939, Mr. Harrison had been for 10 years Manager of The Christian Science Publishing Society. He came on the Monitor staff in 1922, became News Editor, and was Executive Editor from 1924 until 1929. Upon the establishment of the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor in 1927 he was made a member. He had been a student of Christian Science for many years, was a member of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

In 1935-36 Mr. Harrison was President of the Executives Club of the Boston Chamber of Commerce.

Mr. Harrison was born in Smithville, N. Y., and was a graduate of Cornell University. His newspaper career began with the Brooklyn (N. Y.) Standard-Union in 1903. He later served with the New York Times and the New York Herald, of which he became day city editor in 1919-20 and night city editor in 1921-22. In 1929 he became Vice-President of Press Wireless, Inc., a service for the transmission of newspaper dispatches. He was active in the development of this organization, which has now expanded to become a major transmission service with world-wide radio facilities.

Mr. Harrison played an important role in the construction of the new building of The Christian Science Publishing Society in 1931-33. He traveled in Europe and widely in the United States in the interest of the Publishing Society.

Mr. Harrison is survived by his wife, Mrs. Hortense Long Harrison, and by two children, Frances Pauline and Joseph Graham Harrison, the latter a member of the Monitor's Washington Bureau. Funeral services will be held at 4 o'clock Saturday afternoon at Story Chapel, Mt. Auburn Cemetery.

Alabama Town Appeals for Help To Prevent Its Ruin by Prosperity

CHILDERSBURG, Ala., Jan. 16 (AP) — The Mayor of Childersburg has called on Alabama's Governor to aid in meeting the town's prosperity problems arising from the War Department's plans to build a $30,000,000 powder and bag loading plant here.

The small village of 515 inhabitants, in north central Alabama, is fast mushrooming into a boom town.

An influx of sightseers and investors already has caused a traffic problem beyond the capacity of Childersburg's one-man police force.

Rooming-houses and "short-order" cafes are going up on every corner under the hammers of imported workmen. A growing housing shortage will become acute when construction gangs arrive to begin work on the mammoth plant.

Quiet-spoken Mayor H. D. Wilson, who has watched traffic through his little town increase a "thousand-fold" after announcement the plant would come to Childersburg, finally sat down and wrote an appeal to Gov. Frank Dixon.

"Our resources are totally inadequate to meet the situation," Mayor Wilson told the Chief Executive, "and our emergency is serious."

Governor Dixon immediately instructed T. Weller Smith, Highway Patrol Chief, to assign patrolmen to assist with traffic through the community, 34 miles from Birmingham, and directed A. J. Hawkins of the State Planning Board to map plans for meeting the housing problem.

Traffic congestion, now Childersburg's most serious problem, will be relieved by two projected highways to the plant reservation when heavy construction work starts.

Already a new licensing schedule, doubling this levy on the town's business concerns, has been applied to provide funds for increasing the police force.

Additional taxes are being studied by city authorities, who also are drafting an appeal to Washington for federal housing funds.

"We're small town citizens over here," Mayor Wilson said, "and what we can't handle are problems that require experts—new housing, extension of water and sewage facilities, routing of traffic to foresee and prevent congested areas. This will be a boomtown in a few months, and if we aren't prepared for it, this thing can ruin us instead of helping us. We want to be ready."

German Agency Wrecked

QUITO, Ecuador, Jan. 16 (AP)—A group of unidentified men wrecked the offices of Transocean, German news agency, Jan. 14, smashing furniture and machines for receiving news by radio and other equipment. The watchman was beaten and gagged.

Pan-Americanism Tied to Ideal Of Christianity and Democracy

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 16—Pan-American solidarity founded on similar religious aims, friendship, common problems, and a hemisphere-wide belief in democracy make the Americas the bulwark of peace in a war-wracked world, according to Frederick E. Hasley, President of the Pan-American Society.

"By its purity of motive, righteousness of purpose, its strength and its solidarity, Pan-Americanism is today the strongest moral and defensive force for peace in a war-torn world," Mr. Hasley declared at the society's annual luncheon in honor of the Latin-American Consular Corps in New York at the India House yesterday. "This is because Christianity, democracy and Pan-Americanism have common ideals. They are one and inseparable."

Mr. Hasley recalling the dream of Simon Bolivar, father of Pan-Americanism and liberator of much of South and Central America from the Spanish yoke, said Hemispheric solidarity was now a reality. He asserted that the people of North, South and Central America would not "barter away their birthright, no matter what the cost of defending it."

The Pan - American Society head said that a recent trip to several South American nations convinced him that 1940 would stand out as a great milestone in the history of Western Hemisphere solidarity, because in that year every one of the 21 Republics had become aware of a greater necessity for a larger amount of cooperation within the Hemisphere. He added that he was reassured also of the good will of the Nations of the Americas toward the United States.

Referring to the economic situation, however, Mr. Hasley was not so optimistic, reporting that the American nations had lost 40 per cent of their markets as a result of the war and that unemployment had increased.

"These countries need our help and they need it badly," he held, "and now is the time for us to translate the sincerity of our friendship for them into actions and deeds which will be of practical help in their times of distress. What our Government has done and is doing must meet the approval of every thinking man. The loans we have made are investments in lasting friendship and mutual security."

Rafael de la Colina, Consul General of Mexico, who replied for the Consular Corps, declared that hemispheric friendship could only be "the fruit of sympathy, tolerance, and wisdom."

Those Busy Beavers

Beavers recently felled an 18-inch red maple across a main highway in central New York State.

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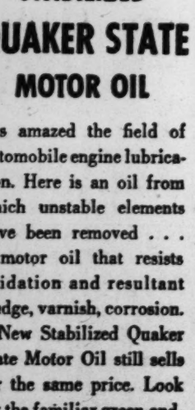

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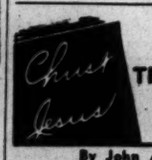

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Clemson Plans Research Work

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEMSON, S. C.—A fully equipped horticultural research laboratory, designed principally for teaching, will be installed at Clemson College and be ready for operation by the first of June, according to an announcement made by Prof. A. M. Musser, chief of the Clemson agricultural department.

Prof. L. O. Van Blaricom will be in charge of the work.

The initial work to be undertaken by the laboratory will be experimentation with peaches and youngberries, while research work with other fruits and vegetables will start as early as possible.

The program calls for extensive surveys to determine the South Carolina peach varieties best adapted for canning. The laboratory will also endeavor to ascertain the best canning methods.

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Nazi Plane Raids on Convoy Put British Navy 'On its Toes'

By Edmund Stevens

Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WITH THE BRITISH FORCES IN CRETE, Jan. 16—"The Germans have taken a hand in this show."

These words explain the preoccupied look of the lieutenant commander, who is senior officer in command of the port at Suda Bay when we called at his office the other morning.

Not till later did we learn details of the Stuka dive-bomber attacks on a big convoy between Malta and Crete.

The hitting of a cruiser and aircraft carrier admittedly was unfortunate, even though the convoy with its precious cargo got through safe and sound. However, we learned that the damaged ships could travel under their own power and one naval officer remarked concerning the aircraft carrier: "The Illustrious was built to stand a bit of bombing, she'll be all right within a week or so."

First Tangible Evidence

The news of the attack was something of a shock to naval men stationed here. Although Rome had announced that German air units were coming to take part in the Mediterranean war, this was the first tangible evidence of their presence. When it was suggested that perhaps the planes, although German, were flown by Italians, one of them said: "You could tell by the way those kites came over that they were determined German pilots."

He went on to tell how he saw eight planes shot down and explained how, when a Stuka pulls out of its bomb dive, it skids for a moment and that is then the right time to shoot it down. It was the discovery of this trick, he said, that accounted for the large numbers of Stukas shot down over England in the first heavy air raids.

Suda Bay is one of the world's finest natural naval bases. There is room enough in its sheltered roadstead for the fleets of all the nations and it is sufficiently deep for battleships. The Italians fly over the bay almost daily. Sometimes they drop bombs, but more often they merely send scouting planes to snoop around and see what shipping is in the harbor.

Torpedo Attack

Only once did they deliver a surprise torpedo attack when two seaplanes same flying in low. At first they were not fired on owing to a mistake. The British readily admitted that the Italian pilots showed great pluck.

One day the Italians came over the harbor just as troops had landed. Troops of a whole infantry battalion lay flat on their faces near the dock just as a 500-pound bomb struck 12 inches from the nearest man's foot. Happily it failed to explode.

The commander personally dug up the dud bomb. His assistant is a naval lieutenant, a quiet youngster who was rescued from the sea last April when his ship was blown up during the Norwegian campaign Later he spent his shore leave running a launch back and forth between Brighton and Dunkirk Beach.

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Sandstorms Add to Complexities of Military Strategy

Wide World; Wide World Cablephoto

Desert Warfare in Africa Follows New Pattern

New Zealand infantry moves up toward front-line positions during a sand storm in the Western Desert. In the lower picture, a long column of Italian prisoners is shown on the march from the ruins of Sidi Barrani (background). More than 10,000 prisoners are reported to have been taken by the British in this single operation. The capture of this base opened the way for the drive on Tobruk.

Adaptability of British Staff Shown in Desert War in Libya

By Harold G. Laycock

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WITH THE BRITISH FORCES BEFORE TOBRUK, Jan. 16—Relief has only just come from the continuous sandstorms that have effectively blotted out the picture in the British operations around this beleaguered Italian fort.

Howling winds have even drowned the noise of British shells crashing out into the murky fog which veils their flight to Tobruk. The atmsophere cloaking Libya's eastern desert has been a dense brown silky dust, clogging every air pocket in its blanketing eddies. British strategists have once again been busy adjusting their plans to the prevailing conditions.

Since Dec. 10 I have been impressed time and again by the resourcefulness of the British Generals in taking advantage of atmospheric conditions.

Line of Tanks on Move

Ten days ago I stood peering over the rim of the rocky Wadi basin across a two-mile desert mound at the minaret and church tower of Bardia in the distance. I was awaiting the climactic clash—the result in Britain's greatest victory in this war—when a bleak evening wind veered across the sunset.

It was this wind that was in reserve for the final assault on Bardia and as it whistled around me, a line of tanks backed by stalking infantry moved slowly out. The wind swept up a curtain of dust from their paths to hang concealing between them and the defenders of Bardia.

A few nights before the same wind had wafted the noise of a British gunboat engines out to sea as she had ducked under Bardia's shore batteries and stolen up the port's creek to within a stone's throw of the beach, where her six-inch guns had blasted five Italian supply ships to splinters as they were sheltered behind a stone jetty.

Constant Patrolling Done

The moon, as it flashes in and out like a lighthouse through the mounting sand waves, has been of little assistance to Italian reconnaissance trying to locate British artillery emplacements.

Meanwhile, the gloom is alive with Australian and British patrols probing into every secret fissure in Benito Mussolini's disintegrating military masonry. They measure tank traps, squirm through barbed wire and plot artillery and machine-gun locations, bringing in an odd prisoner or two. But next day the wind gets up to smooth their tell-tale tracks.

The intrepidity of the RAF actually makes use of weather which handicaps the Italian Air Force. At this moment some airmen co-operating with the Army are darting in and out of sandcloud gaps which canopy the British artillery's objectives, doing their job of work more safely than in a cloudless sky.

Good Use Made of Weather

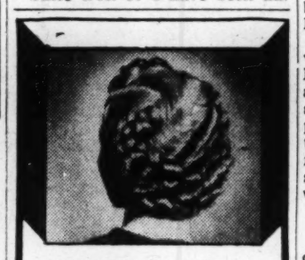
The British imperial mechanized forces have been equally astute in turning the atrocious weather to their own benefit. They, as well as the motor transport columns have been tuned up to the highest pitch to endure the abnormally wearing conditions.

Unprepared for the British onslaught the Italian transports broke down wholesale under urgent pressure, in an environment of grinding sand and under the shocks of the untracked wilderness. Of the abandoned trucks, tanks, and motorcycles on the road from Sidi Barrani to Tobruk I could find an appreciable percentage stranded through technical failure.

The British imperial troops floundering gayly through the suffocating drifts prove that their morale has been in no way impaired by the general unpleasantness.

The desert is warming now as winter gives out, and British generalship, already vastly experienced by even only five weeks of desert hostilities, will have to modify and reshape the weather theorems it had learned.

Swift weather changes are imminent and though conditions here do not dominate so completely as, say, in Finland, British experts have proved that they are very vital to the Allies when manipulated right.



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Loss of Bombed Cruiser Is Admitted by British

CAIRO, Egypt, Jan. 16 (AP)—A Royal Air Force communiqué said today that photographic reconnaissance over Catania, Sicily, raided by British planes Jan. 11, showed that between 30 and 40 aircraft were burned out or severely damaged on a field there, that one hangar was wrecked, another badly damaged and a third hit, while the field was pocked with bomb craters and administration buildings were damaged.

LONDON, Jan. 16 (AP) — The British announced today that the attack by German dive bombers and Italian planes on a Mediterranean convoy Jan. 10 was so effective that British naval forces were forced to sink their own badly damaged 9,100-ton cruiser Southampton.

Fire broke out aboard the disabled warship while she was being towed to port, said a communiqué, the crew abandoned ship and she was sunk. Most of the crew was saved. An earlier communiqué had admitted the Southampton was one of three ships damaged in action off Sicily Jan. 10.

In the attack, the first real show of German aerial force in the Mediterranean area, the 23,000-ton aircraft carrier Illustrious, was also damaged. That same day the British destroyer Gallant of 1,335 tons, likewise was damaged, either by mine or torpedo. Both these were able to reach port.

Another Admiralty communiqué said the British submarine Pandora had sunk two Italian supply ships of about 5,000 tons south bound in the Central Mediterranean—apparently en route to Libya—but did not say whether this happened at the same time the naval units, engaged in convoying merchant ships with assistance to Greece, were attacked from the air.

On that day, however, the British sank an Italian destroyer in or near the Sicilian Channel, between Sicily and the North African mainland, shortly before the Nazi dive bombers, apparently based in Sicily, opened their attack.

Twelve planes were shot down in that engagement and a number of others were damaged, the Admiralty said Tuesday.

"H. M. S. Southampton had subsequently to be sunk by our own forces when it was found impracticable to tow it into port," today's

The Southampton was damaged in October, 1939, a month after the start of the war, when Nazi planes bombed the Firth of Forth at Edinburgh, Scotland. The British acknowledged slight damage to the bow. The ship was one of the two escorting cruisers which accompanied the Empress of Australia in the summer of 1939 when the liner brought King George and Queen Elizabeth to Canada. She later visited Boston.

Police vs. U-Boat

ATHENS, Jan. 16 (AP)—The Greek Ministry of Home Security told of a brush between a country policeman and an Italian submarine.

The policeman was sitting on the shore of an island in the Ægean Sea, the Ministry related, when the submarine emerged at close range, banged away at him with a machine gun—without success—then dived and departed.

Madrid Rationing Favors the Needy

MADRID, Jan. 16 (AP) — Poor workers who lack money to buy other foods were favored in a new bread rationing system instituted today in Madrid and its environs.

Persons with sufficient funds to buy other foods are alloted a minimum daily bread ration of 80 grams (2.82 ounces). The ration of a second group with reduced incomes is 125 grams (4.41 ounces), while the poorest persons are allowed 175 grams (6.17 ounces.)

Italian Setbacks Bring Closer Axis Co-operation

Continued from Page 1

ing episode of a new phase of Axis activity in the Mediterranean. Having failed thus far on land, the joint High Command characteristically is trying out another line of strategy, this time in the air. The initial success has encouraged the Italians, impressed neutral military observers, and is a boon to the Italian propaganda machine.

German pressure on Bulgaria is believed to represent the first step in a new eastward drive planned six weeks ago when the diplomacy of Franz von Papen, the Reich's Ambassador to Turkey, failed to impress the Turks and the task was handed over to Gen Wilhelm Keitel, Chief of the German High Command.

If the German plans go according to schedule Greece may be threatened from a new front more than twice as long as the present one and geographically more vulnerable.

Through courtesy to its ally Germany might leave the actual fighting to the Italians, confining itself to dividing the Greek Army by immobilizing large units on the Bulgarian front just as Italy immobilized French units on the south while Germany attacked France from the north.

Other Italian Gains

Meanwhile, on the west, Italy expects to profit from the increasing resistance with which Vichy is opposing German authorities. For several months following the French collapse Germany favored Vichy and Italian claims were held in abeyance. Italians now believe this period has been brought to an end by Marshal Philippe Pétain's refusal to capitulate completely to German demands. Vichy, it is believed here, has been using the threat of the defection of Gen. Maxime Weygand as club over the German Government—threatening that the French forces under General Weygand in Africa would not remain nonbelligerent if France were pushed too far.

As the exasperated Germans approach nearer to the military decision to occupy all of France, Italian prospects of obtaining Nice are considered here to be improving. There is also unconfirmable talk of Italy's turning its attention to Corsica.

These are the chief military arguments offered by neutral observers to explain why the Italian Government expects imminent benefits from its Axis relationship, and therefore is in no mood to deviate from its present course. Others are of a political nature.

Technical conditions for a revolution are not present in Italy at this time. Italian newspapers have conceded widespread popular disaffection. The strains inevitably following the recent changing military guard constitute a problem which is certainly not underestimated here.

More Than Routine

No Nation can make such changes as those embraced in the resignation of Gen. Ubaldo Soddu as commander in Albania, and his replacement with Gen. Ugo Cavallero, without having the public know that it is something more than routine. For serious indeed must be a situation which demands the dispatch of the Nation's Chief-of-Staff to the field to take charge of operations in a campaign originally presented as promising only a military march.

Nevertheless, the Government Party is expertly watching all "soft spots." It expects to retain control just as the National Socialist Party in Germany retained control during similar periods of political reverses, by economical and vigorous use of discipline precisely at those points where it is technically necessary.

The Italians have both German experience and expert assistance to support them.

The number of missions of all types exchanged by the Axis powers has been steadily increasing. Out of courtesy to the feelings of the Italian people the German Ambassador maintains a standing rule that no German uniforms are to be worn here except by air units on duty at remote posts, and throughout most of Italy one can live from month to month without seeing one.

Germans in Italy

Nevertheless, the number of Germans here in mufti is now very large. They include industrial missions, economic planners, organizers who keep intimate track of the entire German element, and the Gestapo.

It is presumed by observers, and suggested by the Italian press, that any invasion by British forces would be met by German as well as Italian forces.

Finally, the Italian Government has staked its international as well as its domestic prestige on an Axis victory. For the purposes of its own future it is vital to win. The recent defeats, therefore, stiffened its determination to redouble every effort to redeem its prestige. So long as it is thought that Germany remains powerful with a possibility of winning the war or at least retaining control of continent there is no question of abandoning this effort.

While presenting these arguments, no competent neutral observer here will extend his predictions beyond the period of months immediately ahead. All events will be determined by the military fortunes of the war itself.

ROME, Jan. 16 (AP)—The Axis report of its bomb and torpedo offensive against British seapower in the Mediterranean—a total claim of damage or destruction of 15 "enemy" vessels—was further filled in today by the assertion of a Rome newspaper that the 22,600-ton aircraft carrier Eagle had been hit by a torpedo.

At the same time the High Command acknowledged a new night attack by British warplanes on Catania, Sicily—supposed to be the main base for the German stuka dive-bombers now co-operating with the Italian air force. The damage was minor, the High Command communiqué said, and "a few" persons were killed or injured.

Nazis in Bulgaria In Civilian Dress Warn of Invasion

SOFIA, Bulgaria, Jan. 16 (AP)—Several hundred Germans have entered Bulgaria in civilian dress and presumably are acting as listening posts.

On the side of buildings in Sofia may be seen occasionally roughly-chalked Nazi insignia with the words: "We are coming."

Especially in the workers' districts one frequently sees signs—attributed to communists—saying in effect:

"We dare you."

In an address yesterday to graduates of the Under-Officers School, Theodossy Daskaloff, the War Minister, said Bulgaria must be ready for sacrifices "at this important moment with the belligerents preparing for decisive battle."

It might be that danger could be avoided by careful maneuvering, he added, but perhaps Bulgaria must "overcome those dangers by force."

Bulgarians, so far as one can judge from oral comment, strongly believe that Germany has delayed, not abandoned, a plan for military action in the Balkans probably involving Bulgaria.

The belief is expressed almost unanimously by persons close to the Government and to diplomatic sources that the delay has been partly due to weather but largely to indications that Germany and Russia do not yet see eye to eye on the division of influence in southeastern Europe.

Algonquin Forest Yields Birch Logs For RAF Fighters

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—Algonquin Park, in northern Ontario, famed as a resort, and visited each year by thousands of tourists from the United States and Canada, is doing its share toward winning the war. Birch from the park is used in some of the finest fighting aircraft in the British Empire.

Several types of usable birch logs may be obtained from an acre of mixed forest in Algonquin, according to F. A. MacDougall, superintendent of the park, and one of them is the select birch so anxiously sought by aircraft manufacturers. These logs are convoyed to England for processing. So far as circumstances permit, the park is maintained in its natural state, but logging is permitted.

The forests are regarded as a crop—one which takes 100 years to mature, but which must be harvested when ripe, like any other crop. Forests in the park and elsewhere in the Province are the security behind the Government bonds and properly managed will increase the value of those bonds.

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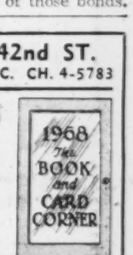

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BROOKLYN, N. Y.

Reich and Russia Woo Leaders of Yugoslavia

By R. H. Markham
Former Balkan Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

The Prime Minister of Yugoslavia, Dragisha Cvetkovitch, who is also Minister of the Interior, recently decreed the dissolution of all trade unions. Such a step cannot but cause much dissatisfaction and bitterness, especially when taken by a government that tries to be liberal. Thus it must have been prompted by vital considerations.

Probably it is a result of Nazi pressure and aims at reducing Soviet influence. Observers believe the Belgrade Government took this step in order to remove an excuse for Nazi complaint and interference.

The attitude of most Yugoslavs toward Naziism and German domination is similar to that of most Americans—they want to oppose it by all means short of war. As practically applied in Yugoslavia, this means the Belgrade authorities resist Nazi pressure wherever they can and favor the democratic forces as much as they dare, but when German commands are peremptorily delivered, the Government sometimes gives way. This dissolution of trade unions seems to be such a case.

It is not to be concluded that Yugoslavia has many workers, or that those it has are well organized, or that the organized are aggressive Communists. Nevertheless, labor unions of any kind might become centers of anti-Nazi agitation.

Background of Radicalism

In politics, most Yugoslavs are radical. The two chief parties of Serbia, the Radical and Democrat, have been very advanced. For decades the dominant tendency in Serbia was revolutionary. A few decades ago, Socialism furnished the political philosophy for Serbian intellectuals. The famous Serbian statesman, Nichola Pashitch, was, for a time, an active revolutionist.

The first modern leader and awakener of the Croatians, Stephen Radich, and the present leader and champion, Dr. Vladko Macthek, have both been very radical. They and their present followers cherish ideals similar to those of William Jennings Bryan.

The third Yugoslav group, the Slovenes, are more moderate; but their chief political group, the cooperative "People's Party," is also made up of small progressive peasants. The next strongest Slovene party is that of the Liberals. Thus all Yugoslav political traditions, as well as the danger in which Yugoslavia now finds itself, contribute toward making the nation anti-Nazi, though not Communistic. Most Yugoslavs talk as the American Populists used to.

As a matter of fact, the statesman who is the most popular in Yugoslavia is Franklin D. Roosevelt. Many hard pressed people there consider him their spokesman, champion and hero. Notwithstanding all pressure from Rome and Berlin, most of President Roosevelt's last "Fireside Talk" was published with prominence in the leading Yugoslav dailies. He said the things most Yugoslavs wanted said in the way they wanted to hear them.

Look to Russia for Aid

As is natural, such things cannot be proclaimed at meetings in Yugoslavia, but they are said privately and no group is so well organized to say them as Communists. In the United States, the Communists and Nazis are said to be working hand in hand; not so in Yugoslavia. The people there hope Russian Communists will save them from the German Nazis.

For more than a hundred years the Yugoslavs—the South Slavs—have considered Russia their principal friend. They hope Russia will again take their side. Naturally, organized workers can best disseminate such views. So the Nazis want workers' unions dissolved.

Most of the 16,000,000 Yugoslavs live from agriculture. But there is also a growing industry. A total of about 3,000 factories employ approximately 400,000 men and women. Most of these establishments are small. A majority are situated in the former Austro-Hungarian provinces, that is in Croatia and Slovenia.

A majority of the laborers are peasants or former peasants. Some are part-time workers. Many piece out their industrial earnings with the produce of their tiny fields or supplement the bread from their little farms with meager factory wages.

Strong Bidding for Jobs

The supply of destitute peasants is so large that they constantly underbid one another for places. So wages are small and working conditions bad. The laborers are poorly organized and easily exploited. They are by no means as intelligent, class conscious, or aggressive as their colleagues in western lands.

However, the more skilled among them are organized. Miners, builders, printers, weavers, railroad employees, and chemical workers have well-established unions. When King Alexander imposed his dictatorship 12 years ago, he placed all unions under state control and direction.

Some advanced labor laws were put into effect and fine "workers' houses" were erected in Belgrade, Zagreb, Ljubljana, and other cities.

This system was rather "Fascistic" and the organizations resembled company unions. However, Yugoslavia itself is far from being Fascistic and is not in a position to impose totalitarian control, so the unions enjoyed much liberty. Some of the members were out-and-out Communists. So were some Yugoslav writers and a large number of students.

Russia Watches Weather in Bering Area

Wide World

Moscow Takes Observations in Strategic Spot

Pictured above is the village of Nikolskoye in the Commander Islands, in which group the Soviet Union recently established a base in order to chart weather conditions. The weather station is of particular importance because it enables Russia to obtain accurate information for airplane transport over the Bering Sea. Russia has denied reports which filtered into the United States that it was fortifying the islands. It is believed, however, that the Russians have a submarine base at Petropavlovsk, not far from the southwest corner of the Commander Islands. This is the area which has been the center of a dispute over fishing rights between Russia and Japan. Below, S. Androshchul is compiling a summary of meteorological observations taken at the Bering Sea base. Within recent months Russia has been using this area for export and import of goods by plane and ship, requiring weather information. Photos passed by Russian censor.

Italy Near Collapse?

Continued from Page 1

the great danger which German military strategists have always warned against, namely, fighting on two fronts.

This warning applied in the past to Russia and France because of their geographical position relative to the Reich. But in these days of aviation, an Italian collapse could make a new front from which Germany could be effectively attacked, especially since the Reich would also have an uncertain Russia and a downtrodden France also to consider.

Though there is no corroboration here, there were reports that the Fascist Grand Council at its last meeting decided to seek a separate peace. Moreover, evidence gathered from Italian prisoners in Albania indicates that military failures and deteriorating economic conditions are causing increased discontent throughout Italy.

Under such conditions it is natural that Herr Hitler desires above all to make sure of the future control of the outstanding strategic points within Italy lest they be seized by the enemy.

The Germany Plan?

The conversion of Italy from an ally to an "occupied country" could then be achieved easily, according to German calculations, or at least Germany could prevent such points from being used by the enemy.

Much thought has been given here regarding the question of possible Italian capitulation, though it is emphasized in authoritative circles here that Italy is not yet fully defeated—only demoralized.

Should any peace negotiations begin, these same circles consider it likely that they would come through the mediation of Spain—especially since that country, mainly because of Italian military reverses and Spanish lack of foodstuffs and raw materials, is now less "nonbelligerent" and more neutral.

Though it is well aware that from the viewpoint of a possible revolt, conditions in Italy differ very much from those in Germany—especially in that in the latter there appears no alternative to Nazi Government—Britain is treading warily.

Opposition to Duce

It is known, of course, that in Italy there has long existed a powerful opposition to Premier Mussolini, if not also to Fascism, and this undoubtedly has been strengthened through Il Duce's failures in Abyssinia and Libya.

Names mentioned in this opposition are the Crown Prince Humbert, Duke of Aosta, who is still in Ethiopia as Viceroy, Marshal Pietro Badoglio, and Count Dino Grandi, former Ambassador to London.

But remembering what has happened after so many revolutions in various countries, Britain will certainly proceed cautiously in the matter of premature negotiations and in recognition of the first government to be set up.

There is also the question of whether Britain, having asserted it is fighting again totalitarianism, could, if true to such an assertion, make anything but an armistice and inform Italy that final peace could only come after the Italian people themselves had spoken.

The German dive bombing in the Sicilian Channel is admitted here as a shrewd move, seeing that Sicily's central position enables it to guard or threaten communications between Italy and Africa.

A Big Problem

But to effectively close the east from the west Mediterranean to British naval and Air Forces the Germans must have a powerful fleet based on Sicily.

The German fleet, however, is almost nonexistent and the Italian Navy has not shown up in the Mediternanean for a long time. The Luftwaffe will also have to operate on very much larger scale, especially as the Italian Air Force has been long absent from the Libyan skies.

Germany's new action in Sicily is interpreted here not as an attempt "to chase the British fleet from the Mediterranean" but rather as an indication that Herr Hitler intends to adopt harassing tactics there since he cannot afford to allow the Mediterranean war to end and result in British forces being released for use elsewhere.

Rome Doom Seen

GLASGOW, Scotland, Jan. 16 (AP)—Air Minister Sir Archibald Sinclair told a Glasgow public meeting tonight that Fascism is "doomed" and that Italy is "in deadly peril of complete Nazi domination."

He declared there would be no relaxation of the British war effort until the power of Adolf Hitler and Hermann Göring and "all those evil men who now rule Germany is finally and utterly destroyed."

Saying that Britain would not be Herr Hitler's next "victim," Sir Archibald asserted that Italy had been brought to "the edge of destruction by the infatuated ambition" of Premier Mussolini.

Britain Conscripts Its Women

LONDON, Jan. 16 (AP)—All Britons between the ages of 16 and 60 will be compelled to register as fire guards under a draft order signed last night by Herbert Morrison, Minister of Home Security.

This most drastic call on civilians since the war began will affect men first. Women must register but will be called only in extreme cases.

The rich will not be allowed to hire others to do their guard duty, but must stand by in person.

All must be prepared to give 48 hours a month without pay. Exemption is granted only to the fighting services and their auxiliaries.

Publication of the order is expected in the next few days but the effective date has not yet been set.

Nazi Bases Rocked

LONDON, Jan. 16 (AP)—The Royal Air Force attacked the German Naval Base at Wilhelmshaven "throughout the night" and also bombed docks at Emden, Bremerhaven and Flushing, the Air Ministry announced today, at the same time disclosing that Nazi airmen renewed raids on London after a two-day lull.

Airdromes in northwest Germany and the Netherlands and the harbor at Brest, in German-Occupied France, were attacked simultaneously by other British air units, a communiqué declared. One British plane was reported missing in these operations.

The raid on Wilhelmshaven, the fortieth directed at that base since the outset of the war, was described by official circles as "the heaviest and most successful yet," and the Air Ministry said "extensive fires" had been started.

Airmen returning from the attack were quoted as saying that fires started by the first raiders to reach Wilhelmshaven were so fierce and widespread they had difficulty in picking out specific targets.

[In Berlin the High Command acknowledged that 20 persons were killed and 35 injured and several houses set afire in a British air raid last night on the major naval port of Wilhelmshaven. The daily communiqué said the attack was one of several carried out on places in northern Germany.]

Besides striking at the naval base, the RAF was said to have smashed at German forces in "invasion ports" and around advance airdromes used for attacks on Britain.

Towns on the English east coast, the Midlands and London were attacked by German bombers during the night. The Nazi attack on the British capital — the first after dark since Jan. 12—started shortly before midnight, much later than usual.

The Government said "a considerable number of incendiaries" was dropped. A few fires flared but were brought under control quickly. The Government communiqué added:

"Outside London, the casualties reported were very few, most of them occurring when several houses were demolished at one point in the Midlands.

"In London, also the total reported is not heavy, most of them being due to one bomb which demolished a building occupied by a number of persons. Damage throughout the country was not extensive."

Greeks Take Albanian Heights In Sudden Attack on Italians

ATHENS, Jan. 16 (AP)—Surprise infantry attacks were reported today to have enabled Greek fighters to occupy important mountain heights in the central Albania battlefront despite severe snowstorms followed by a heavy rain.

Greek spokesmen said that their troops "continued their victorious advance" by seizing positions which improved their lines north of Klisoura.

Intensive artillery fire along most of the front went on despite the snow and rain, it was reported. Aside from the surprise attacks on the central sector, spokesmen said, infantry action was limited to mopping up operations against isolated Italian units and to collecting and sorting Fascist war materials taken in the past week.

Two Italian counterattacks were repulsed, a Greek authority asserted, in the localized central front fighting.

Chilean Journalists To Visit Press in U. S.

SANTIAGO, Chile, Jan. 16 (AP)—United States Ambassador Claude G. Bowers announced that seven North American newspapers had invited a corresponding number of Chilean journalists to make two-month good-will visits to their offices in the United States.

The Chileans will leave Jan. 24. After visiting New York and Washington, each member of the party will go to his newspaper host.

Mr. Bowers, describing the invitations as "a practical demonstration of friendly inter-American cooperation," said they came from the following newspapers: Boston Globe, Detroit News, Los Angeles Times, New York Times, Philadelphia Inquirer, Washington Post, Washington Star.

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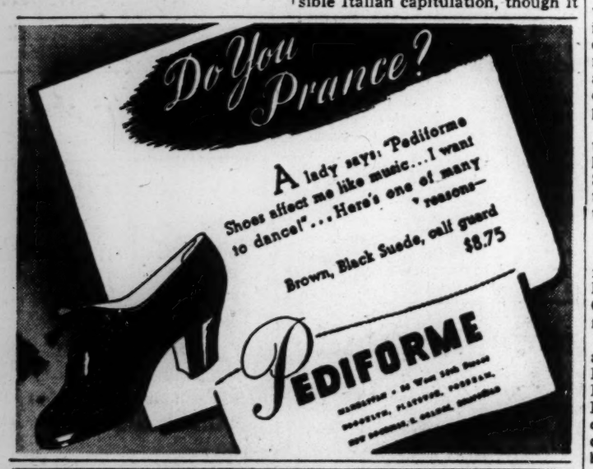
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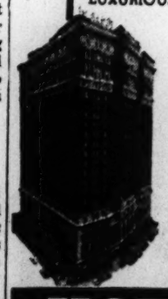

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Japan Wants U. S. Navy Kept Away; Economy Strained, Crisis Unlikely

TOKYO, Jan. 16 (AP)—The Foreign Office-controlled Japan Times suggested today that "the best way" of keeping President Roosevelt's "pledge that no troops will be sent to foreign soil would be to withdraw the Navy to home waters."

Commenting on criticism in the United States Congress of the lend-lease bill to aid Britain, the Times said:

"To Japanese it looks very much like the United States is going the long way around for sending armed forces into the scene of action abroad" by maintenance of a fleet at Hawaii.

The Tokyo press urged the Government to hasten Japan's "southward program" and be ready for resolute action to offset British and United States influence in East Asia.

"Huge overseas naval concentrations are equivalent to extension of national boundaries," the Times said. "In America's case, they suggest dictatorship over the parallels of a latitude below Pearl Harbor, an invitation to others to keep away, therefore a challenge and threat, preliminiaries to hostilities, hence a contradiction of America's announced policy of keeping its fighting sons at home."

Hull's Statement Minimized

The Government Information Bureau declined to comment on the statement of Secretary of State Cordell Hull to the House Foreign Affairs Committee yesterday envisioning encroachment by Axis Powers on the Western Hemisphere in the event of a defeat of Britain.

Domei, Japanese news agency, quoted diplomatic observers as attaching slight significance to the American Secretary's statement on the ground it merely confirmed that the United States still misunderstood the real intention of the Axis Powers to establish a new world order.

The news agency said "the United States gives the impression that it assumes an attitude of raising trouble where there is no cause in the face of a series of peaceful statements from responsible Japanese," including Foreign Minister Yosuke Matsuoka.

Premier in Conference

Simultaneously the newspaper Kokumin reported that a group of active and retired senior Generals urged War Minister Eiki Tojo at a meeting last night to "leave nothing undone to enable the Nation to carry through the new tense phase of the China affair."

The meeting followed by 48 hours a conference between Premier Prince Fumimaro Konoye and high military officials which the press said was prompted by "the increasing delicacy of United States-Japanese relations."

Newspapers accused Great Britain of instigating the current border fighting between French Indo-China and Thailand while seeking an economic rapprochement with Indo-China.

Blame Laid to America

"If should be borne in mind," commented the newspaper Hochi, "that the tricky hand of the United States is pulling the strings behind the blind action of Britain."

The press generally declared Indo-China was the keystone of the Japanese southward program and Yomiuri advised the Government to "make a courageous, bold advance because Japan already has been besieged by the influence of Britain and America."

It mentioned the Netherlands Indies as another spot where "peaceful negotiations" might fail because of British-American political and economic control.

Nichi Nichi declared that if the present negotiations between Indo-China and Japan should fail to show good headway "it is possible that anti-Japanese countries would take advantage of the situation to start making trouble."

Tax on Bachelors Proposed

The paper warned: "Against that possibility Japan must be fully prepared and must act quickly."

At home, Asahi reported the birth rate was declining and the mortality rate increasing and that in an effort to reverse this trend a population-encouragement plan was ready for presentation to the Cabinet.

Asahi said the Cabinet Planning Board proposed a four-point program to foster earlier and more prolific marriages. One measure, the paper said, would be a tax on bachelors, proceeds from which would be used to pay bonuses to large families. The present marriage age for men averages 28 and for women 22.

Other points include the development of a land program for encouragement of the agricultural population and establishment of a population bureau under the Welfare Ministry.

Tokyo Bars English On 'Broadway' Signs

By the Associated Press

Tokyo, Jan. 16

All English signs soon will be removed from the Ginza—Tokyo's Broadway—the newspaper Yomiuri said yesterday as a result of a police "suggestion" which observers interpreted as another step in a campaign to "purify" the Japanese language.

Yomiuri estimated that 1,400 cafes and restaurants along the Ginza are identified by electric signs in English—or approximately 70 per cent of the total.

Almost all English signs in railway stations and other places have been removed in line with the current campaign. The official Japanese Broadcasting Station announced only Jan. 11 discontinuance of local English language news broadcasts.

A few days earlier it was hinted that the Government spokesman might discontinue the practice of addressing the foreign press in English.

Chinese on Move

SHANGHAI, Jan. 16 (AP)—The Chinese press reported today that regular Chinese Army troops are moving steadily into Chekiang and Kiangsu Provinces with the ultimate intention of surrounding the Japanese in Shanghai and Hangchow and other important cities in preparation for a possible big spring offensive.

[Shanghai is in Southern Kiangsu Province, while Chekiang is directly to the south, both being on the seacoast.]

These reports said the Chinese already had retaken a number of towns.

They were regarded as interesting in connection with the Chungking Government's recent order to the Chinese Communists to withdraw their Fourth Route Army northward from the Yangtze River.

The Fourth Route Army, of 100,000 troops, has been occupying the region around Nanking for the past 18 months, and from that position would be able to control the rich Yangtze Valley cities in the event of a Japanese withdrawal.

To forestall such a possibility, Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek was reported replacing this army with his Central Government regulars.

TOKYO, Jan. 16 (AP)—Seiichi Kojima, noted economic commentator, declared yesterday that he understands that the Japanese living standard has been cut 40 per cent since the start of the China affair and predicted, "It will not be long before a condition is created which will necessitate halving of the present living expenses."

Writing in the newspaper Miyako, he asserted, "The international situation has taken a turn which makes it necessary for the Japanese to lower the standard of living to a great extent.

"Expenditures of the Nation are steadily on the increase with no prospect of early reduction. We must provide increased defense, if Japan is to be secure in a world where armaments are piling up.

"Japan cannot stand with folded arms while others increase their preparedness.

"Military expenditures in the current fiscal year amount to approximately $1,500,000,000. Certainly that is not enough."

By William Henry Chamberlin

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The clear exposition of American policy in the Far East contained in yesterday's testimony to the Foreign Relations Committee by Secretary of State Cordell Hull offers an opportune moment for reassessing the position of Japan.

The island Empire is now engaged in the fourth year of what, with unconscious humor, Japanese military spokesmen have called "the special undeclared war" against China.

Has Japan become so weakened and exhausted by its efforts as to be a negligible force in world power politics, likely to collapse on the application of a little outside pressure? Or is it a growing colossus, becoming stronger through the process of conquest?

Strength and Weakness

The answers to these and to similar related questions are important. The framing of a correct American policy vis-à-vis Japan depends in no small measure on the ability of America's diplomatic, military, and naval observers to gauge accurately the elements of strength and weakness in the Japanese position, to foresee what will be the Japanese reaction to this or that American move.

The answers are not easy to obtain, if only because so much depends on the element of morale. It is always hard to estimate how much a people will endure, especially a people whose traditions and way of life are so alien to America as the Japanese. Moreover, the Japanese authorities have been withholding much information about the state of the national economy since the beginning of the war.

Trade Data Kept Secret

According to a recent dispatch from Tokyo, they have decided to cease publishing statistics of foreign trade. Gold and mineral production and precise figures of industrial output have long been treated as state secrets, the publication of which is liable to severe penalties. Still there is enough available material to give some picture of the balance-sheet of Japan's war economy.

The Oriental Economist, a leading Japanese economic publication which has maintained a remarkable degree of independence, even in these last years, publishes an adjusted index of industrial production which makes interesting reading. (Monthly average 1931-1933 equals 100.)

	Gen. index	Producers goods	C'mers goods
1936	148.8	171.5	125.3
1937	167.3	197.9	136.5
1938	173.0	220.4	125.1
1939	180.8	239.7	121.4
1939, June	179.9	240.0	119.3
1940, June	173.4	244.3	102.8

This would convey the impression that Japan has now reached and perhaps passed its extreme limit of industrial capacity. The sharp drop in the index of output of consumers' goods between 1939 and 1940 indicates that the Japanese people are now receiving a fairly stiff does of "guns for butter" war economics. The fairly steady level of this same index as between 1936 and 1939 would bear out the writer's personal observation that the Japanese at home did not feel the pinch of the war to any great extent during the first two years. It is during the last year that privations and restrictions have multiplied, with rationing of sugar and matches, shortage of water, and propaganda for the use of unpolished rather than polished rice.

Rapid Rise in State Debt

Japan's internal finances have followed the familiar war pattern of swollen budgets and mounting state debt. The Japanese budget of 1935-36 was balanced at about 2,000,000,000 yen. The budget of 1941-42, which has just been approved by the Government, contemplates an expenditure of 11,000,000,000 yen (the yen is quoted at 23.5 cents), of which 6,000,000,000 is to be borrowed.

The national debt is now 25,622,000,000 yen, as against 9,257,000,000 yen at the end of 1937. The amount of currency in circulation rose from 1,865,703,385 yen at the end of 1936 to 3,380,290,000 yen in June, 1940. The cost of living index in 1936 was 159 (1914=100). It was 224 in 1939 and 263 in June, 1940.

All these figures reflect an unsound situation with inflationary possibilities; and these inflationary symptoms are even more pronounced in Manchukuo than in Japan. However, there is scarcely any country in the world today that does not show a huge budget deficit, and rationing and price control offer a partial remedy for the difficulties of a situation where the amount of money in circulation is out of proportion to the available quantity of consumers' goods.

Currency Reserves Depleted

Some foreign observers have been inclined to predict a Japanese collapse because of exhaustion of the country's reserves of gold and foreign currency. There has been considerable depletion, but not a complete drying up of these resources. During the three war years, 1937, 1938 and 1939, Japan ran up an unfavorable balance of trade with countries outside the "yen bloc" which includes Manchukuo and occupied North China of about 1,850,000,000 yen.

Japan during this period shipped abroad 2,100,000,000 yen worth of gold, enough to cover the unfavorable balance of trade and to provide most of the 300,000,000 yen fund set up in July, 1938, to serve as a revolving fund to facilitate imports of raw materials for the export industries.

Japan's gold reserve at the beginning of 1937 was 1,600,000,000 yen. The value of gold production in the Japanese Empire for the period 1937-1939 was probably about 700,000,000 yen. Add another 300,000,000 yen for sales of bullion, plate, and ornaments to the Government and one gets a total of 2,600,000,000 yen, enough to account for the shipments of gold abroad and for the sum of 500,000,000 yen which is stated as the present reserve of the Bank of Japan. This is cutting the gold reserve pretty low; but there are still the foreign holdings of Japanese subjects, which might be sufficient to finance several more unfavorable balances of trade.

A fair assumption from these facts and figures is that Japan's economy, while seriously strained, is not yet on the verge of collapse. It could probably stand several more years of war on the limited scale of the present struggle in China. In contrast to Germany, it has not appreciably enriched itself by acquisitions of food and raw materials in conquered territory and it has made heavy, although not yet dangerous inroads, on the standard of living of its people in order to sustain the war in China.

U. S. Club Honors Dunkirk Heroes

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 16—The heroism of amateur British boatmen during the evacuation of 400,000 troops from Dunkirk last May under bitter air attack had today been honored by the Cruising Club of America in awarding the Blue Water Medal to survivors of this group of sportsmen and in memory of those who were killed in the effort.

Presentation of the medal, awarded at the group's annual meeting at the Yale Club yesterday, will be made to some British yacht club, such as the Royal Ocean Racing Club, the Royal Cruising Club or the Little Ship Club, all of which had members participating in the evacuation, after the war is over.

The medal is bestowed yearly in honor of some feat of seamanship and navigation by an amateur yachtsman. It was decided this time that the part played by amateur British sailors in the Dunkirk affair overshadowed any other feat last year.

Alfred L. Stanford of the Essex Yacht Club, on the Connecticut River, was elected Commodore of the Cruising Club at the same meeting, succeeding John B. Lord. William E. Lundgren was made Vice-Commodore, Harry A. Jackson was continued as Secretary and Treasurer, and William P. Stephens as historian. Rear Admiral Herbert Pott, Naval Attaché of the British Embassy in Washington, addressed the meeting.

Washington Seats Governor Langlie

OLYMPIA, Wash., Jan. 16 (AP)—Arthur B. Langlie, an attorney, was inaugurated Governor of Washington State yesterday, ending a controversy in which he won out over his Democratic opponent, former Senator, C. C. Dill, by less than 6,000 votes.

Mr. Dill's supporters had contended "cross-over ballots"—whereby the voter put an "x" in the straight Democratic Party circle but also put a cross after Mr. Langlie's name—should not be counted.

Mr. Langlie is the first Republican Governor in eight years.

The Legislature is controlled by the Democrats.

Air-Sea Warfare—A New Phase

Wide World

Aircraft Carrier Escapes a Bomb

This picture of the British Ark Royal under fire from the air is of special interest in view of the recent successful feat of another aircraft carrier, the Illustrious, of about the same size in standing up under seven hours of steady pounding by German bombers in the Central Mediterranean. Photo passed by the British censor.

Hull's Attack on Dictators Brings Cheers From Britain

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Jan. 16—Cordell Hull's denunciation of totalitarian dictators in a statement before the House Foreign Affairs Committee yesterday was hailed by Britain today as yet another important step in America's dramatic transformation of its role in this war.

"Gradually across the whole globe the huge, stunning impact of this event [the recent development of United States policy] is realized. If any doubt remained, Mr. Cordell Hull's great speech must remove it," declared an editorial in the Evening Standard.

"American policy," it continued, "encircles the globe. The latest plan which it proposes, a vast mobilization of American industry for war production, must change the face of every hemisphere."

While there was no official comment here on the Secretary of State's statement, since the matter was considered at the moment to be mainly an internal issue, British official circles made no attempt in private conversation to conceal their delight and admiration at the courageous outspokenness of Mr. Hull.

Something of Surprise

The extent of his outspokenness has, in fact, been something of a surprise—a very pleasant one. It was hardly expected that Mr. Hull would "out-Roosevelt Roosevelt," but the impression here today was that the Secretary of State has gone further than the President in denouncing the dictators.

Mr. Hull's hard-hitting words also had an instant appeal to the man in the street in Britain in that when he meant to refer to Germany, he said Germany and did not use the veiled language traditionally employed by a nation still technically neutral.

Altogether, the precise and straight-forward manner with which the Foreign Affairs Committee is conducting the hearing for the aid-to-Britain bill and Mr. Hull's brief and to-the-point answers have impressed the people of this country.

Encouraging news of the proceedings before the Foreign Affairs Committee first was conveyed to Britain by radio bulletins. Most of the morning papers here went to press too early to carry editorial comment, but the Express fittingly voiced mounting British gratitude to the Government and people of the United States. After hailing Mr. Hull's words as "inspiring," it paid special tribute to the fine work of individual Americans for the Allied cause.

Reaction of Neutrals

"They have set about to switch over their industry with vigor. The stream of their bombers across the Atlantic has begun. American-built destroyers guard our convoys and shiploads of American arms have arrived for our Home Guard.

"American citizens have given ambulance units, the Aid-for-Britain Committee has put our case more powerfully than our propaganda ever could have done."

"The tremendous importance of the recent clarification of United States' policy, as it affects the attitude of European neutrals, is stressed in the Evening Standard. The paper asks how much did the Bulgarian Premier's latest show of defiance to Reichsführer Hitler owe to the Roosevelt statement to Congress and how much will Mr. Hull's unqualified backing of Britain invigorate Turkey, Greece and other neutral as well as subject Nations of Europe.

There was some speculation in informed circles here as to how Germany will attempt to counter American policy. Instigation of Japanese pugnacity, a Russo-Japanese rapprochement, a Sino-Japanese peace all were examined as spheres of possible retaliatory action by the Nazis. But the general conclusion here was that in this connection the stern warning voice of the President of the United States should prove a match for the furtive intriguing and whispers of the Goebbels propaganda machine.

Nazis 'Unprovoked'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Jan. 16—Germany's attitude of waiting for specific American actions, meanwhile "refusing to be provoked" by words, is reaffirmed by the reaction to Secretary of State Cordell Hull's statement before Congres yesterday.

Only the barest notice is given the Secretary's remarks. The Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung this morning devoted one paragraph to it in a regular news summary column. The paragraph quoted Secretary Hull as saying that if England were defeated and lost control of the seas, Germany could easily acquire the Atlantic and in addition South Atlantic crossings. There was no comment—not even an adjective.

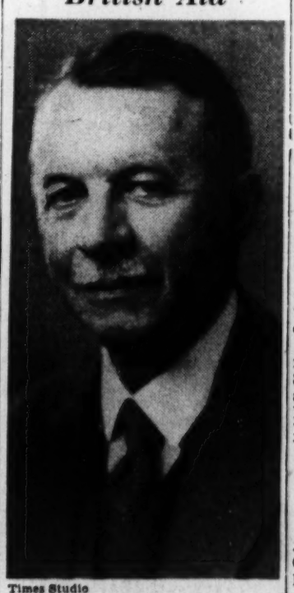
A few other morning papers used the same quotation, but the evening papers have apparently omitted even this much attention.

Meanwhile in the Wilhelmstrasse an official spokesman said that the speech had been read and notice taken of it. But the comment continued that Secretary Hull brought nothing new into the situation beyond the unfriendly attitude toward Germany already se forth by President Roosevelt.

It was added that since Germany was "unprovoked" by President Roosevelt, it is naturally also "unprovoked" by Secretary Hull. The Secretary's remarks were, of course, considered "unfriendly." It was suggested that the press would take notice of them. But the single paragraph noted is all so far. Perhaps leading political commentators who often react two or three days late may eventually have something to say.

But Berlin is presumably holding its fire for something more than statements of attitude or policy. Further, Congress is debating the issue at present and Berlin feels it has nothing to gain by a reaction which might affect the outcome.

British Aid



Times Studio

Sir Gerald Campbell

Will serve in ministerial capacity at Washington Embassy.

British Raise Washington Staff

LONDON, Jan. 16 (AP)—The prime importance of the British Government's Embassy in Washington was emphasized anew today by the appointment of Sir Gerald Campbell, British High Commissioner to Canada, as a second Minister to the United States.

Announcement of Sir Gerald's appointment followed by less than a week the elevation of Mr. Neville Butler, Counselor of the Washington Embassy, to Ministerial rank. Both will serve as aids to the Ambassador - Designate, Viscount Halifax.

Never before has the British Government had even one Minister serving in Washington in addition to its Ambassador.

Sir Gerald, a career diplomat, is familiar with both the United States and Canada, having served as British Consul General at Philadelphia, San Francisco, and New York. He is expected to go to Washington from Ottawa soon.

Navy Promotions

LONDON, Jan. 16 (AP)—Vice-Admiral Sir Andrew Cunningham, Commander in Chief of the British Mediterranean fleet, and Vice-Admiral Sir Max Horton, head of the British submarine service, have been promoted to the rank of Admiral, the Admiralty announced yesterday. Sir Andrew had been an acting Admiral.

Admiral Cunningham entered the Navy in 1898 and received the Distinguished Service Order with two bars in the World War. He was Naval Aide-de-Camp to the late King George V in 1932, and later was assigned as Rear Admiral to command the destroyer flotillas with the Mediterranean fleet. He was promoted to Vice-Admiral commanding the cruiser squadron in 1937 and in 1939 he was put in command of the Mediterranean fleet.

Admiral Horton entered the Navy in 1900 and was a submarine commander in the World War.

Dive Bomber vs. Warship: Eyewitness Depicts Battle

Larry Allen, Associated Press correspondent aboard the British aircraft cruiser Illustrious Jan. 10, when Nazi dive bombers attacked her, has been an eyewitness of most of the actions fought by the British fleet in the Mediterranean.

ABOARD AIRCRAFT CARRIER ILLUSTRIOUS, WITH BRITISH MEDITERRANEAN FLEET, Jan. 16 (AP)—Battered but still able to move under her own power, the aircraft carrier Illustrious has reached the comparative safety of a Mediterranean port after weathering one of the most punishing attacks a British warship has undergone in this war.

For seven hours on Jan. 10, German dive bombers rained explosives on her as she passed through the Central Mediterranean with other fleet units escorting a big eastbound convoy.

Between 40 and 50 Nazi planes participated in the attack, diving low to release 1,000-pound bombs whose concussion shook the 23,000-ton vessel.

Some 100,000 pounds of high-explosive bombs must have been aimed at her flight deck and many torpedoes at her sides.

I witnessed the first part of the attack from the bridge, where part of the time I was flat on my face, my hands folded across my head, while splinters of steel swept the carrier's decks and the "thump, thump" of antiaircraft guns mingled with the chilling scream of the dive bombers and the crash of bursting bombs.

Water Engulfs Bridge

The second time the Germans came over, a low-flying Stuka dropped a bomb which exploded near the starboard side of the ship. The blast threw a column of water over the bridge and hurled me down a hatchway to Aviation Intelligence quarters one deck below.

Throughout the assault the carrier's "pom-pom" guns (multiple-barreled antiaircraft machine guns) kept up a continuous fire, putting up a wall of fire through which the Nazis dived.

A flight of British planes which had taken off from the Illustrious before the Germans struck succeeded in bring down 12 German planes.

(DNB, German official news agency, said the Illustrious suffered extensive damage to her port side and claimed it would be a long time before she could be put into service again.)

The attack on the Illustrious came after a British cruiser attached to the convoy sank one of Italy's newest destroyers, the 642-ton Vega, and damaged another.

Shore Batteries Shelled

I witnessed this engagement, during which the British cruiser also engaged Italian shore batteries.

The cruiser opened the battle when she sighted the two destroyers ahead. A shell from the British vessel set one of the destroyers afire and she moved off at top speed, losing herself in the mist along the coast as the cruiser engaged her mate.

The latter, the Vega, exchanged shell for shell with the cruiser until her magazine suffered a direct hit. I saw a great mass of flame shoot up from the Vega and she slipped swiftly beneath the waves with her entire crew of 94 men.

British naval units continued to fire at the Italian shore batteries, which became silent after the Vega sank. A British plane dropped bombs on the other fleeing destroyer and the British expressed a belief that possibly she sank or was beached somewhere along Pantelleria Island.

As the convoy continued eastward, after the naval battle, I was in the wardroom of the Illustrious, just sitting down to lunch, when a Marine bugler sounded a warning and the loudspeakers boomed:

"All hands to action stations."

Bomb Shakes Ship

I had barely reached the bridge when a big bomb struck the ship with a shattering blast, and a moment later another 1,000-pounder crashed alongside. A blinding flash seemed to envelop the whole ship.

Another bomb tore holes in the carrier's sides. Still another burst close alongside, fragments striking members of an anti-aircraft gun crew.

Every gun on the Illustrious roared at the Germans, but they continued to come, raking the decks with machine-gun fire even as they loosed their bombs.

Several torpedoes narrowly missed the carrier.

Battleships, cruisers, and destroyers were being attacked simultaneously. Great spouts of water sometimes hid the other vessels from sight.

Both officers and men of the Illustrious crossed the decks through machine-gun fire to rescue wounded comrades and carry them below.

A few fighter planes which the carrier was able to get into action before the first bombs struck drove the Germans off temporarily and gave the only respite until darkness fell. Less than an hour after the first assault the Nazis returned.

Constant Attack

Bombs fell all about the ship, rocking her so that at times it appeared she was about to turn over. Between 2 p. m. and 7.30 p. m. there never were more than a few minutes at a time free of the crash of bursting bombs and the thunder of gunfire.

Throughout the afternoon Rear Admiral A. L. St. George Lyster stood on the bridge with bomb splinters and machine-gun bullets spattering around him, giving orders to aides.

So low did some of the big German bombers come that every detail of their markings was clearly visible to those aboard the Illustrious.

When the Illustrious finally reached port 12 hours after the last German attack was over, fire squads rushed aboard and extinguished a small fire in her interior. Shipwrights set to work at once plugging bomb holes and getting her ready to go to sea again.

World Role Seen For U. S. 'Co-ops'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—"The American co-operative movement should take the initiative in reviving internation co-operative trade when the war is over," Waling Dykstra, former manager of the International Co-operative Trading Agency, London, declared when he arrived in New York recently.

Mr. Dykstra pointed out that at the end of the war the countries of Europe will be severely impoverished and that it is possible that the world trade center will have been shifted. The American co-operative movement which is developing rapidly, he said, would eventually play a major part in international co-operative trade.

The evening after Mr. Dykstra left London on his way to the United States, the office of the International Co-operative Trading Agency was bombed.

The International Co-operative Trading Agency was established Jan. 1, 1938, to facilitate the exchange of goods between co-operatives throughout the world. The active work of the agency was discontinued in September, 1940, because many of the 16 countries which are members of the international wholesale association have been cut off from the London headquarters by Nazi occupation of most of continental Europe.

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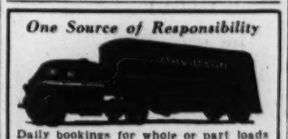
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Midwest G. O. P. Subordinates Party to Defense

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Jan. 16—Party lines have been growing less and less distinct here in the Middle West since the election, doubtless as a result of the impact of foreign policy reasoning. There was no such let down in partisan feeling after the 1936 election. There was in fact probably more and louder criticism of the President in 1937 than there was before the election. Today, while opposition organization is strong and Republican leaders are measurably encouraged, there is an atmosphere of relief at the termination of the bitter election struggle. There is a notable tendency for Republicans, especially laymen, to subordinate domestic party differences, and work, or at least think, along with the Administration in matters of defense and war policy.

It is true, as the polls show, that there is more isolationist sentiment in this region than in any other. And it is true that there are well organized and well-financed efforts to nurture that sentiment. Nevertheless, there is ample evidence of a majority opinion on the side of "all out" aid to Britain.

It would be expected of course to find among most Democrats sympathy with Administration policy. There would be no object in attempting to measure foreign policy opinion then on that side. A study was recently made, though, among Republicans, in a suburban section which is as solidly Republican as the South is solidly Democratic. Reaction here might be summed up in the words of one, particularly noted for his traditional, unswerving Republicanism.

See Policy as Sound

He was asked about his reaction to the President's two recent speeches on foreign policy.

"I'm sorry to say," he replied, "that I agree with him."

In other words, these people wish that it were someone else, Mr. Willkie for example, who was in the White House doing and saying these things, but still they can't help but agree that the Administration's policy is a perfectly sound one. Some are a bit reluctant to ride in the same boat with a Democrat, but they see that partisanship is out of the question.

At a recent meeting of the Chicago Council on Foreign Relations, held in the city's largest banquet hall, the president, in introducing Wallace R. Deuel, former Chicago Daily News correspondent in Berlin—who gave an excellent address—said in effect: "I am one of those who would have preferred that the present Administration be defeated."

There was a respectable round of applause.

"But I am also one of those who believe that those elected constitute our Government, and that this Administration's policy in striving to protect us, and democracy, by providing all necessary aid to Britain, is wise and sound."

Thoughtful Audience

There was a sharper and louder and more prolonged round of applause.

This was an audience of thinking, well-informed people. The great majority were Republican. But an overwhelming majority expressed, in that applause, and also in their reaction to Mr. Deuel's statement of the world problem, their sympathy for the New Deal's foreign policy.

It is interesting also to find wide disapproval, even among Republicans, of the vigorous isolationist stand of the Chicago Tribune. Because the Tribune is two-fistedly Republican it might be expected that members of that party would approve its policies. But in spite of the continued million or so circulation of this newspaper, one who has made it a point to sound out opinion among all sorts of people here over a period of more than six years finds surprisingly little of that approval. In particular is there disagreement with it now on the war issue.

Incidentally the outcome of the Illinois election—a majority for Mr. Roosevelt but a larger majority for Dwight Green, Republican candidate for Governor and not an isolationist—has been explained partly as a public reaction against the Tribune's policies.

Stimson and Lend-Lease Critics Duel Over Peril of Invasion

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16—Henry L. Stimson, Republican Secretary of War in the Roosevelt war-emergency Cabinet and formerly Secretary of State under President Hoover, took on all cross-examiners, both critical and friendly, with evident relish after he completed his direct statement before the House Committee on Foreign Relations today.

Representative Hamilton Fish of New York, leading Republican isolationist in the House, demanded if Mr. Stimson felt America was in danger of invasion.

"We are in very grave danger of invasion by air," if the British should be defeated, Mr. Stimson declared.

Asking if Mr. Stimson had objections to reservations in the pending bill, the Secretary replied that the more reservations put in the less effective it is likely to be.

"When this bill is needed," he declared, "is the spring or summer."

Mr. Fish demanded again if Mr. Stimson saw the possibility of invasion except by air.

War Conditions Changed

"Eight months have shown an extraordinary possibility of speedy conquest. I don't propose to take any chances of my country's safety," Mr. Stimson replied.

Mr. Fish then pressed the witness on the size of the United States Army to show that invasion was unlikely.

Rising again to his feet and raising his hand emphatically, Mr. tSimson declared "Our Army today is not as big as Holland's Army at the time of invasion. It is not as big as Belgium's nor as well trained."

Mr. Fish demanded if the Army was not soon equal to 1,400,000.

"We'll have that number of men quite early but it will not be an army," shot back Mr. Stimson, "An army is a team: it is equipped with modern weapons, some of which take a year to build. If you regard the draft mobilization as an army, I'd say you haven't thought it out, sir."

Japan's Policy Cited

Replying to further questions on the possibility of invasion, Mr. Stimson said invading nations do not send armies at first. "Japan isn't acting that way around manila," he said. "Aggressor nations penetrate little by little and secure bases."

"If Great Britain is our first line of defense," asked Mr. Fish, "are you in favor of going into the war to aid it?"

Mr. Stimson replied that he was in favor of upholding the British fleet.

The only other questions of the hearing were asked by Representative Charles A. Eaton (R) of New Jersey, who declared he favored full aid to Britain, but attacked the pending bill as too sweeping. He criticized also the apparent departure from the law of neutrality.

Mr. Stimson was apparently prepared for this question. Asking for the attention of every member of the Committee, he quoted declarations from the thirty-eighth conference of the International Law Association meeting in Hungary in 1934. This congress, he said, agreed that it would not be a violation of international law or of neutrality to come to the defense of a victim of an aggressor state who violated the Kellogg-Briand pact.

Pact of Paris Ignored

"Germany and every one of her victims so far were signatories of that pact: Japan and China were signatories: Ethiopia was a signatory he said.

Mr. Stimson referred to "the Axis Powers that are now tearing down the structure of our world." He said that the international law conference specifically declared that outside countries may "decline to observe toward the state violating the pact the duties prescribed by international law," and specifically stated that these non-aggressor states "can supply the attacked state with financial assistance including munitions of war" and "with armed forces."

As the hearing ended at noon today a personal clash occurred between Chairman Sol Bloom and Mr. Fish. Mr. Bloom charged that Mr. Fish, without proper authority, had invited witnesses to testify before the Committee on the bill, which Mr. Fish in his invitation described as the "President's dictator bill." Mr. Bloom said hearings would last a short time while Mr. Fish insisted that they would last 10 days or longer. Mr. Bloom also declared that the open letter addressed to him by Herbert Hoover and given to the press and the radio had only reached him at 10:30 this morning.

First Ford Naval Trainees Arrive

Wide World

Henry Ford

United States Navy Service School of Ford Company to teach naval construction and repair.

Ford Plants Back Defense And President

DETROIT, Jan. 16 (AP)—Henry Ford told a nation-wide radio audience yesterday that during the present crisis the Ford organization "wants to do everything possible to help America and the President."

He made the statement in connection withthe formal dedication of his new navy service school in the grounds of the River Rouge plant at Dearborn. The school, which is to train young naval recruits for technical and mechanical assignments with the fleet and at its bases, was accepted on behalf of the Navy by Rear Admiral C. W. Nimitz, Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, representing Secretary Knox.

It was one of Mr. Ford's infrequent radio addresses. Flanked by a group of naval officers, with some 200 enlisted men in the background, he stood in front of the school's administration building, his soft hat pulled tightly down on his head and his coat collar turned up against a biting wind, and said:

"During this crisis our organization wants to do everything possible to help America and the President. The Navy being our first line of defense, I feel that the training of these young men will vitally benefit our nation. And, when this crisis is over we can then reclaim these mechanically trained young men in our industries."

In addition to the Elder Ford and Rear Admiral Nimitz, Rear Admiral John Downes, Commandant of the Ninth Naval District; Commander C. P. Cecil, Executive Officer of the Naval Training Station at Great Lakes, Ill., and Edsel Ford spoke during the ceremonies.

Commander Cecil referred to the school as "a boon to the Navy, especially in that it comes at a time when need for training is so paramount."

Facilities Now Taxed

"The present facilities of the Navy," he added, "are loaded to capacity, and to establish new schools in time to meet immediate demands would be a tremendous task."

Through the establishment of the new school at Dearborn, he went on, "we have a start in educational work, a part of the national defense program, which we hope will be an example and incentive to other industrial leaders and bring similar advantages in other sections of the country."

When completed, the school is to have five barracks units, original plans having been enlarged to provide for a Diesel engine section. There will be accommodations for 1,200 men.

Mr. Ford stood bareheaded as the flag was raised and at the end of the ceremony he drew on a pair of old-fashioned mittens and ran nimbly up a flight of steps into a barracks administration building

House Committee Approves $909,000,000 Naval Program

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16 (AP)—The House Naval Affairs Committee gave prompt and unanimous approval today to an urgent Navy request for authority to spend $909,000,000 for 400 relatively small new ships for the Navy and for a vast expansion of shipbuilding and ordnance plants.

The action brought to $1,209,000,000 the naval outlays which the Committee has recommended in less than 24 hours. Approved yesterday was a $300,000,000 program for strengthening the Fleet's defenses against dive bombers and other aerial attacks.

No funds were carried in the legislation but the Navy announced it would seek a large part of the money soon via a supplemental appropriation bill.

The 400 new ships, to cost approximately $465,000,000, would consist chiefly of submarine chasers, seagoing escort vessels, mine sweepers and torpedo boats.

Funds to Be Sought

The Navy already has signified its intention of asking funds for 280 of them. The latter include 36 escort vessels—185-foot seagoing craft which could be used for trans-oceanic convoy patrol—30 submarine chasers; 24 torpedo boats and 190 mine sweepers. They would cost a total of $310,460,000 fully equipped.

Of the $315,000,000 for new shipbuilding facilities, Rear Admiral Samuel M. Robinson, Chief of the Bureau of Ships, testified that about $25,000,000 would be used to effect or expand facilities for the construction of the 280 new craft. The bulk of these are to be built on the Great Lakes, Admiral Robinson said, but the specific yards have not been selected.

Some of the new building facilities will be for the 40 additional destroyers for which the Navy recently awarded contracts.

The bill also would authorize an outlay of $194,000,000 for expansion of the Nation's capacity for making antiaircraft guns for both naval and merchant vessels, armor and other ordnance.

Consideration Within Week

Chairman Carl Vinson (D) of Georgia announced he hoped to get the authorization bills before the House for consideration not later than next Thursday.

He told newsmen he also would introduce legislation to authorize each member of Congress to appoint five midshipmen to the Naval Academy instead of four, in an effort to increase the supply of officers for the growing Navy. The Committee is to hold public hearings on that measure tomorrow.

Rear Admiral W. R. Furlong, Chief of Naval Ordnance, explained that the new ordnance manufacturing facilities were desired not only to turn out antiaircraft guns for the Fleet, but also to provide a source of supply if it became necessary to furnish similar weapons for arming approximately 2,000 merchantmen. Admiral Furlong said the Navy was preparing for the latter contingency.

Cost of Building

Total cost of building the 400 small auxiliary vessels was estimated at $400,000,000.

Other naval developments:

1. Secretary Knox announced that the Navy was reorganizing its shipyards for a 72-hour work week. Most yards now are on a 48-hour basis, with workmen paid time-and-one-half for overtime past 40 hours. The change would be effected by putting on additional shifts.

2. Joint training maneuvers involving Army units as well as the Atlantic Fleet will start Jan. 21 in the Caribbean area, Mr. Knox said.

3. Admiral Robinson disclosed that 52 trawlers and dredgers have been taken over by the Navy for conversion into mine sweepers. The conversion cost was heavy, he said, but was undertaken in the interest of speed.

BMI Says It Attempts To Benefit Songwriters

NEW YORK (AP)—Broadcast Music, Inc., which the radiocasting industry set up as a music-supplying organization, recently declared that it is "doing everything" in its power to better the lot of song-writers.

Replying to charges of Irving Caesar, President of the Songwriters' Protective Association, that BMI is "nothing more than a company union," a BMI statement asserted that there was no basis for Mr. Caesar's complaint other than that he is a member of the Board of the American Society of Composers, Authors and Publishers, with which BMI is at odds.

Tuskegee Students Strike Against Food at College

TUSKEGEE, Ala. (AP)—A number of students at Tuskegee Institute, one of the world's largest institutions of higher learning for Negroes, "struck" Jan. 15, refusing to attend classes in a protest against food served in the college dining hall. The "strike" came on the day Tuskegee was dedicating its new $161,350 center for research and instruction.

Electric Road Traffic In Canada Greater

OTTAWA—Electric railways in Canada carried a total of 632,533,152 passengers in 1939, compared with 629,778,738 in the preceding year.

Montana Couple's Soda-Dance 'Club' Provides Wholesome Fun for Youth

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BILLINGS, Mont.—A move to provide a place where youths of high school age may go to eat and dance to their hearts' content, but free from the objectionable features of the usual night club, has met with instant success here.

Feeling there was a need for some such place, C. D. Tidey and his wife mulled over the problem for three years, laying thoughtful plans in the direction of this new undertaking. They consulted educators, parents, and city officials. Then, after a tour of the Billings area, their ideas took shape in the form of a $25,000 drive-in fountain and dance "club" which they christened with up-to-the-minute timing, "Yankee Doodle."

"We no sooner get the place swept," says Mr. Tidey, "when they start coming again—we're working in three shifts! We employ behind the counter as much experienced student help as we can find and our orchestra on Friday and Saturday nights is a student dance band. Mothers and fathers come in for bulk ice cream. They try our 50-cent milk-fed chicken and three-quarter-inch steak dinners. They seem mighty well pleased."

The younger people start dropping in after school for malted milks and sandwiches. A 10-cent matinee entrance fee entitles one to a trade chip worth 10 cents at the counter, while in the evening this is raised to 20 cents with an equivalent trade-in value at the counter. On orchestra nights the admission is 25 cents alone. Mr. Tidey estimated the average evening crowd, whether dancing to the "juke box" or to the orchestra, at about 250 persons.

Mr. and Mrs. Tidey are determined to keep the establishment free from intoxicating drinks and so far have had little or no difficulty in that direction.

"Young people," says Mr. Tidey, "would rather have lots of 'good eats' and a chance to work off their high spirits. They are naturally self-sufficient—they don't need stimulants."

High School Boys at Fort Lewis To Get Diplomas With Classmates

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FORT LEWIS, Wash.—The far-sighted view taken by the War Department in the matter of the welfare of the thousands of soldier boys who have begun a year's training at Fort Lewis, is seen in the action taken by Major-Gen. George A. White, in command of the Forty-first Division at the Fort, according to which more than 800 troopers are going to get high school diplomas next spring, even though they did not go back to school last fall with their classmates for final terms of instruction.

This was indicated here this week with the start of night school classes for high school credit at near-by Clover Park High School, where troopers will attend classes four nights a week and wind up their preparatory careers at the same time as their classmates, who still are in home towns.

Last fall General White contracted education chiefs in each of the Northwest States and drew their approval of a program of classes such as now are under way for completing credits necessary for graduation.

When General White arrived here last September he started laying the groundwork for the well-organized school that now provides high school instruction two hours each evening, and four evenings a week.

Original plans called for a school of 300 students, but enrollments grew and grew and many more than 800 are enrolled.

What are these American soldiers studying? Composition, American literature, oral expression, general mathematics, algebra, trigonometry, biology, mechanical drawing, United States history, economics and sociology, typing, bookkeeping, English literature, geometry, physics, chemistry, world history and United States Government.

Christian Science Shortwave Programs From Boston, Mass.

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Services of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts

First Sunday:
Morning, 11.79mc (25.4m), 15.13mc (19.8m). Chimes radiocast 10:15 a. m. Service at 10:45 a. m., Eastern Standard Time.
Evening, 6.04mc (49.6m), 11.79mc (25.4m). Chimes radiocast 7 p. m. Service at 7:30 p. m., Eastern Standard Time.

The Christian Science Monitor Tower News
Direct from the Tower of The Christian Science Publishing Society Building:
Mondays to Fridays, 11.79mc. (25.4m), 15.35mc (19.5m), 3:30 p. m., Eastern Standard Time.
Repeated by Transcription from Studios of WRUL.
Mondays to Fridays, 6.04mc (49.6m), 11.73mc (25.6m), 7:15 p. m., Eastern Standard Time.

The Christian Science Monitor Views the News
Saturdays 6.04mc (49.6m), 11.73mc (25.6m), 7:15 p. m. Eastern Standard Time.

Christian Science Programs
Tuesdays and Fridays, 3:45 p. m., Eastern Standard Time. 15.39mc (19.5m), 11.79mc (25.4m).
Third Sundays monthly: 4:30-5 p. m. Eastern Standard Time, 6.04mc (49.6m), 11.79mc (25.4m).

Lecture on Christian Science
Monday, Jan. 27, 7:45 p. m., Eastern Standard Time, WRUL and WRUW. 6.04mc (49.6m), 11.73mc (25.6m), 6.04mc directed for Eastern United States, Eastern Canada, British Isles, South Africa; 11.73mc directed for United States, Canada, Mexico, West Indies, Central and South America.
Note: To convert Eastern Standard Time to Greenwich Time add 5 hours and an additional hour for British Summer Time.

Hoover

Continued from Page 1

naval vessels could be given away;

"That our defense could be vitally impaired by giving away Army equipment;

"That equipment and materials provided in the bill could be transported through the war zone in American ships convoyed by the American Navy;

"That commodities and articles could be purchased in other countries with our money;

"That alien ships now in sanctuary in our harbors could be seized;

Bases for Belligerents

"That it opens American ports to repair of belligerent vessels and makes such ports bases for belligerent operations and may become the objective of them;

"That the program of gifts to Britain could begin before the very considerable resources now available to the British Government in the United States had been first called upon as payment or collateral;

"That the bill could cancel parts of the labor laws, the Johnson Act, the Neutrality Act, the Hague conventions, and possibly other laws;

"That it empowers involvement in war as distinguished from a declaration of war by the Congress."

Mr. Hoover said there were many other questions which have been raised, among them time and expenditures limits, and added:

"It seems to me urgent that these matters should be at once clarified because the public mind is apprehensive and confused.

"If the Committee would at once draft into the bill positive definitions of what these powers are and specifically exclude what they are not, I am sure such an early action would enable concrete debate and eliminate much controversy and bitterness. As I said, it would greatly contribute to national unity."

Projects of WPA Cut Delinquency In Santa Clara

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTA CLARA, Calif.—WPA recreational projects has reduced juvenile delinquency in Santa Clara, according to Police Chief George P. Fallon, who reports a decrease from six cases a year four years ago to one a year to reform schools at present.

Joseph Livesay, director of the WPA crafts shop at Washington Center, said he had about 50 boys and girls with ages ranging from 6 to 17 years who spend approximately 1,200 play-hours weekly in various activities. These consist of airplane modeling, archery, wood carving, wood burning, leathercraft, sewing, and various other recreational pursuits.

The youths are encouraged to do creative work, design their own boats, foot stools, lamp stands, book ends; sewing baskets, and numerous other useful articles. Even six-year-old children, after a few weeks of training, are able to make pincushions, toy animals in oilcloth, pillows, aprons, laundry bags, and tea towels.

It is pointed out that such supervised projects engage the interest of many boys and girls who might otherwise spend their time in idleness.

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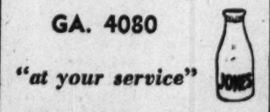

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Envoy Pledges Help of Chile In Building American Defense

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 15—A pledge that Chile will line itself up solidly behind hemisphere defense in the face of a totalitarian threat was given by Rodolfo Michels, new Chilean Ambassador to this country, who arrived here aboard the steamship Imperial of the Chile Steamship Company yesterday. His wife and their daughter, Cristina, accompanied him.

Señor Michels, formerly a Senator and Vice-President of Chile's Radical Party, said that his party's objectives corresponded to those of the liberals in this country. He said his ambassadorship to the United States was his first diplomatic post.

"In some respects, the Radicals are comparable to your New Dealers," he continued. "Whatever a Chilean's politics, however, I can assure you that almost all are democrats. All elements from the Right to the Left come together on one point—opposition to totalitarian influences. We do not accept totalitarian philosophy.

"The general feeling in Chile is to contribute to continental solidarity. We accept no government but democracy and I cannot stress that fact too strongly."

Señor Michels said that while there were some Communists and Nazis in Chile, they were not strong enough to influence the present government.

The father of the present Ambassador, Charles Michels, was an American of Boston, Mass., and the new envoy himself studied in this country at the Institute of Engineering Science in Chicago. His son, Rodolfo, attends the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

The Imperial brought 118 passengers from west coast ports of South America and Havana, Cuba, of which more than 40 were Germans or from nations dominated by the Reich, all coming here as refugees.

New York Holdup Intensifies Drive Against Civilian Guns

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 15—Intensification of efforts to enforce the Sullivan Law making it a crime to possess weapons without a police permit were in the offing here today, following an attempted pay roll holdup in Fifth Avenue during the noon rush hour yesterday which resulted in the killing of two men and the wounding of two others.

Simultaneously, police began a round-up of men with criminal records, their net being out especially for aliens who had not registered under the law and who have prison records, the category into which fits the bandits who sought to seize a $649 pay roll, one of whom was believed to have been once deported. Both men, brothers, have long police records.

The heroism of several civilians, who assisted police in the pursuit, particularly the bravery of Leonard Weisberg, a taxicab driver, who sought to grapple with one of the bandits after he had shot a traffic policeman, contributed to the final capture of the hold-up man, but not before the chase had led through the crowded aisles of Altman & Company, and the F. W. Woolworth Company store in Fifth Avenue.

District Attorney Thomas E. Dewey, after conferring with police, declared there has never been a case in his experience in which the civilians had helped the police in such an outstanding manner.

"There are at least four heroes that I know of," he added. "The police also did the fastest job of bringing in witnesses that I have ever seen."

The two men were indicted for murder today. The bandit brothers, who were revealed by police records to be William and Anthony Esposito, had each been arrested five times. Both have served sentences in Sing Sing Prison, and Anthony was a parole violator. Officials said there was no record of Anthony's deportation, but that he was believed to have been deported once and to have worked his way back.

Particular scrutiny was directed today to the parole, suspended sentence, and reformatory records of the pair. One known, by the alias of Joseph Distefano, was first arrested Aug. 16, 1924, on a grand larceny charge, which was reduced to petit larceny and sentence suspended. In February, 1925, he was arrested on a charge of assault and robbery, which was reduced to petit larceny, and he was sent to the New York City Reformatory. He was returned to the Reformatory in 1926 on another robbery charge, and finally sent to Sing Sing on a seven-year sentence in 1930 for violation of the Sullivan Law. The bandits were armed with three revolvers each when attempting the hold-up.

The other prisoner, known by the alias of Angelo Distefano, was sent to the House of Refuge as a juvenile delinquent in 1929 and later returned for violation of parole. Subsequently he was sentenced to from 7½ to 15 years in Sing Sing on a charge of assault with a revolver. Two later arrests, one for vagrancy and one for assault and robbery, ended in dismissal in court.

Lend-Lease Bill

Continued from Page 1

would not be bound by the rules of confidence of the executive session. Mr. Fish objected to the internal squabbles of the Committee being aired in public.

"I don't believe it's for the interests of the defenses of the United States to make it any easier than it is now for our potential enemies to get information on our defenses," said Mr. Stimson, agreeing willingly to appear at an executive session.

Lack of Dollar Assets

The Stimson testimony followed that of Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau, Jr. yesterday, disclosing that lack of dollar assets was threatening to cut down British war orders.

Mr. Morgenthau said that Britain has already paid out $1,337,000,000 for United States supplies. Britain is paying out, or will pay out another $1,393,000,000, for which it will be able to pay in dollars.

This combined sum equals $2,730,000,000. With such expenditures British dollar exchange is running out and will by no means be enough to pay for anything like what Britain requires and will be compelled to buy in the United States, he said.

Leaving out Canada, the British Empire contemplates dollar expenditures of $3,019,000,000 even without the aid of the lend-lease bill, Mr. Morgenthau said.

Britain will have to liquidate about $1,464,000,000 of dollars to be able to carry through this program in cash, he said.

Total dollar exchange assets of the United Kingdom approach $1,775,000,000, Mr. Morgenthau said.

Britain Has Little Gold

He surprised members of Congress by saying there is practically no gold left in the British Isles. When members expressed wonder, he observed that the British people also probably would be surprised.

With dollar assets exhausted, he said, buying by the British Purchasing Commission would "come to a standstill." At one point he said that "the buying has practically stopped because the money wasn't in sight."

Like Cordell Hull yesterday, Mr. Morgenthau submitted supporting memorada. Following his evidence on fiscal matters he was asked to interpret parts of the pending bill. Most significant comment was that regarding presidential powers to transfer American ships or war materials.

President's Powers

Representative Bartel J. Jonkman (R) of Michigan asked if the bill authorized the President "to give away any part of the Navy." Mr. Morgenthau turned to advisers for consultation and slowly replied:

"In the Treasury Department's opinion, the answer is 'yes,'" he answered.

"Including warships?" asked Mr. Jonkman.

"That is our opinion," said Mr. Morgenthau. "Other Departments may differ with us, but that is the way we read it."

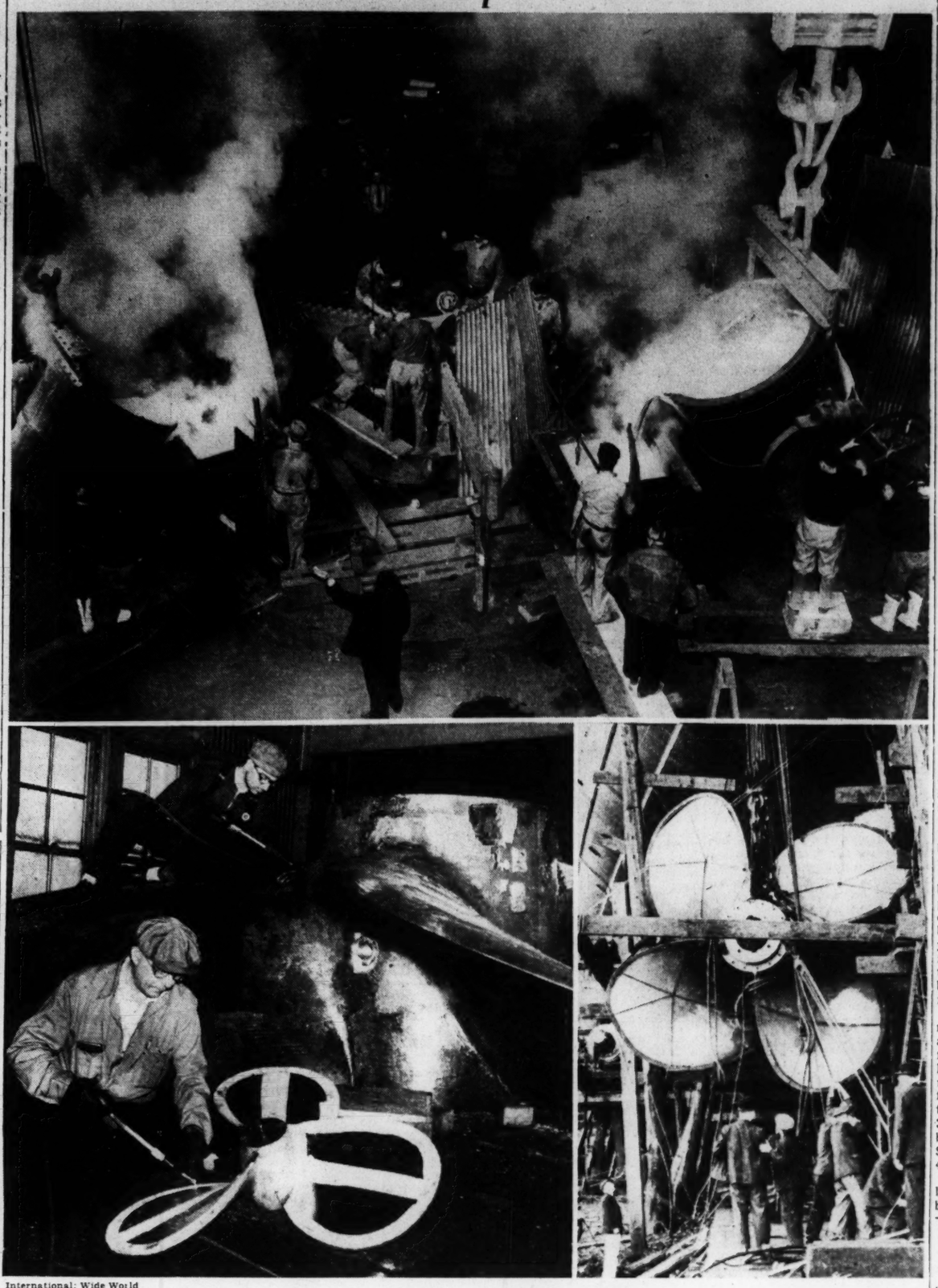
The use of such power, Mr. Morgenthau added, comes down to a question of confidence in the President.

Reverting to fiscal matters Mr. Morgenthau said that even if the British Government could convert securities held abroad into currency it would still be difficult to convert the funds into dollars for use in the United States.

To committee questions, Mr. Morgenthau produced the list of British assets in South America and elsewhere, indicating that United Kingdom investments outside the United States are 3,868,000,000 pounds sterling, of which 1,002,000,000 are in Latin America.

The above totals are likely to become a basic point of controversy in Congress, with isolationists arguing that Britain has plenty of money with which to make purchases.

Here's Part of a Ship One Seldom Sees



International; Wide World

Without Its Propeller a Ship Is Just a Hulk

Top: A scene at the Philadelphia Navy Yard reminiscent of Dante, but with all its smoke and steam and clangor and tumult it is one of the most delicate operations in the manufacture of a battleship—the casting of 60,000 pounds of manganese bronze for one of the twin propellers of the new battleship Washington. The propeller will weigh 35,000 pounds when completed. Lower left: A comparison. The man working to remove excess metal from the casting of the propeller of the Washington shows its size. The smaller one in the foreground is the kind used by barges. One weighs 300 pounds, the other more than 17 tons. Lower right: Fitting one of the propellers of the British ship Queen Elizabeth which was sent to New York at the outset of the war and which was later outfitted to join its sister ship, the Queen Mary, as a troopship between Australia and Egypt.

Building of Two-Ocean Navy Needs Time for Big Gears

NEW YORK (AP)—One reason why the United States is unable to build a two-ocean navy very quickly is that it takes 10 months to build merely the gears of the largest type naval ships.

The gears are the cog-wheels which take the 10,000 revolutions per minute of a ship's turbines and reduce this rotation to perhaps 400 revolutions of the ship's propeller.

The length of time in manufacture is due to the fact that the cogs have to be machined to the precisions of a watch, and the big cog weighs about 35 tons. This one is known to sailors as the bull gear. It is nearly 18 feet in diameter and may carry 600 "teeth."

Each tooth must be cut with a fineness much less than the thickness of tissue paper, with what the engineers call tolerances of three ten-thousandths of an inch.

How the great gears are made is described by A. A. Ross of the gear engineering department of the General Electric Company, which is spending $3,000,000 to expand its cog-making works at Lynn, Mass.

After the big bull gear is built and ready to have its teeth cut, it is first warmed for several hours to a temperature of 72 degrees Fahrenheit. The room for this warming also is fitted for cooling, in case the huge piece of metal happens to be even a fraction over 72.

Even Temperature Needed

After the temperature is right, the gear is moved into the room where the teeth are cut. This room is maintained at exactly 72. Even a slight variation in temperature, by the expansion or contraction it would cause in the metal, might throw the teeth-cutting out of true.

The monster cog is laid flat on a slowly turning table, and a little device about the size of a birdcage starts clawing out the grooves which will become teeth.

The bird-cage's exterior is made of tungsten nearly as hard as diamonds. Its exterior is ribbed much like a screw and lies against the side of the big gear, turning at right angles to the gear's rotation and cutting as it turns.

With each revolution of the big gear, the little tungsten screw bites in, making what is called the "rough cut." After this process has shaped the gear teeth to proper depth and thickness, the little tungsten teeth set to work on the finish to the three ten-thousandths of an inch accuracy.

Continuous Grinding Needed

During all this time, the big gear must never cease turning. If the cutting job should stop, the slight change in position on restarting would ruin the gear. To make sure the motion never is interrupted, auxiliary engines are ready to take over the work of the main power plant if that fails.

Although the finishing is done by machine, the skill of the workmen also is indispensable, Mr Ross points out. The gears cannot be made without the skill of human hands to guide the robots. Furthermore, it is not enough for the workman to be merely a "skilled" cutter; he must be super-skilled to work within the three ten-thousandths of an inch margin of perfection.

Imperfections greater than that, when translated through a huge 35-ton cog-wheel, would be magnified enough to endanger the power transmission of a battleship.

Talmadge Ousts Georgia Officials

ATLANTA, Jan. 15 (AP)—Eugene Talmadge returned to Georgia's governership yesterday and drove swiftly toward one-man domination of State affairs by invoking an obscure statute to nullify powers of hold-over officials.

Within an hour after taking the inaugural oath, Governor Talmadge cited a section of the Georgia Code that permits the Governor to act "to conserve the property of the State." He announced he was sending a score of his own appointees to replace officials named by retiring Gov. E. D. Rivers.

He named new heads for the Highway Department, the State Revenue Commission, the State Highway Patrol, the Departments of Welfare, Natural Resources, Auditing, Banking and Purchasing, and the Industrial Board.

Defense Jobs Seen Halving WPA Roster

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15—By next spring, approximately half of those enrolled under the Work Projects Administration will be working on WPA national defense projects, Howard O. Hunter, Acting WPA Commissioner, announced today.

The present number on defense projects—430,000—will be increased to between 600,000 and 700,000 by June, Mr. Hunter said in a radio address. Average enrollment proposed by President Roosevelt for the WPA in the coming year is 1,275,000.

With WPA rolls getting larger at the present time, in spite of increased job opportunities in defense industries, Mr. Hunter said it will be WPA policy to give first priority to types of projects "which the Army and Navy tell us are of defense importance." Projects receiving immediate priority today are airport development at a list of fields designated by the Army or Navy and construction of immediately needed access roads into and out of military and naval reservations.

A WPA tabulation today showed earmarking of more than $157,000,000 of WPA funds for expenditure on defense projects during the first six months of the present fiscal year. A total of 772 individual projects were approved during the period ending Jan. 1. Projects for work on military roads recently certified by the War Department as important to the defense program were not included in the total.

Large allotments recently made include a supplementary grant of $17,821,680 for the Nation-wide project for vocational training in defense industries; $7,540,874 for construction and improvement of armories and other National Guard facilities in Texas; $657,597 for extensive improvements at the Naval Air Station at Cape May, N. J.; $308,206 for construction of a Naval Reserve air training base at New Orleans; $657,976 for four important Army posts in the metropolitan New York area; and other projects at Fort Logan, Colo.; Camp Jackson, Columbia, S. C., and the Picatinny Arsenal, in New Jersey.

Governor Demands Action On Redistricting of New York

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 15—Boldly following up his Annual Message rebuke that the Legislature had successively procrastinated on long-needed legislation, Gov. Herbert H. Lehman today served notice on the lawmakers that he would not countenance any attempt longer to delay reapportionment of the State's legislative and congressional districts.

Years overdue by reason of bipartisan disagreement, representation must be brought up to date with current census figures, the Governor instructed the lawmakers, declaring that there was "no honest excuse" for a situation in which the 1917 census still serves.

The special message demands immediate formation of a joint legislative committee to apply to the United States department of Commerce for data requisite for the redistricting, and stresses that the necessary bills can be prepared for passage this session only by immediate application to the work of establishing the new districts.

Both Parties Blamed

"Time and again I have sent messages to the Legislature urging immediate reapportionment," the Governor said. "No action has been taken. Partisan and political reasons controlled the actions of the Legislature and both parties are to blame . . .

"Reapportionment should be made on a true and accurate basis without regard to local or party advantage . . . should adhere scrupulously to the principle of fair representation. It is my hope that the members of the committee will not attempt to preserve for a political party any unfair advantage by the continuation of the existing inequitable districts or by manipulation of boundaries or gerrymandering of districts. The reapportionment should be carried out in strict accordance with the provisions of our Constitution."

Lively Session Indicated

This initial bearing down by the Governor in the field of long-standing controversy bears out other Annual Message indications that the 1941 session will take a lively course.

One of these signs is his unequivocal indorsement for the first time of the St. Lawrence River power project, long favored by President Roosevelt, and an issue already on the legislative calendar in a resolution condemning the development.

Likewise certain battle is foreseen on the Lehman proposal that $60,000,000 of grade-crossing elimination funds be diverted to the building of highways and parkways in the opposition argument that these bonds should be canceled if not needed for crossing work and such expenditure determined by referendum.

Armchair Tars and Real Sailors Sniff Salt at N. Y. Marine Show

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 15—Avocational "tars" and armchair sailors are jamming Grand Central Palace daily to see the new styles in motor, sail and other pleasure boats. The show, displaying a fleet of 130 craft, including cruisers, cabin boats, inboards, outboards, sail and row boats and canoes, will remain at the Palace through Jan. 18.

A series of meetings of national boating organizations has been placed in the current week to coincide with the show. Spokesmen for boating groups predict that this year will see a substantial increase in the number of boat owners in the country and a greater number of regattas and other boating functions.

This year, cruisers, one of the most popular types of boats, are attracting much interest. Thirty feet seems to be the most widely liked length in such craft. They range in price from $80 to $125 a foot for 30-footers and under; $125 to $150 a foot for cruisers between 31 and 35 feet; $175 to $250 a foot between 36 and 40 feet and from $240 to $300 a foot between 40 and 45 feet.

Fast torpedo boat and "rocket" lines are featured in new hulls for both runabouts and cruisers.

Marine engine displays at the show are more comprehensive than ever and reveal a continued trend to Diesel power and wider application of the fuel oil engine. New gasoline and Diesel inboard marine engines have been brought out, and there are many new developments in the outboard motor and air-cooled inboard engine fields.

More than 200 boat builders and manufacturers of marine engines and nautical equipment have displays in the exposition. Among these are Elco, Matthews, Owens, Red Bank Marine, Richardson, Wheeler and Hubert S. Johnson boat building companies, which have cruiser exhibits at the exposition, and Gar Wood and Chris-Craft have both cruisers and inboard runabouts.

The Century, Lyman, Luders, Wolverine, Thompson, Zobel, Dunphy, Woodcraft and Penn Yan companies have displays of inboard runabouts, utilities, outboards and other small craft.

The Anchorage, Cape Cod, Gilbert Dunham, New England Marine, Parkman, Skaneateles, Wright Built and A. R. True firms are exhibiting sail boats ranging from 10-foot skiffs to 30-foot auxiliary cruising sloops.

Spur to Research Urged by Expert

NEW YORK, Jan. 15 (AP)—American industry spent approximately $220,000,000 for basic production research last year and the field is still wide open, Dr. William A. Hamor, associate director of the Mellon Institute of Industrial Research, reported Jan. 11.

He suggested in his report to the American Chemical Society that American firms as a whole spend 2 per cent of their gross income for research, which would result in a fund of about $1,000,000,000 to provide new jobs, industries and goods.

Dr. Hamor said that in the United States, metallurgy, agriculture and organic chemical technology, petroleum, and synthetic textiles, rubber and resins had been the dominant fields of industrial research.

British, German and Soviet investigations were concerned primarily with metals, coal and petroleum products, paints, plastics and foods, he said, while in Italy, motor fuels, chemicals, explosives, and textile fibers were the main subject of research. In Japan, the emphasis has been on hydrocarbons, solvents, cellulose products, synthetic rubber, and marine and vegetable oils.

Farm Head Cites Want Amid Plenty

LAFAYETTE, Ind., Jan. 15 (AP)—Secretary of Agriculture Claude R. Wickard asserted today that the most important move to be made in agricultural preparedness is relieving "want that exists in the midst of plenty."

"With 20,000,000 people living on an average of five cents per meal, we can hardly say that the American people are free from want now," the Secretary said in a speech prepared for a farm and home week convocation at Purdue University.

The Cabinet member, a Purdue graduate, said the United States needed an agricultural preparedness program that would consider a long-time downward trend in exports, the necessity for a continued abundance of farm products and insure at the same time "an American living" to rural families.

"It is going to require a tremendous effort on the part of agricultural leaders everywhere to make what I am calling 'agricultural adjustment' to meet the loss of exports and to help long-neglected, under-privileged farm people," Mr. Wickard said.

Union Men Convicted In Strike Riot Case

TOWSON, Md., Jan. 15 (AP)—Seven men accused of rioting in a strike at the Bethlehem Steel Company's Sparrow's Point plant in October were convicted in Baltimore County Circuit Court yesterday, fined $100 each and given suspended sentences of four months each.

The men were members of the shipbuilding workers' local union, a Congress of Industrial Organizations affiliate.

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The Young Folks' Page

A Thursday Page

The Boy at the Swinging Lantern

By Patricia Lynch

Chapter Eight

"I understand horses, ma'am," said Rory politely. "These are beauties!"

Madam Carroll's eyes were friendly. She was about to speak when Larry came up, the box on his shoulder.

"I got it for ye, ma'am," he said. "'Twas a terrible pull to Ballydoon, but I done it!"

He winked at Rory and unhappily Madam Carroll saw him.

"I suppose the boy did the work," she said coolly. She put a shilling into his hand and was turning to Rory when he stepped back.

"I was glad to go," he said. "And Larry did the work and taught me to row as well."

Madam Carroll was smiling now.

"What is your name, boy?" she asked.

"The horses are getting chilled, ma'am," interrupted Denny, glaring at Rory, but the old lady waved him away.

"Me name is Rory," the boy answered eagerly, knowing he had made a friend.

"Rory—and is that all?" she asked.

"I don't know the rest of me name, but I'm going to find out," he said, and such a determined expression came into his eyes that she looked at him with greater interest.

"I shall see you again, Rory," she said kindly. "Goodby now," and she held out her hand.

Rory was gazing after the disappearing carriage when Larry came lounging out of the courtyard.

"Someone to see ye in the kitchen, Rory," he said.

"It's Tom!" cried Rory and, forgetting Madam Carroll, he dashed into the inn.

Tom and Maureen, and little Miheal, too, were sitting at the table, and Bridgie was feeding them as well as she could, for the inn was crowded and girls were running in with fresh orders every moment.

A Quick Decision

Maureen rushed at him and gave him a hug that swept away the loneliness from his heart. Tom shook his hand and slapped him on the back, and looked at him as if he had expected never to see him again, while little Miheal danced round the three of them, shouting with excitement.

"Ye're lookin gran', Rory, so ye are," declared Tom. "An' I'm proud to hear ye are getting on so fast. The inn today, a ship tomorra, dear knows what 'twill be next."

"I don't like the boy goin' to sea, an' that's the truth!" cried Maureen. "I don't indeed!"

Then Rory made up his mind.

"I'm not going to sea!" he said. "I'll not stir a step till I find out who I am and who I belong to."

"Ye're right, Rory. Ye're right!" exclaimed Maureen.

Rory had work to do, but he found time to take young Miheal out into the Fair and buy him a bag of sweets and the biggest orange he could find.

"I'll get you something better for Christmas," he thought, looking affectionately at the little fellow.

The next day, after the inn was quiet once more, the servants decorated the place with holly and ivy and sprigs of mistletoe. All the other Christmas days Rory could remember he had cut branches from the holly bush at the back of the farm and framed the few pictures with the green leaves and red berries. It was a wonderful holly bush, for whatever the weather, the branches glowed with the richness of the berries.

Christmas at the Inn

At the inn it was different. Malachy O'Rourke had bought a load of greenery at the Fair and took no interest in the decorations. But Larry and Rory and the maids were determined to make The Swinging Lantern beautiful. Molly came in to help, and when they had finished, Rory wished he were a painter to make a picture of the lovely scene. They had even hung chains of ivy up the winding staircase.

On Christmas morning, Rory longed to please Bridgie, for she had given him a silver watch. He felt very proud as he went to meet Molly and her aunt, who were coming to dinner. He set off early so that he reached the white cabin before they had started. In his pocket he had a brooch for Molly and a packet of handkerchiefs for Miss Daly. The half-door was open, but no sound came from the cabin, so he went on to the barn where the hens were gathered in front of the door. He could hear Molly talking to someone inside and hesitated before going in.

But there was no time to lose, so calling out, "Happy Christmas, Molly!" he put his head round the door.

Molly was bending over a donkey, smaller than Rory had ever seen. Its gray coat was smooth, and it nibbled at a piece of gingerbread the girl held out.

"Is that the proper food for a baby donkey?" asked Rory, laughing at the way the little creature snuggled up against Molly.

"All donkeys love gingerbread," she declared. "And this one isn't so terribly young. It's a small kind. Madam Carroll gave me it for Christmas."

"And I've brought you this," said Rory, holding out the brooch in its cardboard box.

Rory hadn't been able to find anything prettier at the Fair, and he was pleased with the spray of daisies, made in mother-of-pearl. He had spent more on presents than he could afford, but when he saw the delight in Molly's eyes, and the way her cheeks flushed, he was glad.

"I brought your aunt some handkerchiefs," he murmured. "I didn't know what she'd like."

"You shouldn't have wasted your money," declared Molly. "But I am pleased with this brooch! Come along in, Aunt Nan will be impatient."

She raced on ahead and Rory, smiling to himself, followed more slowly. He felt something soft and warm rubbing against his hand and, looking down, saw that the little donkey had followed him.

"I wish you were mine," he said, "but you're a lucky little animal to be here. You've come among friends."

He was turning back to put the donkey safely in the barn when Molly came running towards him waving a big, blue muffler.

"Here's Aunt Nan's present for you!" she cried. "She's just finished it."

Aunt Nan came hastening after her.

"Put it on!" she said. "Put it on. Your clothes are too thin, boy. You should save up to buy a warm coat instead of spending your money on presents."

He held out the handkerchiefs shyly, and she shook her head as she took them, but her eyes sparkled.

"We must be off," she said. "It won't do to keep the dinner waitin. Molly! chase the hens into the barn. Rory, fix the half-door, so that Conn—he's the cat—can go in and out. Molly, see the little donkey has food enough."

Then they started for the inn, taking a pathway through the woods, where the branching trees had kept the snow from the ground.

"Oh, I forgot," exclaimed Molly. "Here's my present, Rory, a book of riddles."

Rory thanked her, but thought the book wouldn't be much use. The road was clearer now for there had been a slight thaw and no more snow had fallen. Soon they were in the yard of the inn, and then sitting at the big table, where Malachy O'Rourke was already carving the turkey.

Entertaining the Guests

Although the inn was supposed to be empty, Rory had never seen it so crowded. There were the landlord and his wife, whom Rory had scarcely set eyes on before, all the people who worked at The Swinging Lantern, and even Joe Martin, who had ridden over on one of the grey horses. Then there were the O'Rourkes from Ballydoon, Malachy's brother, his wife, and his three children, who sat with Rory and Molly at the foot of the table. They ate steadily without saying a word, so that it was easy to listen to the stories the landlord told about the inn, and to Joe Martin telling the history of his old coach.

Rory liked these people much better than the ordinary visitors, who ordered him about.

Bridgie kept a watch on his end of the table, and made so sure of his having a good dinner that he was glad when the meal ended and he could stop eating plum pudding. Then he found the book of riddles a useful present. He read out the questions and the others had to guess the answers. But Bridgie was too proud to let him escape showing what he could do.

"Tell the boy to sing!" she said to the landlord. "Or whistle, if ye like that better. He can charm the birds off the trees."

So Rory sang and whistled, and was glad he had when he saw the way Molly and her aunt looked at him.

"You should sing for Madam Carroll," whispered Molly. "She'd love it."

The night was gone before Rory dreamed it was near time for bed. The O'Rourkes from Ballydoon had a big motor car and to Molly's delight they made room for her and her aunt. Joe Martin followed on his horse but, by the time he had crossed the market place, the car was out of sight and only the noise of the horn stayed behind.

(To be continued next Thursday)

The Story So Far

Rory had fought his way through a blizzard to Kildore harbor, Ireland, when Bridgie Molloy, cook at The Swinging Lantern, sent for him to be her kitchen boy. Rory's great trouble was that the tin box that held the answers to questions about his family and parentage had disappeared. He had lived on the Molloy farm almost since he could remember, but he knew that his real home had been elsewhere. Molly Daly and her aunt, from whose farm he fetched eggs, were friendly and he told them his story. A man with a big cap of checked tweed and a huge muffler, who turned up at the inn one day, recalled to Rory memories that seemed to have something to do with his mystery.

Photographs made from original drawings lent through courtesy of the Goodman-Walker Galleries, Boston

Ice Hockey Highlights—As Defense Meets Attack

In the three figures at the top, Donald Greason, the artist, has caught the alert tenseness of the guarding defensemen, crouched in watchful observance of the oncoming attackers. To meet the attack properly, the defensemen must time the attackers' speed and guess their intentions. Below, at the left, is the figure of a hockey player swirling down the ice, with rhythm and speed, on his steel runners. In the lower center is a typical scene of fans grouped behind the players' bench, watching the contest in progress on the ice. A little above on the right, is a lone ice sweeper, one of many who wield brooms between periods preparatory to making a new sheet of ice.

Mr. Greason has made these drawings with swift strokes of a pen and completed them with a few washes of color, or diluted ink, trailed across the surface. The lines seem crude and sketchy and yet they seem admirably to characterize the players as they concentrate on performance. Mr. Greason strives to say a great deal with as few strokes of the pen and brush as possible.

Mr. Greason lives on the seacoast of New England, not far from Boston. In the last few years, he has set himself diligently to work making quantities of sketches of men in action. Last year, he did a series of drawings of Boston Symphony Orchestra players. He spent a whole year studying their attitudes and postures as they rehearsed and played.

This season, he has worked on sports. Besides the hockey illustrations, he has made drawings of baseball and football players, which we expect to publish on The Young Folks' Page later on.

Three Proverbs

Rearrange the letters in each case to form a well-known proverb.

K	H	C	C
L	L	R	I
T	T	E	E
E	A	A	D
S	S	S	S
S	G	A	A
A	A	E	I
I	I	D	O
O	L	M	M
G	A	A	
A	A	A	
K	K	C	
M	L	T	
T	O	O	
N	I	Y	

(The answers to this puzzle will be published on this page next Thursday.)

Why Bother With a Filter?

Photography Primer—12

By Jacob Deschin

Associate of the Royal Photographic Society

"I hear a lot about filters," Paul Sapir, New York City, writes me, "but I notice that many of my pictures come out all right even though I have never used a filter." Of course they do, Paul, but that is probably because you happen to be shooting when a filter is not necessary, namely, in the early morning or late afternoon. During these periods of the day the general daylight illumination tends toward yellow and therefore provides an effective "filter" by itself.

Paul's question is but one of many that come up in the course of amateur camera work. We know that other of our readers have problems of their own. Please send them in. We like nothing better than getting people out of a hole and putting them on the right track to better picture-making.

Prints That Did Not "Come Out"

But, to get back to Paul's question, what do we need a filter for, anyway? We will start our explanation by reminding you of the different effects that light has on film. In the last primer lesson you learned that films are generally more sensitive to blue light than to any other color of the spectrum. If you will look at some of those prints of yours, Paul, that did not "come out"—the ones in which the sky was no more than blank white paper in your print—you will realize what I mean. The wonderful blue sky and white clouds never reproduced in the picture because the blue color made such a strong impression on the film that it provided an opaque mask on the negative and thereby prevented light coming through to the printing paper. You will understand this point a little better when we come to talk about printing.

Had you used a filter in taking those pictures, Paul, the sky would have reproduced darker, therefore more faithful to the subject, and any clouds that were floating about at the time would also have appeared in the print. The reason the clouds did not show up was because the light reflected from them made a weaker impression on the film than the blue sky light. The result was that the clouds were, you might say, "swallowed" up by the blue sky.

The Filter Holds Back

In order to show the white clouds we must have a way of correcting the condition. To do this we "separate" the white clouds from the blue sky, by using a yellow filter. The filter is merely a piece of special yellow glass or gelatin mounted in a holder that is slipped over the regular lens. What the filter actually does is to "hold back" the blue sky to a considerable extent in order to permit the white clouds to come through. Both the sky and the clouds come through but, with the aid of the yellow light made possible by the use of the filter, the result becomes more nearly as the eye sees it, which is just what you want.

The filter most generally in use is called the medium yellow or 2x yellow filter. This gives average correction and the most satisfactory results in the majority of cases. If you will get yourself one of these, Paul, your white sky picture days will be over and billowy white clouds will be yours for the shooting. Because the color of the filter cuts down, to some extent, the amount of the light coming through the lens, you will have to increase your exposure to about twice the time necessary without a filter. If the exposure calls for 1/50th of a second, for example, you will have to increase this to 1/25th when using the medium yellow filter. That's why it is called the 2x filter.

Now, we hope you will all feel as welcome as Paul to send in your questions. You might write to tell us, too, of some of your actual experiences in taking photographs. Your experiences may help some other girls and boys and if your letters are interesting we shall probably quote some parts of them in this column. Address your letters to: Photography Primer, Junior Department, The Christian Science Monitor, One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts.

(The Photography Primer is appearing on The Young Folks' Page on the first and third Thursdays every month.)

Piloting Your Boat

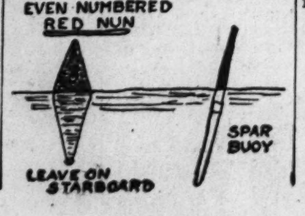
Shore Work Is Timely When Your Boat Is Laid Up

By Arthur H. Baldwin

One of boating's chief joys is that there is always something more to learn about boat handling. Most young sailors know this. They know it especially well during the time of the year when their boats are laid up. For then, all too clearly, the days for learning seem to be over, at least for a while.

But are those days for learning over merely because your boat is out of the water? Many an expert would say they were not! He would say, "If you can't sail, read. Much can be learned in that way. Take Piloting and Coastwise Navigation. There is a subject that can only be learned from reading. True, you cannot put it into practice until you are afloat again. But meanwhile you can read about it, in fact you must read about it at the start if you ever wish to become a pilot, and most boaters do."

So let us take the expert's advice. Let's see what we can learn about Piloting and Coastwise Navigation from print. For instance, what is meant by Piloting and Coastwise Navigation. The answer is a simple one. Both terms mean the same thing. They both mean the art of going from one place close to shore, to another place close to shore, and going there, furthermore, in safety.



At once some of you may say that you can do that already. But the question is, could you do it if you had never been near that particular place before? Could you sail confidently and safely in waters that you did not know? That is what Piloting will teach you, and that is why it is worth studying.

Learn the Signposts

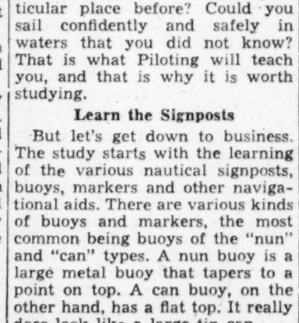
But let's get down to business. The study starts with the learning of the various nautical signposts, buoys, markers and other navigational aids. There are various kinds of buoys and markers, the most common being buoys of the "nun" and "can" types. A nun buoy is a large metal buoy that tapers to a point on top. A can buoy, on the other hand, has a flat top. It really does look like a large tin can.

Beside these two types of buoys, "spar" buoys are sometimes met on the less important channels. Originally they were made of wood, but now they too are usually made of metal. Whistling buoys and bell buoys are also used for various purposes but they are not as numerous as nuns and cans.

All such buoys are anchored securely. They are the property of the government, and the government is responsible for their position and their upkeep. Should you find one out of place, it is your duty to report it.

Each type of buoy is used as a marker, in one way or another. Sometimes it marks one thing, sometimes another, however. The one way you can tell its function is by the manner in which it is painted. Especially is this true of cans, nuns and spar buoys. They are the type of buoy which is used to mark the channels. Such buoys may be painted in four ways. Learn this manner of painting for it is extremely important.

All buoys painted in solid colors outline a channel. Two colors are used; red for the starboard or right side of a channel as you come in, black for the port side as you come in. Usually the red buoys are nuns and the black buoys cans. Try to think always of a channel being marked by a boat coming in, in order to fix in your memory which side of the channel is marked by which color. Red is always used for starboard, remember; black for port. Another way to recognize a channel marker is to look for the number. Even numbers will always be to starboard, odd numbers to port.



Shun Horizontal Stripes

Sometimes you will see a buoy in a channel marked with stripes that run around it. Keep clear of such buoys; they are put in place to serve as a warning of hidden danger beneath. Think of them as spreading their red and black, or green and black, stripes across the channel in order to warn you away.

There is also the buoy that has stripes that run up and down its length. As a rule these buoys are white and black. They say, "come close," for they mark the center of the channel.

Whistling buoys and bell buoys are placed according to local conditions. They, like the channel nuns, cans and spars, are shown on all charts, and from the chart you will be able to ascertain the local meaning. Often they mark the outer end of a channel. On the other hand they are often a warning against shoal water. So, in strange waters, it is always best to look them up on your chart to be certain of their meaning.

In shallow water stakes are sometimes used instead of buoys. They are locally maintained indicators and will seldom, if ever, show on a chart. Both sides of the channel will be marked as a rule, but unfortunately this is not always true. It, therefore, pays to sail carefully whenever you are in shoal water and among unfamiliar surroundings. Stop and look things over if you can. Watch the course of other craft. If no other boats are present, feel your way gingerly.

There is one primary rule that the young pilot must learn; this is that navigational aids are seldom wasted. Each one has its meaning, and you must know that meaning. In other words, learn your buoys. When you have learned them you can say to yourself that you have made a good start on the road to becoming a coastwise navigator.

(This is the first of six articles on Piloting and Coastwise Navigation that will appear on The Young Folks' Page on consecutive Thursdays.)

Announcing the Awards

By Peter White

Today we are announcing the winners of awards in the contest for the last quarter of 1940. We also have a piece of good news for you all—this year we shall award prizes every month, so sharpen your pencils or brush off your typewriters and get ready to send us lots of good manuscripts.

There will be three prizes every month for the three best papers sent in by boys and girls from 12 to 18 years of age. There are shelves of attractive books here just waiting to be sent to girls and boys who have written and sent in good papers, and, remember—your manuscript has just as good a chance to win as that of anyone else.

Prizes for the last quarter of 1940 go to: Marie Joralemon, 14, of Wheatridge, Colorado, for a fine paper on "Another Pine Upon the Ridge," by Nora Burglon; Dorothy Weihrauch, 16, of Toledo, Ohio, for a good paper on our current serial, "The Boy at the Swinging Lantern," by Patricia Lynch; and Fern Fugman, 17, of Aurora Station, Ohio, for an interesting paper on the Peter White Contest.

Marie's prize is "The Fair Adventure," by Elizabeth Janet Gray, a delightful story of the MacNeil family, concerning itself particularly with Serena, youngest of the clan, whose big moments were always being dwarfed by exciting things that happened simultaneously to some other member. Dorothy's is "Bambi's Children, the Story of a Forest Family," by Felix Salten. If Dorothy has read "Bambi," by the same author—and we hope she has—she needs no further introduction to this attractive book. Fern has won "Blue Horizon," by Mary Wolfe Thompson, a delightful story of a girl just out of art school who sets out to look for, and finds, a job. There is a mystery surrounding the old Victorian house next door that has a surprising solution.

We have not space to print the winning essays today, but they will appear soon on The Young Folks' Page.

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The Home Forum

The Blue Bicycle

ALL THROUGH that autumn of my thirteenth year, I had spent hours poring over catalogues or haunting Ricker's Bicycle Shop on Main Street. Some garrulous small bird had informed Jack and Francis, my friends next door, that Santa Claus had a pair of "wheels" stored away for them, and Jack even hinted at the color of his; but all that I felt I could do was to dream and expect nothing. Then, on that unforgettable morning of December 25th, at the neighborhood party at my house, it was trundled into the living room—a shining blue thing with glistening handlebars—and my mother's eyes shone as I leapt straight into the air and yelled for joy.

We couldn't wait for the rest of the presents, Francis, Jack and I. We were out on the sidewalk before you could say Kriss Kringle. Jack rode proudly off in a flash of red splendor, Francis in a glare of green, his yellow hair bright in the sun. I couldn't ride at all, but I started boldly after them. I wobbled wildly into a telephone pole and pitched headlong into the ditch. That was the first of many collisions. On the third day of effort, my bicycle went to the shop to be mended and I took a consequent rest. The bicycle made several additional trips to Mr. Ricker, before I was able to zoom along from school in the afternoons with my feet nonchalantly up on the bars; but, by that time, I was beginning to get some ideas.

* * *

We had cows, and more milk and butter than we needed. I got a wire basket for my bicycle, put several pounds of butter in it, hung my two shiny pails of milk on either side the handlebars, and pedaled off toward my first customers. I wanted to take art lessons from the new teacher who had come to my school.

In three months' time, I had painted three landscapes in water-color, one of a Dutch harbor, one of a greening sapling on a hill, one of a small house hunched by a hill of snow. That was all right, but it wasn't just what I wanted. I wanted to do faces. My teacher, however, said that I wasn't ready for faces; so I thanked her for the three landscapes, took my paints home and started doing faces on my own. I didn't give up the milk route, though. I kept it and saved my money.

* * *

Spring came on and my mother's vegetable gardens flourished as usual. A lady with long sensitive hands and a fine profile moved into the house down the street from us and started teaching violin and piano. I heard her play the violin one evening and I said to my mother: "Now that's what I really want to do." My mother looked at me whimsically. I knew that she was thinking of how enthusiastic I had been about painting, but she didn't say so. She said only: "Well, there's the strawberry patch loaded with berries and you've got your bicycle and lots of time after school." "Yes'm," I said. "I see what you mean."

I got the orders for strawberries by telephone. In the early mornings and in the afternoons, I picked the berries, put them, in their square boxes, into the basket on the handlebars and turned the bicycle up Main Street. By the end of April, I had enough money to get the violin. I learned first, painstakingly, to play "Juanita." With the arrival of summer, I had gotten as far as "The Dancing Sailor" which I played in concert in a white sailor suit and with much dash. My mother and my teacher were pleased, so I pleaded for, and got, "Humoresque." *Humoresque!* My milk pails in the morning clanked against the frame of my bicycle to the staccato of "Humoresque"; my feet on the pedals kept time to it. In the mornings, picking butter beans, digging for potatoes, pulling corn, I whistled "Humoresque." I was a long time in learning it; but, once I had made it mine, I could play it blindfolded. When my teacher went away on her vacation, she gave me some other compositions to learn and I worked on them, but I relaxed with "Humoresque."

* * *

For some time, then, because of the violin, I took the bicycle for granted; but, as the days grew warmer and practicing the fiddle became increasingly tedious, I turned back to the "wheel" with renewed interest. Hitherto, it had largely served utilitarian purposes. Now it began to be a source of pleasure. I rode it down the dusty Georgia roads to out-of-town creeks and went swimming. In overalls and open-collared shirt, I rode to visit my cousins ten miles away. I took long, engaging rides into the country, just to be seeing the country.

In September, in addition to my violin lessons, I took up the study of piano. I still had my milk and vegetable routes, of course. I had begun to outgrow the bicycle by this time; but I kept it, battered as it was and too low for me, and rode it, a little incongruously, everywhere. When finally I had to exchange it for a larger model, it was like saying good-by to a person. I turned it over to Mr. Ricker soberly. I almost said: "Be good to it." Mr. Ricker knew how I felt. "You really need a bigger wheel," he said, shyly. "Stop in next week, though, and see this one, after it's all rebuilt and shined up with paint. You wouldn't know it." I nodded and thanked him. I couldn't tell him, as I eased the brand-new bicycle down the steps of his shop, that I didn't want to see the old one shined up so that I wouldn't recognize it. I only hoped that it would mean to its next owner one-half what it had meant to me.

* * *

Riding home on my strange new gold-and-white "wheel," I thought quietly of that small blue bicycle. Because of it, I had painted three landscapes and numerous faces. Because of it, I had dug in the earth for potatoes, seen the dew, brilliant on green leaves and red berries, made friends with twelve families up and down Main Street. Because of it, I could play "Humoresque" on the violin; and soon now, perhaps, on the piano. I did not know then that, because of it, I had been putting away in the back of my mind red hills and dark pines, white birch trees, green country lanes, crooked, ambling brooks, sunrise and sunset, blue gentians under brown leaves. I did not know then that, one day, I would put all these things out of memory into a book for people to read. Most of all, I did not know then, that it was really my mother, back of me and the bicycle, giving me free rein, urging me to experiment and find out what I liked and wanted to do, who was making it possible for me to do, one day, the thing I could do best.

Riding home that hazy October afternoon, past the piles of burning leaves in the yards along Main Street, I did not know all this. I know it now. I know now, too, why the sight of a small boy on a bicycle, the sound of a fiddle, the colors in a painting, the white foam on milk and the acrid smell of leaf-smoke, all, all have power to fill me with gratefulness.

GILBERT MAXWELL

Regency Interior

WE ALL DINED at Knowsley last night. The new dining-room is opened: it is 53 feet by 37, and such a height that it destroys the effect of all the other apartments. . . . You enter it from a passage by two great Gothic church-like doors the whole height of the room. This entrance is in itself fatal to the effect. Ly. Derby (like herself), when I objected to the immensity of the doors, said: "You've heard Genl. Grosvernor's remark upon them, have you not? He asked in his grave, pompous manner—'Pray, are those great doors to be opened for every pat of butter that comes into the room?'" At the opposite end of the room is an immense Gothic window, and the rest of the light is given by a sky-light mountains high. There are two fireplaces; and the day we dined there there were 36 wax candles over the table, 14 on it, and ten great lamps on tall pedestals about the room; and yet those at the bottom of the table said it was quite petrifying in that neighborhood, and the report here is that they have since been obliged to abandon it entirely from the cold. . . . My lord and my lady were all kindness to me, but only think of their neither knowing or caring about Spain or France, nor whether war or peace between these two nations was at all in agitation! . . .

I must say I never saw man or woman live more happily with nine grown-up children. It is my lord (Derby) who is the great moving principle.—From "The Creevy Papers," edited by the RT. HON. SIR HERBERT MAXWELL. (New York: Dutton.)

"For the weapons of our warfare are not carnal, but mighty through God to the pulling down of strong holds."
II CORINTHIANS 10:4

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By Courtesy of the Chicago Art Institute to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

A WOVEN COVERLET WITH AMERICAN EAGLE DESIGN (1838)

THE ILLUSTRATION SHOWS a truly American product of one hundred years ago, a bedspread woven in deep blue wool and white cotton. It is called a double weave, for one side is the exact reverse of the other. On one side the ground is blue, and on the other it is white. There are thus two distinct fabrics which are held together by the pattern. Only a part of the whole design is shown. This is a medley of different motifs, ranging from the conventionalized flower repeat to the borders, one of which shows sprightly stags in a forest, and the other expressing patriotic sentiments: spread eagles, with bands containing the motto "E Pluribus Unum" between their wings, interspersed with an architectural motif, which might be an attempt at representing Independence Hall.

On the corners the weaver's name appears in a square: Woven at the Ithaca Carpet Factory by Archd Davidson 1838. It is, however, exactly the sort of thing that American women of this time were producing in their own homes. In achieving a perfect balance, and possibly to save time, the motifs are reversed, so that, when the eagles face each other, the motto reads backwards in alternate repeats. Even the weaver's name is repeated backwards. This, of course, has nothing to do with the beauty of the design, which is rich indeed.

It is well known that, in Colonial times, most families did their own weaving and, as the nation grew older and specialization set in, itinerant weavers often traveled the countryside to work on looms owned by patrons who also supplied the materials. Between 1830 and 1850, hundreds if not thousands of handsome coverlets were produced—some from traditional patterns, known to all families with looms, and others from patterns imported from Europe. This example seems to have had many sources of inspiration. This coverlet is only one of a number in the famous Gunsaulus Collection, which has been recently placed on view at the Chicago Art Institute.

CHARLES FABENS KELLEY

The Haymow

WHENEVER WE HAD young visitors, we showed them the haymow. Single file we climbed the rickety stairs and proudly pointed out the dark, mysterious room. Indistinct masses of hay reached to the sloping roof on each side. There were rafters to swing from and a pigeon's nest with two gangly birds staring over the edge.

We clambered over the hay, sinking in and filling our shoes with more chaff at each leap, until we came to a little hollow under the eaves where sunlight cut into the dimness in dust-filled streamers. Then we triumphantly dragged forth black, white, gray, and spotted kittens, carefully examining the eyes of each to see if they were open. Usually the visitors were allowed to pick out the one they wanted when the kittens were old enough to give away.

As we left, we didn't come down by the stairs, but displayed our bravery by jumping to the barn floor through the hole where the men threw the hay for the horses. We pushed aside the big wooden door and sat on the ground outside the barn in the dazzling sunlight, removing our shoes and shaking them vigorously until all the specks of chaff were gone.

C. F.

Grandfather's Box

ON ARMISTICE DAY, usually, we fill Grandfather's box. With our woods clothes on, with basket and trowel in hand, we set out for the pasture.

The way leads down the road, past the flooded meadow where, we hope, there will soon be skating. Do you remember the year when the ice froze so fast that it was like a pane of glass, and we could see the newts swimming about in the water underneath? The pressure of our weight on the ice made ripples in the water, and the grass and moss waved ever so gently as we passed. One lone turtle swam lazily among the newts.

* * *

As we turn in at the pasture bars, the cows moo gently to their friends. Here is the edge of the swamp where, on one hot summer day, I found no blueberries and tore my dress, but held a delightful conversation with four young bluejays. How curious they were!

Here the evergreen grows, three kinds, with long, graceful strands winding over the ground, and leaves standing up like miniature pine trees. Just a bit of this, and a bit of that, go into the basket. Here the heavy, dark fronds of the Christmas fern grow on the edge of the rocky swamp. Can we find one small enough to go into grandfather's box? Ah! Here is one precisely right, with leaves not more than three inches long! And another!

Now a bed of gold thread shows its leaves, still green, above the carpet of needles. Its glossy leaflets and golden root will brighten our winter. As we go along, we add clumps of moss, some soft as velvet, some with tiny spires, others like miniature ferns.

Under the pines we rest for a while, warm on the sunny south slope of the hill, gazing up into the thick branches of the trees or over the roofs of the houses, barely visible through the trees.

One steep climb takes us into the big field, where a twig from a lone bayberry bush offers us fragrance. How did it get here, so far from others of its kind?

Then over the wall into another pasture. Here fragile ferns, lighter in tone than our Christmas fern, are just what we want. One baby, with fronds only an inch and a half long, is perfect in form. And here are a few partridge berries, on their trailing vines, each leaf cut distinctly in two by a line of the palest green.

Here by the wall witch hazel is in flower, the only shrub to blossom in the fall, its dark gray bark and feathery, yellow blossoms like a streak of sunshine in the November day. Then a few twigs of red alder, from the masses by the run, will add the touch of color we need, and home we can go with our treasures.

* * *

Grandfather made the box more than forty years ago, but its glass sides and top are still the frame for our winter garden. In the zinc box, which will be well hidden inside the wooden framework, we heap our treasures: moss for a base, ferns for the corners, with our tiny one well displayed in front, evergreen, bayberry, witch hazel, partridge berry and red alder, with just a thread of gold showing. A couple of pine cones and one smooth gray stone add the final touches.

It is only a box, twelve inches square and twelve inches deep, but how much of the woods it will keep for us all winter long!

Winter Violin

Snow birds dip with the wind
Over the clear hills. The unpainted home
In the valley is white with snow.
And the creek, the artery of spring,
Is now the maker of ice. The elms
Are dark silhouettes against the fields.
The pine and hemlock are green spires
In the woods. This is my winter picture.
The team hauls the light sleigh
Over the pasture. The jingling bells
Are my songs. But hark! The prelude comes:
Sleigh runners are the bows of the violin,
Bringing winter tunes from the strings,
The hill's crisp snow.

LANSING CHRISTMAN

"Be ye therefore perfect"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

TO AIM persistently at a high ideal, however far out of our reach it may appear to be, will bring greater progress than to aim low and to succeed. Browning wrote,

"A man's reach should exceed his grasp,
Or what's a heaven for?"

And one must believe the goal to be realizable, in order that he may not experience discouragement along the way.

When Christ Jesus gave the command (Matthew 5:48), "Be ye therefore perfect," he set before his followers the most comprehensive and stimulating ideal that could be given to men. It may seem that it was also the hardest; but it is an attainable ideal, and to keep the perfect goal before our thought is not the hardest but the easiest way of achieving it. And why? Jesus' further words give the clue—"even as your Father which is in heaven is perfect." As the creator, the heavenly source or origin, is perfect, so is His spiritual creation perfect. The Bible records this fact in the first chapter of Genesis, wherein it is stated that "God created man in his own image." This is a fundamental point; it shows that we have only to demonstrate the truth that man is perfect. The effect must be like the cause. Referring to the eternal spiritual man, John said (I John 3:2), "Now are we the sons of God."

How, then, is perfection to be realized? Many are finding the answer to this question through the study and practice of Christian Science. This scientific endeavor is helping to bring about a new world through destroying that which is wicked and wrong and selfish in human thinking. As Truth overturns error, tumults and conflicts may seem to arise because of resistance to the appearing in human consciousness of the perfect spiritual idea. But the perfect and eternal can never be extinguished by imperfection—unreality. When the light of Christian Science comes into our lives, we find that we gain the true concept of Life, God, through the understanding that we are sons of God, and that the false material selfhood is not the man that God created. This comes as a wonderful discovery, and enables us to turn from an illusive sense of being and find our real selfhood, which reflects God.

To acknowledge the spiritual as the real is to accept perfection as our standard, and this at once begins to remove any false sense of limitation. Mary Baker Eddy says (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, pp. 476, 477): "Jesus beheld in Science the perfect man, who appeared to him where sinning mortal man appears to mortals. In this perfect man the Saviour saw God's own likeness, and this correct view of man healed the sick." Let us endeavor to have this vision of "the perfect man" too, and thus demonstrate the truth of being. There are many ways in which we can begin to accept this standard. We can constantly endeavor to abide by the admonition, "Be ye therefore perfect," remembering as we do so the basic reason for this. To every false mental image we have treasured we can administer the same reproof and see that the error is destroyed. In every doubt as to the right line of conduct we can let these words be our guide.

"Be ye therefore perfect, even as your Father which is in heaven is perfect"! What a vast seen and unseen field of enterprise is covered by these words—an ideal which, as we begin to advance according to its direction, widens and enlarges in scope. In all her daily living Mrs. Eddy strove consistently toward perfection.

We have all eternity before us; and Mrs. Eddy has written (Science and Health, p. 254), "Imperfect mortals grasp the ultimate of spiritual perfection slowly; but to *begin* aright and to continue the strife of demonstrating the great problem of being, is doing much."

With no other goal can we have so inspiring an incentive to encourage our advance. Think of it—perfection of being! Let us turn our footsteps joyfully towards this goal, let us accept no easier aim, let us cherish it and believe in it. Mrs. Eddy writes (*ibid.*, p. 353): "Perfection underlies reality. Without perfection, nothing is wholly real."

(In another column will be found a translation of this article into German)

„Darum sollt ihr vollkommen sein"

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

BEHARRLICH nach einem hohen Ideal streben, so unerreichbar es auch zu sein scheint, bringt größeren Fortschritt als erfolgreich nach etwas Niederem streben. Browning schrieb:

„Unser Bestreben sollte über unser Erfassen hinausgehen,
Wozu diente sonst ein Himmel?"

Und man muß glauben, daß das Ziel erreichbar ist, damit man unterwegs nicht entmutigt wird.

Als Christus Jesus gebot (Matth. 5, 48): „Darum sollt ihr vollkommen sein", setzte er vor seine Nachfolger das umfassendste und anspornendste Ideal, das den Menschen je gegeben werden konnte. Vielleicht war es auch das schwerste; aber es ist ein erreichbares Ideal. Und beständig an das vollkommene Ziel denken, ist nicht der schwerste, sondern der leichteste Weg, es zu erreichen. Warum? Jesu weitere Worte geben die Antwort: „Gleichwie euer Vater im Himmel vollkommen ist". Wie der Schöpfer, der himmlische Urheber oder Ursprung, vollkommen ist, so ist Seine geistige Schöpfung vollkommen. Die Bibel berichtet diese Tatsache im 1 Kapitel des 1. Buchs Mose, wo es heißt: „Gott schuf den Menschen ihm zum Bilde". Dies ist ein grundlegender Punkt, der zeigt, daß wir nur die Wahrheit, daß der Mensch vollkommen ist, beweisen müssen. Die Wirkung muß wie die Ursache sein. Johannes sagt hinsichtlich des ewigen, geistigen Menschen (1. Joh. 3, 2): „Wir sind nun Gottes Kinder".

Wie ist dann Vollkommenheit zu verwirklichen? Viele finden die Antwort auf diese Frage durch Ergründung und Anwendung der Christlichen Wissenschaft. Dieses wissenschaftliche Bemühen hilft durch Zerstörung dessen, was im menschlichen Denken lasterhaft, falsch und selbstsüchtig ist, eine neue Welt zustandebringen. Wenn die Wahrheit den Irrtum zerstört, können wegen des Widerstandes gegen das Erscheinen der vollkommenen geistigen Idee im menschlichen Bewußtsein Aufruhr und Kämpfe entstenen. Aber das Vollkommene und Ewige kann nie durch Unvollkommenheit—Unwirklichkeit—ausgerottet werden. Wenn das Licht der Christlichen Wissenschaft in unser Leben kommt, finden wir, daß wir durch das Verständnis, daß wir Gottes Kinder sind, und daß das falsche materielle Selbst nicht der von Gott geschaffene Mensch ist, den wahren Begriff vom Leben, von Gott, gewinnen. Dies erscheint uns als wunderbare Entdeckung und befähigt uns, uns von einem trügerischen Sinn des Seins abzuwenden und unser wirkliches Selbst, das Gott widerspiegelt, zu finden.

Das Geistige als das Wirkliche anerkennen, heißt Vollkommenheit als unsern Maßstab annehmen, und dies beginnt sofort jeden falschen Sinn der Begrenzung zu beseitigen. Mary Baker Eddy schreibt (Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift, S. 476, 477): „Jesus sah in der Wissenschaft den vollkommenen Menschen, der ihm da erschien, wo den Sterblichen der sündige, sterbliche Mensch erscheint. In diesem vollkommenen Menschen sah der Heiland Gottes eigenes Gleichnis, und diese korrekte Anschauung vom Menschen heilte die Kranken". Laßt uns bestrebt sein, auch „den vollkommenen Menschen" zu sehen und so die Wahrheit des Seins zu beweisen. Wir können diesen Maßstab auf viele Arten annehmen. Wir können uns beständig bemühen, die Ermahnung: „Darum sollt ihr vollkommen sein" zu befolgen, indem wir stets des Hauptgrundes gedenken, warum wir es tun. Jedes falsche mentale Bild, das wir geschätzt haben, können wir in derselben Weise mißbilligen und sehen, daß der Irrtum zerstört wird. Bei jedem Zweifel betreffs unseres rechten Betragens können wir uns von diesen Worten leiten lassen.

„Darum sollt ihr vollkommen sein, gleichwie euer Vater im Himmel vollkommen ist"! Was für ein weites sichtbares und unsichtbares Wirkungsfeld diese Worte umfassen! Und die Ausdehnung dieses Ideals nimmt beständig zu, wenn wir seiner Anweisung gemäß vorgehen. Mrs. Eddy strebte in ihrem ganzen täglichen Leben unbeirrt nach Vollkommenheit.

Wir haben die ganze Ewigkeit vor uns, und Mrs. Eddy schreibt (Wissenschaft und Gesundheit, S. 254): „Die unvollkommenen Sterblichen erfassen das Endziel der geistigen Vollkommenheit nur langsam; aber richtig anfangen und in dem Ringen um die Demonstration des großen Problems des Seins ausharren, heißt viel vollbringen".

Bei keinem andern Ziel können wir einen so inspirierenden Antrieb haben, unser Fortschreiten zu ermutigen. Man denke nur—Vollkommenheit des Seins! Laßt uns kein leichteres Ziel wählen! Laßt uns es hochschätzen und daran glauben! Mrs. Eddy schreibt (Wissenschaft und Gesundheit, S. 353): „Vollkommenheit liegt der Wirklichkeit zu Grunde. Ohne Vollkommenheit ist nichts völlig wirklich".

Auskunft über christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Anfrage die christlich-wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

Boy in Winter

It is not winter here for him, although
He walks kneedeep in white, and with his glove
Brushes the branches clear of clinging snow;
He reconstructs the landscape with his love
Of forest green and brooks that sang of sun.
He can endure this brief and frosty season,
For in his mind it is already done
And yielding to the summer's clearer reason.
Though small things seal their burrows to the cold,
And squirrels live secretly on hidden store,
The very shadows of the meadow hold
A promise of bright April's opening door.
And so he laughs, and so his laughter rings
In lieu of the sound of circling wings.

ELEANOR ALLETTA CHAFFEE

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BOSTON, THURSDAY, JANUARY 16, 1941 ☆☆R

Bushnell to Take Action On Subversive Activities

Robert T. Bushnell, the new Attorney General, announced plans today to call a conference of the District Attorneys of Massachusetts to discuss methods of combatting subversive activities such as sabotage, which might injure the National defense effort.

The chief law officer said no date had yet been set for the conference but added that it would be in the near future. Last October, Edward O. Proctor, former Assistant Attorney General under Paul A. Dever, theoutgoing Attorney General, attended a conference of State legal experts in Washington at which time methods of eleminating subversive activities were discussed. At the Washington conference the State official announced plans to have similar State conferences.

Meanwhile, Joseph L. Ferrari, State Police Detective, has been assigned to the Attorney General's office. It is understood that the new Attorney General considers Lieutenant Ferrari one of the best detectives in the State.

While Mr. Bushnell was District Attorney of Middlesex County, Lieutenant Ferrari was assigned to that office. The State Police lieutenant served as an investigator for the Special Commission which studied the Pardon and Parole system. He played a prominent part in the solution of the Millen-Faber bank robbery and murder cases.

Pardons Changes

A complete investigation of charges made by the special commission which studied the pardon and parole system, as well as the evidence behind the charges, was being directed today by Mr. Bushnell, to determine whether prosecution by his department is necessary.

Within a few hours after Mr. Bushnell had taken office yesterday he revealed that the pardon commission report had been turned over to Frank G. Volpe, Assistant Attorney General, for study and consideration.

At the same time, during his first press conference, the Attorney General disclosed that even before assuming office he conducted a private investigation of charges of civil service job-selling by Lawrence politicians.

In Cregg's Hands

The job-selling charges were placed in the hands of Hugh A. Cregg, District Attorney of Essex County, by Ulysses J. Lupien, State Director of Civil Service, following a long investigation conducted by the State Civil Service Commission.

While Mr. Bushnell did not state that he would take over prosecution of the Lawrence jobselling charges, he inferred he planned to watch the prosecution closely.

The Attorney General said he had discussed the cases at length with Mr. Lupien.

Regarding the pardon commission report, Mr. Bushnell said Mr. Volpe had been ordered to study both the majority and minority reports. The minority report, filed by Roland D. Sawyer, former Democratic Representative from Ware, called for the impeachment of Daniel H. Coakley, Democratic Executive Councilor, for his activities in procuring pardons for hardened criminals.

Mr. Bushnell added that if the evidence in the reports shows corruption in the pardon and parole system he will not hesitate to act independently of the Legislature, which has the reports before it.

Regarding Policy

After discussion of the Essex County cases, Attorney General Bushnell, answering a question regarding his policy toward superseding District Attorneys, said:

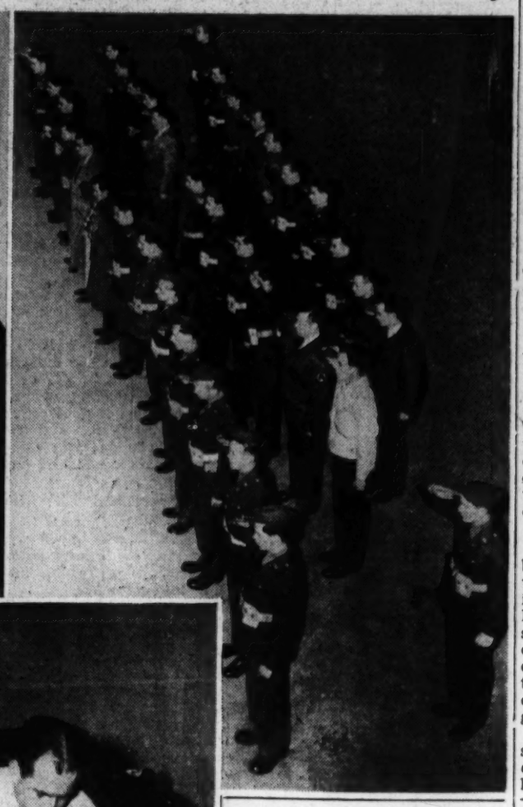
"It is a matter of public interest and it is hard to draw any definite and fast line that will hold. The mere fact that an Attorney General takes over the prosecution of a case is not necessarily a reflection on the District Attorney.

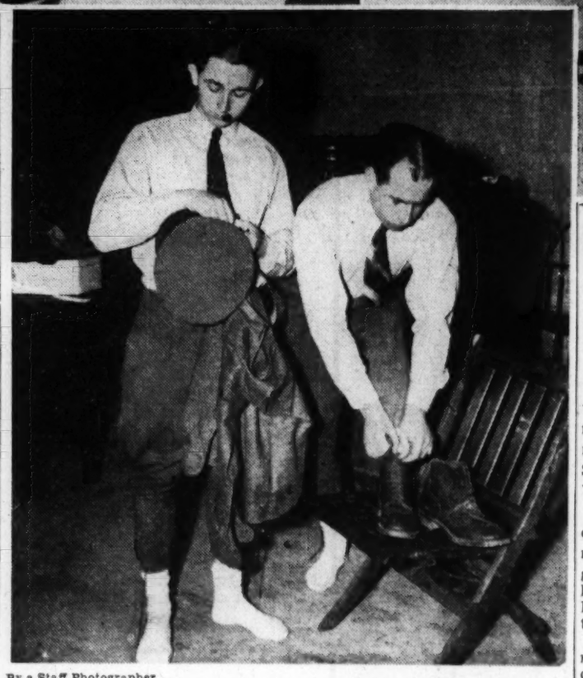
"The Attorney General will not take over a case unless he is convinced that it should be taken over. The answer is vague because the subject is vague. Whenever I think a case will be better handled in the public interest I shall take it over.

"I will not hesitate so to act but I will not seek opportunities. The District Attorneys are presumed to be properly exercising their duties. I have no information and no suspicion to the contrary."

In Suffolk County, however, reports persist that the new Attorney General plans to supersede in some pending cases, being dissatisfied with the handling of the cases thus far.

Presto, Change — The National Guard Becomes the U. S. Army





By a Staff Photographer

The 26th Division Inducted Into Federal Service

Upper left: Lieut. Col. George L. Goodridge, Chief of Staff (left) confers with Maj. Gen. Roger W. Eckfeldt, Commanding General, at 26th Division Headquarters. Upper right: Recruits for the 180th Field Artillery receive basic drill at the Commonwealth Armory. Lower: These men didn't wait for the draft. Frank Lawrence of Somerville (left) and Frank Johnston of Norwood, who enlisted, don the khaki for the first time as they report for duty in the 101st Field Artillery.

Springfield Students Ask: What of Post-War Jobs?

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Jan. 16—If the experience of this City is a reliable gauge, the American high-school boy of today wants to know what opportunities lie ahead in business, industry, and commerce after the present defense boom is ended.

This was brought out today when 1,000 students of the Springfield Technical High School assembled to hear talks by industrial leaders to promote a better understanding of the problems of free enterprise.

In the interrogation following brief talks by Mayor Roger L. Putnam, who is President of the Package Machinery Company, and by other executives of the firm, the students expressed concern as to the stability of business and industry after the defense boom is over, and asked what is to be done to provide continued stability and opportunity.

First Meeting of Kind

Of the many queries put to the business leaders. this was the question most often repeated or asked in various ways according to M. Marcus Kiley, Principal of the school. He considered the attitude of the students significant in view of the fact that three-fourths of the pupils are boys the majority of whom go directly to work after graduation.

Today's meeting of the high school students and business leaders was the first of its kind ever held in Springfield and, so far as known, one of the first in the Nation. Mr. Marcus, who arranged the program with Mayor Putnam, said it was unusually successful. Seven more assemblies at which business, industrial and labor leaders will speak and be questioned are scheduled.

The questions by students as to what will follow the defense boom brought recommendations by Mayor Putnam and his business associates that the National Association of Manufacturers prepare a booklet for use in public schools, outlining the views of business and industrial leaders as to what can be done to promote the economic stability of the Country and avoid further severe depressions.

N. A. M. May Take Hand

Fred A. Forbes, a representative of the N. A. M., who came on from New York City to attend this meeting, accepted the Mayor's proposal and said he would take it up with his superiors in New York directly upon return. Mr. Forbes expressed interest and satisfaction with the meeting but did not speak.

Those on the program with the Mayor today included George Mohlman, Vice-President of the Package Machinery Company, and Roe Clark, Treasurer. The assembly meeting, scheduled for about half an hour, lasted an hour and a quarter, due to the interest of the students.

Women Plan Annual School At Radcliffe

Complete program for the twentieth annunal Foreign Affairs School, sponsored by the Massachusetts League of Women Voters, and to be held at Radcliffe College on Jan. 21, 22 and 23, was announced today by Mrs. Henry C. Eaton, Director of the School.

Tuesday sessions will get under way at 2:30 p. m. with the keynote speech by Walter Barton Leach, Professor of Law at Harvard University, followed by the Chilean journalist, Ernesto Montenegro, who will present "A Cultural Survey of Our Southern Neighbors."

At the evening meeting at 8 o'clock, Julie Alvarez del Vayo, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Spanish Republic from 1936 to 1937,, will speak on "Hitler Over Latin-America."

On Wednesday, the School will open at 10:30 a. m., with Lewis Hanke, Director of the Hispanic Foundation of the Library of Congress, discussing "Is Effective Cooperation Between the Americas Possible?" Francis R. Scott, Professor of Law at McGill University, will tell about "Canada to the North."

Afternoon and evening sessions will be devoted to "Defense of the Americas," with Eugene Staley, Professor of International Economic Relations at Tufts College, and J. A. C. Fagginger Auer, Professor of History and Theology, Harvard University, dealing with the subject. A Round Table—"Which Way America?"—in the evening will include discussion by Ada L. Comstock, President of Radcliffe College, chairman, Kirtley F. Mather, Arthur N. Holcombe, Reuben H. Markham, and Warren A. Seavey.

Thursday sessions, bringing the School to a close, will take up the "Problems of the East and West," with William Henry Chamberlin and Pierre Cot as speakers. In the afternoon, Freda Kirchway, Editor of the Nation, will speak on "Defending Democracy."

Two luncheon meetings will be held during the School, one on Wednesday, with Andre Morize pointing out "Lessons from the Fall of France," and the other on Thursday, with Ralph Bates answering the question, "What is the War Doing to England?"

WPA to Build 3 Vital Roads At Ft. Devens

Work Projects Administration workers will begin construction next Monday of three important military roads at Fort Devens, State WPA Administrator Denis W. Delaney announced today.

A crew of 175 will begin work on the project, which will ultimately employ 3,000. The roads, giving better access to the fort, have been certified by the War Department as important to national defense.

At the same time, Army officers meeting in Chicopee today discussed with WPA officials projects for military access roads to Westover Field, the Army's northeastern air base. Officials said adequate highway facilities must be provided to avoid bottlenecks.

Four Sons Join Army

METHUEN, Mass., Jan. 16 (AP)—The draft did not affect any of the widow Bridget Donahue's five sons.

Already members of the National Guard, four of them—Cornelius, a sergeant, and William, Patrick, and John, privates, left home today for induction into Federal service with the 26th Division.

The fifth son? "I'm going to join in four years," said Augustine, as his brothers marched away.

Three N. E. States Give Names To Navy's Newest Battleships

Fame of three New England States will go down to the sea in ships, with two of the largest battleships ever built by the United States Navy to bear the names of Maine and New Hampshire.

These two battleships of 45,000 tons are to be built at the Brooklyn Navy Yard while the 35,000-ton battleship Massachusetts is in the process of construction at the Fore River Shipyard, with completion expected next year.

Bunker Hill, too, will seek further fame as one of the seven new aircraft carriers to be built for the new two-ocean navy. This ship is to be built by the Bethlehem Steel Company at the Fore River Yards, Quincy.

Other names approved by President Roosevelt for the new 45,000-ton giants of the sea are Illinois, Montana, Ohio, Kentucky, Louisiana.

The other aircraft carriers will be Franklin, Hancock, Randolph, Cabot, Oriskany, and Ticonderoga, all named for famous old Navy vessels, the Bunker Hill commemorating, of course, the famous battle of 1775.

The new battleship Maine will carry on the heroic tradition of two famous ships which have borne the name of the Pine Tree State—the Maine whose tragic end touched off the Spanish-American War, and by another vessel that served in the World War and was scrapped after the Washington Naval Treaty of 1922.

The Navy also announced that the 25 submarines for which contracts had been let to the Electric Boat Company, Groton, Conn., would bear the following names of fish: Angler, Bashaw, Bluegill, Bream, Cavalla, Cobia, Croaker, Dace, Dorado, Flasher, Flier, Flounder, Gabilan, Gunnel, Gurnard, Haddo, Hake, Harder, Hoe, Jack, Lapon, Muskellunge, Paddle, Mingo, and Pargo.

Submarines allocated to the Portsmouth, N. H., Navy Yard will be named: Runner, Sawfish, Scamp, Scorpion, Snook, and Steelhead.

Strike in R. I. Is Averted As Arbitration Is Accepted

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 16 (AP)—Less than four hours before union employees of the Narragansett Electric Company were scheduled to go on strike, Gov. J. Howard McGrath announced today that the union and management had agreed to arbitrate.

The Company, providing light and power, serves an area of an estimated 500,000 persons, including industrial Providence and a large section of the State.

Governor McGrath said negotiators had agreed to appointment of a five-man arbitration board—two members to be chosen by the Brotherhood of Utility Workers of New England (independent), two by the management and one by Mr. McGrath.

The union had asked a wage increase, pay for holidays and two weeks' vacation for employees now allowed one week.

Mr. McGrath's announcement came at the conclusion of a State House conference attended by representatives of the management and the union and by State and Federal officials.

The strike originally was announced for 7 a. m., yesterday, but was postponed for 24 hours so that negotiations could be continued.

Cambridge in Fund Drive

The Cambridge Community Federation held its third annual dinner as it united with Greater Boston's Community Fund in opening the 1941 Cambridge campaign at the Hotel Continental last night. Seventeen of the 212 agencies for community needs supported by the Greater Boston Community Fund are members of the Cambridge Community Federation.

Robert R.. Duncan, Campaign Chairman for Cambridge, presided amid a "family party" setting, a clothes-line above the speakers' table being hung with garments carrying the names of the Cambridge social and health agencies supported by the funds raised in this campaign.

Mrs. Eva Whiting White, head worker for the Elizabeth Peabody House Association, spoke of the achievements of the Family Welfare Societies in maintaining stability in homes within the community. She portrayed the vital importance of the children's agencies, and made it very clear to the 500 who attended the meeting that there was no duplication of the work performed by both public and private agencies. The so-called private agencies, she said, dovetail their work in with the tax-supported departments, and carry on where they leave off.

Chairman Duncan announced that more than 1,050 volunteer workers were enrolled in this Campaign organization, taking their places with the nearly 20,000 other volunteers in the Greater Boston area who, for the next three weeks, will undertake to raise a grand total of $4,883,000 for social and health services in the 46 cities and towns comprising the Community Fund Campaign area.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Boston and vinicity—Cloudy with snow tonight and Friday; warmer tonight; lowest temperature about 26; moderate northeast winds becoming fresh late tonight and Friday morning and backing to northwest Friday afternoon.

Maine—Cloudy and warmer tonight and Friday, snow beginning late tonight or Friday morning.

New Hampshire and Vermont—Cloudy with snow and slowly rising temperatures tonight and Friday.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut — Cloudy with snow tonight and Friday except freezing rain on and near the south coast tonight; warmer tonight.

Eastport to Block Island—Light northerly winds increasing to fresh and shifting to northeast late tonight over north portion and fresh northeast winds over south portion tonight backing to northwest on Friday; weather cloudy with rain or snow tonight or Friday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	19	14	New York	23	21
Chicago	32	31	Norfolk	44	37
Denver	25	20	Philadelphia	27	24
Los Angeles	49	46	St. Louis	43	43
Miami	65	63	San Francisco	47	43
Minneapolis	27	27	Washington	32	—

A—7:30 a. m., E. S. T., Jan. 16.
B—Minimum for previous twelve hours.

High Tides at Boston

Thursday, 1:11 p. m.; height, 10.6 feet.
Friday, 1:42 a. m.; height, 9.9 feet.
Light all vehicles by 5:07 p. m.

Curfew Must Ring And Conn. Town Needs Cash for It

FARMINGTON, Conn., Jan. 16 (AP)—Curfew shall not ring next year, Treasurer Elsie Thompson said today, unless something is done to replenish the curfew fund.

Since 1771, with a few interruptions, curfew has rung in this town, the only one in Connecticut still following the tradition, at 9 o'clock nightly. Originally it signified the time to bank fires for the night. Now mothers use it as a signal to tell their children when it's time to come home.

Miss Thompson said the fund, which received its last donation in 1933, was down to $168. When that is gone there will be nothing left with which to pay the Congregational Church Sexton who tolls the curfew bell.

American Seamen Heroes in Trip Of Ship From Africa

Heroism of American seamen aboard a storm-tossed freighter, 400 miles off shore, with heavy mahogany logs pitching about the deck after breaking loose from their lashings, and sea water seeping into one of the cargo holds, saved the American West African Line vessel West Kebar, according to stories told by the 12 passengers upon reaching port. The vessel tied up at the Army Base, South Boston, late last night, from African ports.

When the 90-mile-an-hour gale ripped the heavy logs and some empty ammonia cylinders from their moorings on the deck, the crew worked 30 big logs, weighing a ton each, over the side, as well as some of the cylinders, rather than permit them to ram the hatch covers and superstructure. The logs were 25 feet long.

Rails were twisted, a motor boat usually carried on deck for use in the shallow waters of the African coast was smashed, and several holes in the bridge sheathing, were evidence of the severity of the gale.

Bridges Would Fix Thanksgiving Day

By the Associated Press

Washington, Jan. 16

Senator Styles Bridges (R) of New Hampshire proposed legislation today to establish the last Thursday in November as statutory Thanksgiving Day, instead of leaving the date up to presidential proclamation.

"In these days of stress," the New Englander told his colleagues, "we ought to get back to fundamentals."

If You Saw 'Em Milked at Fair, Needham to Invite You Again

The New York World's Fair, in part at least, will be moved to Needham, Mass., late this winter or in early spring, it was learned today.

Having purchased a controlling interest in the famous Walker-Gordon dairy laboratory, 500-acre stronghold of certified milk selling for 22 cents a quart, the United Farmers Co-operative Creameries Association announces that the rotolactor, or automatic milking machine shown in the Borden Company's exhibit at the World's Fair will become an operating unit in the Needham plant within another few months.

Only Part of Expansion

Plans for setting up the unique treadmill apparatus capable of automatically milking 50 cows an hour comprise only part of the United Farmers' program of plant expansion which will double the present herd of 300 high-bred Holstein and Guernsey cows and add a half-dozen new buildings to an already impressive-looking dairy layout.

The rotolactor will be installed in a specially designed all-glass building so that spectators may watch the operations of a machine that has no counterpart in the United States. It was invented by Henry W. Jeffers, head of the Walker-Gordon plant, who has been named to Chairmanship of the Board of Directors of the United Farmers' organization.

At the same time, the jobs of about 40 employees in the dairy plant whose Christmas holidays were overshadowed by the threat of dismissals, have been made secure by the shift in control from Borden's of New York to an all-New England organization of farmers.

Instead of workers being forced out of employment, Howard W. Selby, Manager of United Farmers, says that more help will be needed to handle the anticipated "new business." As one worker of 23 years' standing at the plant said today: "The wreckers were already arriving on the scene when United Farmers took over. That's how near I was to losing a position I had held for nearly a quarter of a century."

Unusually Choice Product

Begun about 50 years ago as a pioneering attempt to produce milk so pure that pasteurization would be unnecesary, the Walker-Gordon Company has become one of a very few dairy plants in New England devoted to the production of so-called certified milk. The result is a herd of cows that never leaves its immaculate stalls, that looks for all the world like contestants in a prize exhibit, that is milked under the most stringent regulations and gives an average of 13 to 15 quarts a day.

But who wants to pay 22 cents a quart for milk, exclusive of the bottle? The answer is: hospitals, institutions, and families catering to children, railroad dining cars and . . . well anyone who wants to feel that he is getting the best that money can buy in the milk market.

Milking the cows in this plant is a developed technique. No visitors are allowed during milking hours. The stalls are cleaned, the cows brushed and washed every day before the milking begins. The cows are so contented in their clean, airy and well-lighted stalls that whenever they are loosed for exchange between barns, they all but race to their new quarters.

The real race began, however, when the United Farmers decided not to allow this magnificent dairy laboratory to pass out of the local dairy picture. It is a race to pick up the loose financial ends and build the plant into the paying proposition it was before the depression made serious inroads into the sales of high-priced products.

W. C. H.

Sprague Resigns His Harvard Post

Dr. Oliver M. W. Sprague, international figure in economics and finance, will terminate his long career (since 1913) as Converse Professor of Banking and Finance at the Harvard Business School on March 1 and will assume the title of Professor Emeritus. He has made no announcement of future plans.

Dr. Sprague served as economic adviser to the Bank of England from 1930 to 1933 during the period preceding and following British abandonment of the gold standard. In June, 1933, he became financial assistant to the Secretary of the United States Treasury, serving until November of that year.

It was at this time that he drew the nickname of "Sound Money" by those in economic circles because of his increasing concern of the Administration's inflationary tendencies. This concern led to his resignation.

Marines to Sail

NORFOLK, Va., Jan. 16 (AP)—The marine transport Harry Lee is expected to sail today from the naval operating base here with a contingent of marines who have been assigned to stations at Guantanamo, Cuba, for an indeterminate period.

Reserve battalions of the marine corps from Boston, Washington, Toledo, and Detroit, numbering about 1,000 officers and enlisted men, boarded the transport at the naval operating base yesterday afternoon, after coming by train from Quantico. The ship is expected to arrive at Guantanamo Sunday or Monday.

New Date Sought

NEW LONDON, Conn., Jan. 16 (AP)—Maj. Gen. Morris B. Payne of New England's 43d division, National Guard, disclosed today he had asked the War Department's permission to advance the induction date one week to Feb. 17.

He made the request, said General Payne, after learning that the construction work at Camp Blanding, Fla., would be completed in time to allow the division to start training there early in March.

Between Feb. 17 and their departure, the National Guardsmen comprising the division would be quartered in armories throughout Connecticut, Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont and Rhode Island where arrangements for induction into Federal service for a year's military training would be completed.

Women Move Up

Increased responsibility for women employees in the Adjutant General's office at the State House was one of the first results of the entrance of the National Guard 26th Division into Federal service.

As Lieut. Col. Vincent H. Jacobs moved into the headquarters of the 26th Division, Mrs. Agnes M. Donovan assumed his previous duties in charge of the officers' section. Miss May Bloom was placed in charge of the bills and pay roll section to succeed Capt. William A. McLaughlin.

Study Is Urged Of Defense Bills

Pleading for Massachusetts citizens to distinguish between legislative bills actually advancing defense and those which advance private interests under the guise of defense, Thomas M. Joyce, Assistant Director of the Massachusetts Federation of Taxpayers Associations, today warned women members of the Republican State Committee that wisdom and economy are needed now to keep the Nation in as good condition as possible after the emergency.

Mr. Joyce was principal speaker at a luncheon meeting in Hotel Bellevue. He outlined the Taxpayers Association's objections to the Home Guard proposals of Gov. Leverett Saltonstall, and said the Association is currently studying the Governor's budget.

Weeks Is Called Before U. S. Jury

Sinclair Weeks, Republican National Committeeman for Massachusetts and Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Republican National Committee, has been summoned to appear before the Federal Grand Jury in Washington D. C., it was learned in the Federal Building in Boston today.

A subpoena issued by the United States Attorney and the Grand Jury in the District of Columbia was served on the Republican leader by United States Deputy Marshal Patrick F. Shannon. Mr. Weeks is summoned to appear before the Grand Jury next Wednesday.

The Senate Campaign Expenditures Committee has been inquiring into what both parties spent in the last campaign. There was some speculation here as to the possibility that Mr. Weeks would be interrogated on this subject.

Prize Cats Invited To Fish Pier Fete

A banquet in seven courses for cats, with formal invitations, menus, 'n' everything was announced today for 12 thoroughbred cats that will be featured at the Boston Cat Club Show Jan. 23 and 24. The banquet will be tendered at the General Seafoods plant, 1 Fish Pier, Boston, at the informal hour of 11 a. m., next Monday.

Mrs. Marguerite Saxby Mabie, President of the Boston Cat Club, whose show will benefit the British Allied relief, is to have charge of the 12 guests of honor, to each of which a special invitation has been sent. It is the second annual banquet for the thoroughbreds.

Recalling last year's banquet, at which an "invader" crashed the gate without an invitation, officials at the Fish Pier are planning a special guard this year, to be sure that stray cats from the wharves do not get in to "rub elbows" with the nobility of the cat kingdom.

The menu, as printed on each invitation follows:

Shrimp Cocktail
Milk Punch
Hors d'Oeuvres
Sardines — Anchovies
Shiners — Minnows
Jack and Jill Cat Food
Ocean perch tidbits au chef Mackrel Rings
Herring Jardiniere
Scallops au Gratin Butter Fish Chips
Crabmeat Salad
Dressing Avec Cod Flakes
Milk — Catnip Tea
Codfish Cakes — Cream Wafers

Saltonstalls Plan Washington Visit

Governor and Mrs. Leverett Saltonstall will be guests at the farewell party and reception given by the Roosevelt-Wallace inaugural committee of Massachusetts in Washington next Monday evening after the inauguration of the President and Vice-President, the Governor announced today.

Elliott A. Niles, Chairman of the Massachusetts Committee, personally presented the invitation at the Governor's office. The Governor promptly accepted, saying he was "very glad to take part in the ceremonies incident to the inauguration as a concrete expression of the solidarity with which the States are united, regardless of party lines."

Northeastern Elects Trustees

Northeastern University elected two new members to its Board of Trustees and added one man to its Corporation at a special meeting of the Corporation this morning at the Parker House, Boston.

Added to the Board of Trustees were Howard M. Hubbard, a graduate of the College of Engineering in 1923 and President of the Greenfield Tap and Die Corporation, and John Wells Farley, a partner in the law firm of Herrick, Smith, Donald and Farley.

The new Corporation member is Joseph F. Abbott, President and Director of the American Sugar Refining Company of New York City. He succeeds Earl D. Babst, Chairman of the Board of the American Sugar Refining Company.

The University Corporation now has 79 members. The principal duty of this group is to elect, from their own membership, a Board of Trustees which will serve as the active governing body.

Citizens Face New Concept Of Democracy

Democracy in the United States is no longer solely an ideal, it is a "reality" that every man, woman and child understands and supports, according to Bishop William Lawrence of the Episcopal diocese of Massachusetts.

"Within the last few months," the Bishop declared at a meeting of the Church Service League yesterday, "this Nation has moved an age in the expression of itself as a democracy. In the past we have held this as a principle, an ideal; now it is a reality.

"It is now beginning to be understood throughout the country that everyone—every man, woman and child—is subject to call by the Nation for service, for any kind of service and for any length of time. It is a call not by a Führer, but by the Nation. We are not our own, we are bought with a price, it is the price of liberty.

"We have not yet, as a people," the Bishop said, "realized what the carrying through of this principle involves. That is our immediate task. It involves not only a military and political adjustment, but a substantial social revolution. Every social and educational institution will have to adjust itself to new conditions.

"The call of each one of us, to everyone who has not been given some form of official service, is to give himself or herself some kind of added service. It must be something which costs. Each one will do well to ask, 'Where in my own daily, personal life, can I serve this country better than I ever have before?' "

Tramway Planned For Mt. Sunapee

CONCORD, N. H., Jan. 16 (AP)—Plans for a $430,000 aerial tramway on Mount Sunapee were outlined to legislators yesterday at a conference at the State House.

L. R. Bateman, Boston engineer, told of details for building the tramway, which would be 7,800 feet long and have a special chair line. The tramway would be similar, in some respects, to that on Cannon Mountain in Franconia Notch.

State House attachés said a bill would be filed in the Legislature soon asking authorization for the project.

Course Prepares For Cadet Exam

A special University Extension Course to prepare candidates for the Army Flying Cadet written examination has been announced by John P. McGrail of the Massachusetts Department of Education.

The course, which will begin Jan. 27 at Massachusetts Institute of Technology, will be given three evenings a week and will prepare candidates for the examination scheduled for May 13. Subjects to be studied are: On Monday, arithmetic, algebra, and geometry; Wednesday, physics and trigonometry; Friday, United States history, general history, geography, and English grammar and composition.

Courses are planned, or already started, under supervision of local school boards in many New England localities, among them Fall River, New Bedford, Plymouth, Brockton, Hyannis, all in Massachusetts, and Providence, R. I. Tuition for the full course is $20, or $7 for any one section.

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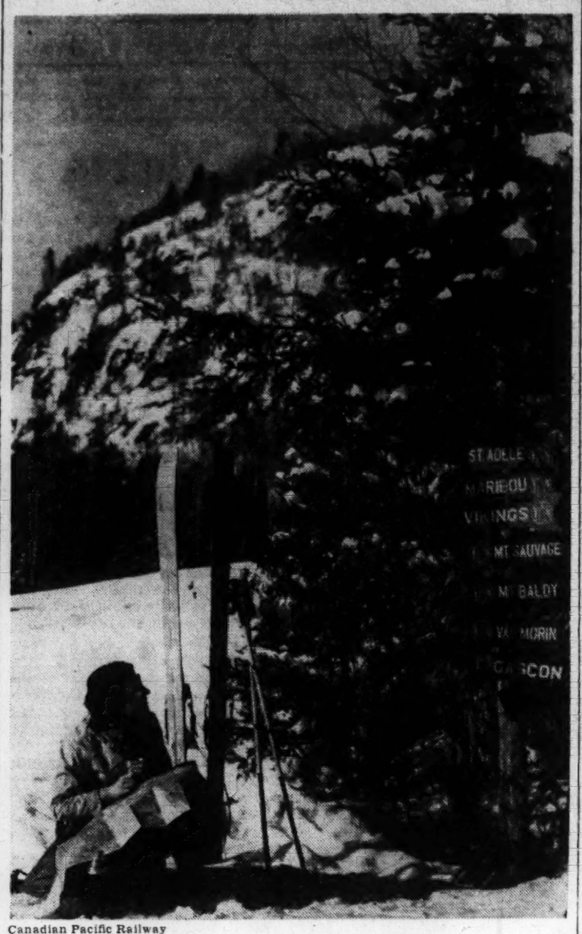

Canadian Pacific Railway

Making a Laurentian Choice

A skier pauses to look at her map of Canadian mountain areas and compare it with the many boards on the signpost. All trails in the Laurentian Mountain area recently have been re-marked, making for complete safety of sports enthusiasts. Quebec's plentiful snows make it a special attraction for winter guests.

Winter Cups Mittened Hands And Crisply Calls All Skiers

Quebec, with its unusually heavy snowfall and increasing facilities for the winter sports enthusiast, is attracting hordes of American skiers to its many snow resorts this winter. During the past few years ski centers have sprung up almost over night and have immediately found popularity not only with local skiers but Americans have flocked to them in ever increasing numbers.

Snowfall at most of these Quebec resorts usually is heavy, and the continued cold weather keeps skiing conditions ideal. In the Lac Beauport ski area, for instance, there is an exceptional amount of snow this winter. To cater to the horde of skiers visiting this region a vast network of trails has been built, including the famous 6½-mile Sky Line Trail.

Alpine Ski Lift

The first Alpine ski lift in North America was put into operation at Pico Peak in Rutland, Vt., recently. The new lift has a capacity of 1,200 skiers an hour and is 2,330 feet long. Designed to transport skiers to the top of Little Pico in pairs, it is highly acclaimed by those who have used similar lifts in Europe. Among the various activities at Pico this winter has been the organizing of a junior slalom school under the supervision of Karl Acker, head of the ski school.

Belknap Event

The Belknap Mountains Four-Event ski tournament sanctioned by the United States Eastern Ski Association will be held this Saturday and Sunday on the trails and slopes all in the Belknap Mountains recreation area. Ski conditions here have been ideal for the past two weeks and the large parking area near the new Recreation Building has been filled to capacity.

Berkshire Fete

A different type of winter sports carnival, in which the spectators provide both the carnival and the gallery, will be held in the Berkshires the week end of Feb. 8 and 9. With emphasis placed on participation, novices and experts alike can take their choice of a number of events and compete with others of comparable ability. Skiing, skating, tobogganing, hockey, sleigh-riding, snowshoeing, dancing, photography — all these popular sports and pastimes have been included in the plans made by the Berkshire Hills Conference. For the skier, novice or expert, slalom races, time trials and trail runs will be held at the Dude Ranch on East Mountain, Great Barrington: Bosquet's in Pittsfield; the new Farnams ski center at Cheshire; Sheep's Hill in Williamstown and Mount Greylock, with its Thunderbolt ski run.

Ossipee Carnival

A full program of winter sports events, including ski races, a Carnival Ball, a supper, and the crowning of the "snow queen" have been scheduled for Ossipee's (N. H.) Winter Carnival which will be held on Saturday and Sunday, Feb. 1 and 2. Prizes of every description will be awarded to the winners of the various events.

Aid, Isolation Roil Hub Meeting

Order was difficult to keep last night at the New England Town Meeting at the Civic Music Hall in Boston. A noisy group of extreme isolationists packed the auditorium, mingling lusty cheers for Verne Marshall, National Chairman of the No Foreign War Committee, with boos and shouts for Mayo A. Shattuck, New England Vice-Chairman of the Committee to Defend America by Aiding the Allies. Both men debated on the subject: "Aid to Britain: Give, Lend, or Withhold?" At times, the uproar was so great that police were unable to maintain silence, and the management threatened to cut the program off the air.

"We must take a look at what is going on in the world," said Mr. Shattuck, "consider what it all means to us, spiritually and physically, and decide what we ought to do to minimize or avoid that danger. . . . There are none of us who can be fond of Hitler, or of his southern ally, not even the isolationists," he declared—a statement which caused the isolationists present to rise in angry opposition.

At times, the heckling and booing became so violent that Mr. Shattuck's opponent, Verne Marshall, took it upon himself to urge the crowd to give Mr. Shattuck a fair hearing. "He should not be allowed to stand here and be insulted like this," he pleaded.

For his part, Mr. Marshall said: "It is not necessary for the United States to either give, lend, lease, or sell its defenses to Britain or any other country in the world, in order that our own Country and the entire Western Hemisphere be made absolutely safe from aggressors and attack.

"To assume anything to the contrary of that statement," he added, "is to admit that what 5,000,000 red-blooded Americans were able to do in protection of their country—now ours—more than a century and a half ago, 130,000,000 Americans are unable to do today."

R. I. Training Courses Speeded

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 16—With nearly twice as many applicants as could be accepted, the training program for workers in defense industries being offered by Brown University and the Rhode Island School of Design swung into high gear today.

With the third and fourth courses under way, a total of 210 workers are now enrolled, according to Prof. Zenas R. Bliss of Brown's Division of Engineering, who is in charge of the program. So many qualified workers want to take the courses, however, that the University is making arrangements for extra class sections.

The defense training program includes courses in engineering drawing, and engineering mathematics, which were begun earlier this week; and jig and fixture design, and machine design fundamentals, which held their first class meetings at the School of Design and at Brown last night. Workers in machine tool plants represent the largest group enrolled, but virtually all other major industries are also represented.

Planned in co-operation with industrial leaders of the State, the courses have been organized at the request of the United States Office of Education to help meet "the shortage of engineers for service as designers, inspectors and supervisors." Tuition costs are being met by the Federal Government under a $9,000,000 appropriation for defense education throughout the country.

311 Towns in Bay State Told How to Improve Reports

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AMHERST, Mass., Jan. 16—Another step in the State-wide move to make town reports "readable" was taken here this week. Recommendations for improving reports were sent to 311 Massachusetts towns by Dr. Charles J. Rohr, Executive Secretary of the Bureau of Public Administration at Massachusetts State College.

Dr. Rohr, who has worked in close co-operation with the Massachusetts Selectmen's Association in establishing and operating the annual competition for best town report, pointed out today the great importance of making town reports interesting and understandable.

"A democratic government," he insists, "rests upon public opinion. That opinion can hardly be effective unless it is informed.

"Many town reports in the past have presented pertinent information so haphazardly, or in such complicated form, that the average citizen was not able or willing to wade through the material to get the facts upon which he should base his opinions and vote," Dr. Rohr adds.

"Important Public Service"

"The Massachusetts Selectmen's Association, in sponsoring this contest to make town reports more readable, is performing an important public service."

Dr. Rohr's recommendations follow:

1. Provide for careful editing by a single, central agency, such as Board of Selectmen, Town Accountant, Town Manager, or Town Clerk.

2. Publish report well in advance of annual Town Meeting so that voters can discuss town affairs on the basis of facts.

3. Give your printer a chance to do a good job. Give him all the copy at one time rather than piecemeal.

4. Simplify and digest facts and figures, especially financial statistics. Be liberal with explanation and interpretation.

5. Let graphs, charts, diagrams, and photographs—plenty of them—tell the story of performance directly.

Compare Costs

6. Compare costs, services, and programs—from last year to this year to next year.

7. Place a general review—in outline form—of town activities, outstanding events, results, and recommendations for future action, in a prominent place in the volume.

8. Include accounts of services rendered by each department of government as briefly and as interestingly as possible.

9. Use an "organization chart" of the town's government. It is useful in helping readers to a clearer understanding of other material.

10. The material in the report should show a complete picture; each activity should occupy space in proportion to its relative importance.

Dress Up the Cover

11. If, during the past year, the town has constructed a new bridge, erected a sewage disposal plant, or made some other outstanding improvement, give the fact an important place in the record. Show how the project was financed, give significant specifications, perhaps a photograph or two. This is legitimate advertising—for the government and the townspeople.

12. Get your printer to quote you some prices on good paper and cover stock. A report is improved by the use of good stock.

13. Dress up your cover this year: use an attractive color, good type, and, if possible, an illustration.

Wilbur Cross Highway Loan Sought in Hartford Assembly

The Week in Connecticut

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., Jan. 16—To speed up construction of the Wilbur Cross Highway—to build it first and pay for it later—State Highway Commissioner William J. Cox is asking the General Assembly to authorize a $10,000,000 bond issue. With this amount, he said in his biennial report, the road could be completed from the terminus of the Merritt Parkway to a point north of Meriden, in 1943.

The Cross Highway, eventually to extend from the shore to the Massachusetts line, is already under construction. The first five miles are being built in Milford and Orange. Construction is being paid for from 10-cent tolls collected on the Merritt Parkway, and as new sections of the road are opened more tolls will be collected.

Mr. Cox want to hasten the process by borrowing the money, building the road and beginning to collect the dimes that much sooner. Without the bond issue, he reports, it will take eight years to reach Meriden in the construction.

In combination with Hartford's new bridge over the Connecticut River and a four-lane road on top of Hartford's new dike along the bank of the Connecticut, the new road that Mr. Cox is building will provide an express route straight across Connecticut from New York to Massachusetts.

First Rifles

The first Garand rifles came off the assembly line at the Winchester Repeating Arms Company and a distinguished group of major generals and brigadier generals posed for photographs with the guns in their hands.

Army Air Defense

Hartford may not, after all, become the headquarters for Army air defense in the northeast. Complications that have developed in announced plans for the Army's use of Brainard Field have led to reports that another site would be selected.

There is insufficient housing near the airfield for the officers and men the Army Air Corps proposed to station here. There is trouble in negotiating an agreement to prohibit private flying at the city airport. Agawam, Mass., according to reports from Washington, may have some of the qualifications that Hartford lacks.

Gov. Robert A. Hurley has interested himself in the airfield situation. He wants Hartford to have the air base.

Governor's Duties

Ceremonies past, the new Governor this week got down to the business of his new job as Chief Executive. He appointed George L. Burke, his assistant in the Public Works Department, to be his successor as Public Works Commissioner. He worked on his budget message which will go to the Legislature soon.

On his desk were rapidly accumulating reports of State departments, proposals for legislation, invitations to speak to this and that group anxious to impress him with its point of view.

The slowness with which the General Assembly gets into action will give the Governor some time for preparation before the law-making machinery reaches full speed. The Assembly met just one day this week, for announcement of committee assignments.

Milk Warning

Agriculturally, this was a dairy week in Connecticut. The Connecticut Milk Producers' Association heard a warning from its President, C. Marsden Bacon of Middletown, that the price of milk must not be allowed to lag behind as other prices rise, or they will be left "holding the bag." The C. M. P. A. has asked for an increase in the price of milk.

The Connecticut Dairymen's Association debated the advisability of forgetting about Grade A milk, as New York City has done, and calling all milk Grade B. The many dairy farmers in the State who hold Grade A permits sell their product for three cents a quart more than their Grade B neighbors. They would oppose the New York City plan.

Middletown Housing

Architects' plans have been completed for an $850,000 low-cost housing development in Middletown, to be built by that city's housing authority.

Milk Referendum Action Restrained by Federal Court

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16 (AP)—Associate Justice Jennings Bailey issued an injunction in Federal District Court today restraining the Secretary of Agriculture from conducting a referendum "in its present form" among 60,000 dairymen in the New York milk shed next week.

The order also restrained the Secretary from suspending the Federal milk program there without first finding it no longer effectuated the policy of the marketing agreements act.

Justice Bailey held that the Secretary's statement in calling the referendum that he would suspend the milk program unless eight amendments which he proposed and which previously had been rejected by the dairymen were approved, was "capricious and arbitrary."

The Justice said that the marketing agreements act did not give the Secretary authority to suspend the milk order except when he found that the order as in effect no longer effectuated the policy of the marketing agreements act.

Secretary Wickard, the Justice added, stated he would suspend the order if the amendments were not approved because that was the policy of the Department. "The stated grounds in my opinion," the Justice said, "are not in the statute".

Government attorneys went into conference immediately to decide whether to appeal to the Court of Appeals. In response to a question from John S. L. Yost, Assistant to the Attorney General, Justice Bailey said he did not see how the plan of the referendum could be changed in time to go ahead with the balloting next Tuesday as scheduled by the Agricultural Department.

The Justice said that in stating that the order would be suspended if the amendments were not approved in the second referendum, the Secretary had "undertaken to dragoon the voters into action." "To attempt to coerce the voters by threats," he said, "is to my mind an act capricious and arbitrary."

The Justice said that he did not hold it was necessary for the Secretary to conduct hearings before suspending the order but that under the statute the suspension must be based on a finding that the order obstructed and no longer tended to effectuate the policy of the act and not merely be based on department policy.

You're in the Army Now

BUT, SARG, — I'M AN ARTIST- NOT A BARBER — I'VE NEVER CUT HAIR IN MY LIFE
NEVER MIND, BUDDY, — YOU BEEN ASSIGNED TO THE BARBER SHOP CORPS 'AND YOUR FIRST CUSTOMER'S THE COLONEL
IDEA
WHOOPEE
HOW'S IT LOOK, COLONEL ?
BEST LOOKING HAIR CUT I'VE HAD IN YEARS
PAINT
DARK HAIR
LIGHT HAIR

By a Staff Artist

U. S. Army—The 1941 Model, Seen as Streamlined Affair

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CAMP EDWARDS, Falmouth, Mass., Jan. 16—The 1941 model of the United States army will be a defensive force which will meet every requirement, provided the majority of the selected trainees to come measure up to those already chosen, is the opinion of regular army sergeants in the 68th Coast Artillery (AA) of Camp Edwards, whose length of service in the army places them in the class of those who ought to know.

That the present-day selected recruit is the equal in every respect of the 1917 and 1918 draftees was voiced by 1st Sergt. Clifton Berry, of Battery C, of the above regiment, in answer to a question. "The recruits that we have received in this battery up to date," said the sergeant, "make me feel that they will go far if they want to. They are well set up young men; their education is good and they seem to be the type that take pride in themselves and will want to win promotion for themselves."

"I have seen all kinds of recruits," he continued, "and these that we have in the battery and those others I have seen here since the detachments arrived, make me feel that the system is a good one when it uncovers such men for the service."

Sergeant Berry comes from Portsmouth, N. H., and he is one of the oldest, in point of service, in the regiment as well as in his battery. He enlisted 24 years ago in what was then the First Company, C. A. C., New Hampshire National Guard. He served overseas in the 26th (Yankee) Division, in the 103d Field Artillery, a regiment of 155 mm howitzers, and as a veteran of the wartime 26th, he is looking forward with interest to the arival in camp next week, of his old outfit.

Sergt. Charles D. Kirkpatrick, of Headquarters Battery, of the 68th, another "non-com" with years in the service dating back to before the World War, holds an opinion of the new, selected recruits very similar to that of Sergeant Berry. "They're a smart looking lot of men," Sergeant Kirkpatrick admitted. "They measure up to the best I've seen in recruits and they are taking hold of the work here in a way that will keep them out of trouble." he added. "Of course," he continued, "a rookie is a rookie, whichever way you look at him, but when he shows a desire to learn, and these we have received do that, then there are hopes for him."

Sergeant Kirkpatrick's home is in Punxsutawney, Pa., and his 22 years of service have been spent wholly in the regular army. He enlisted in Battery E, 60th Coast Artillery, in 1916, was out of service for a short time, then re-enlisted and served through the war with his old battery, which was equipped with 155 mm rifles.

The 68th will have a good chance not only to observe the new recruits which are assigned to that regiment, to drill and instruct them in everything which an artilleryman should know but also to rub shoulders with those in the 208th Coast Artillery (AA) of Connecticut, who arrived in camp last Tuesday, for the regular army organization will be sponsors of the newly arrived regiment, which, until last fall, was a cavalry regiment and a part of the Connecticut National Guard.

Egyptian, Now U. S. Citizen, Eager Soldier for Freedom

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FORT DEVENS, Mass., Jan. 16—An Egyptian youth, now an American citizen in training here, has volunteered his services to the United States Army in return for the freedom he has found in this Country.

Student of languages and master of nine, Robert Camy is a native of Alexandria, Egypt. He graduated from St. Mark's and the Universite Populaire where he became proficient in English, French, Italian, Arabic, Greek, Turkish, Armenian, Syrian, and Rumanian.

Following his graduation he decided America offered the greatest opportunity, and leaving his only relative, a sister, in Cairo, he went to Paris where he found a job while waiting his turn on the immigration quota.

Soon after the outbreak of war in September, 1939, his opportunity came and he set sail in October on the last wartime European trip of the liner Manhattan.

Arriving in the United States he went to Springfield, Mass., where a friend operated a tailor shop. He decided the United States was the country for which he had been looking and took out nauturalization papers.

His experience in Paris won for him a job in a Springfield manufacturing plant but he gave it up when the draft bill became law, and offered his services to the country of his adoption.

Although his draft number was high and probably would not be called for a year, Robert Camy said he was eager to serve. "I like America because it is a free country," he said. "If I can be useful in the Army, and they want to keep me, I'll be glad to stay. I want first of all to be useful."

Queried about his life in Egypt, and his reactions to the government there as opposed to that he found in America, he said, "In Egypt there is no freedom. England is afraid of any disturbance as the natives are excitable and not well educated. They are not capable of maintaining their freedom in this kind of world. In my opinion the British Protectorate is better for Egypt than what they would have forced upon them without that protection. If I were still an Egyptian citizen I would be glad to fight for the British, but fortunately I am on my way to becoming a useful American, and am now interested in these problems only as they are related to the welfare of America."

Events Around Greater Boston

Tonight

"Civic Night" dinner of the Traffic Club of New England. John L. Donovan, Jr., Administrator of the National Youth Administration, speaker. In the Ball Room, Hotel Copley-Plaza, Boston, at 6:30 p. m.

Annual Recreation Dinner of the Eastern Massachusetts Recreation Council. Mark A. McCloskey will speak on "Recreation and National Welfare." Boston Chamber of Commerce, 80 Federal Street, at 6:30 p. m.

Illustrated lecture on "The Meaning of the Mediterranean," by Col. Charles Wellington Furlong, under the auspices of the Boston City Club, 14 Somerset Street, at 7:45 p. m.

Friday

At the Museum of Fine Arts, gallery talk on "Near Eastern Art" by Mrs. Tanner, at 11 a. m.

Luncheon meeting of the Committee on Foreign Trade of the Boston Chamber of Commerce. Richard G. Casey, Australian Minister to the United States, will speak on "Australia's Place in the World," in the Lounge, Chamber of Commerce Building, 80 Federal Street, at 12:30 p. m.

Forty-Ninth Open House and Reunion of the North End Union, under the direction of the Rev. Dana McLean Greeley, President of the Board of Directors, 39 Parmenter Street, Boston, from 4 to 6 p. m.

Defense Forum By D. A. R. Board

Massachusetts Daughters of the American Revolution will hold their January State Board meeting at the Copley-Plaza Hotel Friday at 1 p. m. Miss Ethel Lane Hersey, State Regent, will preside.

During the morning National Defense Forum, Lieut. Gov. Horace T. Cahill will address the D. A. R. members on "Responsibilities of Citizenship."

Reports will also be heard on the work of the organization for the aliens at the United States Immigration Station at Ellis Island. Mrs. Earl D. Getman will give a list of materials needed, such as cloth, wool and leather, for the occupational work, which is carried on there. The D. A. R., also helps to promote the same activity among the patients at the United States Marine Hospital at the Island.

Connecticut Bills Shaped By Governor

HARTFORD, Conn., Jan. 16 (AP)—Gov. Robert A. Hurley asserted today that he would delay sending additional appointments to the Legislature for a "long time" because he considered his legislative program "far more pressing" than patronage.

He told newspapermen that he was working on bills covering his policies and that the first batch, numbering about a dozen, would be introduced next Wednesday.

The Democratic chief executive, who sent his first nominations to the legislature yesterday, said that excepting for a few minor appointments that would expire shortly, he had "no idea" when he would submit the bulk of his selections.

The Legislature which met today for its final session of the week, has set Jan. 31 as the deadline for the introduction of bills.

The House whipped through its session in eight minutes flat, receiving scarcely more than a dozen bills, among them a proposal to abolish the state merit system.

Maine Budget

AUGUSTA, Maine, Jan. 16 (AP)—Maine's budget for the next biennium neared completion today, with officials confident it would be ready for presentation to the Legislature next week.

Appropriation requests at budget hearings for the next biennium totaled nearly $5,000,000 more than the amounts granted two years ago.

State Budget Officer Frederick G. Payne said about 75 agencies had requested approximately $28,050,000 for the next two years, compared to $23,440,186 sanctioned for the past biennium.

The amount sought was in addition to funds necessary for expenses of self-supporting departments, of which the highway division is one of the larger.

The Legislature yesterday referred to committees for public hearings bills proposing taxes on tobacco and cigarettes and the establishment of a state lottery to raise funds for old-age assistance.

Republican Floor Leader W. Mayo Payson filed in the House a bill bent on sharp curtailment in Executive Council functions.

Representative Charles E. Dwinal (R) of Camden offered the lottery bill, which stipulated that 35 per cent of the gross returns go to ticket-holders as prizes; 55 per cent for old-age aid, and 19 per cent for administration costs. A three-man commission would handle the lottery.

The tobacco tax bills were filed by Representative Lee C. Good (R) of Monticello. One of them would levy a cent on every 10-cent tobacco sale, with $25 license fees for distributors and $2 for dealers. The other would impose a one mill tax on each cigarette and require distributors and dealers' fees of $25 and $1, respectively.

N. H. Bills Filed

CONCORD, N. H., Jan. 16 (AP)—Measures seeking a state lottery and jury service for women, similar to bills defeated by previous Legislatures, were filed yesterday in the New Hampshire House.

Under a bill filed by Representative John C. O'Brien of Manchester, lotteries would be held four times a year with 50 per cent of the gross prize money and the remainder, after deduction of expenses, being divided between the state treasury and old-age assistance costs.

A measure seeking jury service for women was filed by Mrs. Mary Dondero of Portsmouth.

American Attitude Toward the Negro Hit

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 16 (AP)—Edwin R. Embree, President of the Julius Rosenwald fund of Chicago, said here that the American attitude toward the Negro was "a threat to the whole theory and practice of democracy."

"So long as we degrade one segment of the people," Mr. Embree said in an address to the Yale Graduate Sociology Club, "we set a pattern of caste and discrimination that may easily be transferred to other groups.

Twice-a-Year SALE
Substantial MARK-DOWNS on our regular quality merchandise for a limited time altho prices are advancing.
SUITS as low as $31.50
OVERCOATS as low as $35
SHIRTS now $1.65 to $3.15
NECKWEAR now 55c to $2.65
PAJAMAS now $1.65 to $3.65
HOSIERY now 45c to $3.15
SWEATERS — UNDERWEAR ROBES 10% OFF
NICKERSON
298 Washington Street
BOSTON

New Symphony from Stravinsky—Dance Novelties by Maracci

Composer Will Conduct This Week's Performances

By Winthrop P. Tryon

If Igor Stravinsky were a serious composer, the world might know how to take him. If his music were not a continual variation on "Pétrouchka," journalists who discuss it might arrive at some fixed conclusions. Comedy can hardly be the sole motive of his doings, yet it seems to be an important enough one to keep people in a state of curious suspense about him. Nobody knows just when the laugh will come, though come it will; and listeners, not to get caught, must refrain from settling down into a too sober mood.

With him, indeed, a surprise is always preparing. Nor does Mr. Stravinsky as citizen disclose himself a much different type from Mr. Stravinsky as composer. Inventor of surprises, he avoids being surprised himself; and if he sometimes appears to put himself at hazard, that just serves to trap the unwary.

A fairly safe method of approach, perhaps, for a person meeting him to adopt is to make a remark a little the opposite of what one means. Then if it gets turned back, the equation finds balance and all stands as before. When I happened to hear the men of the Boston Symphony Orchestra practice some measures of the Tchaikowsky Symphony No. 2 under Mr. Stravinsky's baton, in preparation for this week's concerts, I was struck with the "modernness" of the music. I could scarcely help thinking the neglected work contained something prophetic of today, notwithstanding its rather gray aspect in point of melody and tune. Speaking later with Mr. Stravinsky, I ventured the exaggeration that the Second Symphony was a better job than the Sixth and ought to replace that great favorite in the repertory.

* * *

"Oh, you like it," he answered, "because you have never heard it before. I am presenting it all around the country where I travel as visiting conductor, but I know the difference between it and the Sixth as a composition."

Thereupon he warmly expressed his liking for the Symphony No. 6, which we know as the "Pathetic;" and any praise he gave it could never surpass what I would be ready to bestow on it any day.

"The only trouble with the Sixth," he observed, "is in being performed everywhere and all the time."

For another risk, I reminded Mr. Stravinsky of his telling me when he first came to the United States 16 years ago this very month that he had abandoned the "Pétrouchka" style of composing and was making a new start on old-school methods. To which he replied:

"Oh, no; nothing of the sort. I kept right on doing what I always did."

He impressed me, at my original encounter with him, as really joking; nevertheless I took down his words and duly reported them. The musical world certainly has got the impression that he made a big swing back there, that he returned to the eighteenth century and to Bach for a fresh beginning, and that he became a classicist, neo-classicist, or what you will. With the same fun in his eye as before, he now says:

"I never change. I go ahead."

* * *

Once a work is scored and published, the composer's comment goes for little. Thereafter the writing abides or fades out, in proportion to its merits. Now Mr. Stravinsky offers to the attention of Bostonians this week the Symphony in C which he contributed to the recent celebration of the Chicago Symphony Orchestra's fiftieth anniversary. The symphony stands in manuscript, or what amounts to the same thing, in photostatic print, and it may or may not look hereafter as it reads today. But possible changes allowed for, the pages present a generally classic appearance, though certain of the staffs here and there show extremely advanced traits. The instrumental layout differs somewhat from Beethoven's, though hardly enough to call for explanation. No plan for big noise or for immensity of any sort comes to view. A reader feels the atmosphere, rather than of a grand orchestra, of an ensemble where each string division and each wind instrument holds its own individuality.

The first movement, one might say, takes off from a century and a half ago, as though the purpose were to start artistic progress over again, to remake musical history, and to rediscover the orchestra and design a form for it anew. Certain requirements are set, however, that would have been out of the question in other times, such as staccato for horns and exquisite detail for the woodwinds. Then the violin contingent, far from being there just to fill in sonority, remains silent when not needed.

* * *

Humorous touches, we may be sure, abound, now for flute, now clarinet, now oboe, and now bassoon. For Mr. Stravinsky stays, as he began, a man of the stage. He knows how to sound a strain of melody that the ear remembers. Somewhat on this line Miss Nadia Boulanger, teacher of composing, made remark to me the other day when I found her in the midst of preparing a lecture on the Stravinsky Symphony in C. "Perhaps you think," said she, "that the artist in a case like this is following nature. But I do not think so. For I believe that art comes first and nature afterwards."

Miss Boulanger must have meant that we really get at nature only when the artist provides a flash of interpretation wherewith we secure a glimpse of it. More particularly, she gave me a word of inside instruction, proceeding from her experience as a conductor, in regard to Mr. Stravinsky's management of rhythm. For in the rhythmic realm the Symphony in C, in its remarkable third movement, which is more or less a scherzo, achieves some novel effects. "The music must be directed," she said, marking patterns out in the air with her hand, "exactly as the notation prescribes. If a fast one-two-three is followed by a slow one-two, the conductor must not break up the one-two into a one-two-three-four just for convenience's sake, but must obey all indications."

Marcus Blechman

Povla Frijsh

Soprano soloist with the Zighera Orchestra at Jordan Hall, Monday evening.

Vandamm Studio

Elizabeth Love and Leon Ames

In "The Male Animal," play by James Thurber and Elliott Nugent coming Monday to the Wilbur Theater.

Distinguished Artist Offers Notable Works New to Boston

By Margaret Lloyd

Carmalita Maracci's second Boston program, in Jordan Hall last evening, brought out the dancer's more serious side in two of her strongest solos—"Lament for the Death of a Bull Fighter," and "Live for the One Who Bore You"—both received with high enthusiasm by an audience that for the most part and on a somewhat smaller scale gave a repeat performance of its Monday self — dance-lovers, whether poets, painters, musicians, dancers, or just people.

On closer scrutiny, a third element in Maracci's style—a combination of ballet and Spanish techniques—was borne to recognition, and that was the Graham influence, possibly a direct application of Graham study well assimilated but stamped with Maracci's own imagination, impressed with her own intelligence.

It was particularly noticeable in "Sephardic," done by a trio of the assisting girls, which emanated the idea of Jews at the Wailing Wall, a beautiful composition based on floor work; and in the pliant torso and angled arms of "Lament for the Death of a Bull Fighter." The music is from Turina, the essence after a poem by Garcia Lorca:

I do not want to see it . . .
Tell the moon to rise . . .

According to the program note, "a woman identifies herself with the panorama of the bull ring." Maracci is magnificent in this poetic dance of reaction to a gruesome sport. Her costumes of reds and yellows is expressive and she makes exquisite use of detail, not all of which can be grasped at one viewing, or even several.

* * *

"Live for the One Who Bore You" is a translation of the idiomatic cry, "Viva Tu Madre," that greets the Spanish dancer when Spaniards in the audience are well pleased with the dance. It means figuratively, "Hail, dancer, for this is not a personal thing you are giving us—you are dancing the race," according to Maracci's explanation in an interview the other day.

The seated woman twirling on a spot-lighted piano stool on a raised platform is the Spanish gypsy, revolving in on herself and her miseries, at the same time refusing them with gestures of rejection—the snapping of heels, the sudden opening of a fan. It is a dance of climactic intensity, subject of much controversy when it was presented last season in New York. Few, however tradition-bound, can resist the tremendous impact of the vivid figure in the flowing black skirt and red jersey, a bright green bow tied under her tricorne, pounding the floor with her feet, gesticulating with her arms, castanets in hand, and making word-pictures with her mouth. This inaudible vocalism, the cluckings of the tongue, the head shakings, are some of the odd ingredients in Maracci's strange mixture of Spanish dance. The piece has been reworked and improved since its first showing.

* * *

Endlessly various, a seeker and striver for perfection, Maracci is apparently never completely satisfied with her work, is continually revising, and never dances the same piece twice exactly alike. Last night the duet with Paul Godkin, "Romanza," was done without tongue-in-cheek, whereas in Monday night's performance the edge of satire seemed to glitter through. Last night it was straight ballet romance, a meeting and parting of lovers, lyrical and tender.

The balance of the program was largely a repetition of Monday's recital, the "Two Caprices" bringing it to a close. The model for "Spain à la française" (Falla) could have been Josephine Baker at the Folies Bergère. The "Cantina," with its vigorous folk melody accompaniment, is full of dynamic shading, diablerie, and fun. An encore was demanded, and that too was done with a difference.

The audience was loath to let the dancer go. After a recital at Dana Hall in Wellesley, Friday evening, she will soon be returning to California. Boston has not seen all of her greatest works—the searching "Cante Jondo," the "Narrative of a Bull Fighter," a Spanish theme en pointe throughout, or, in ballet style and subject, "Carlotta Grisi" and "Dance of Elegance." Boston, alas, has hardly awakened in time to her presence in its midst.

'Fantasia' Opens Jan. 28

Walt Disney's film, "Fantasia," will have its New England premiere at the Majestic Theater on Tuesday evening, Jan. 28. The engagement is the first to be arranged outside of New York. The opening night will be sponsored jointly by the Institute of Modern Art and the New England Town Hall. Following the premiere, showings will be given twice daily at 2:40 and 8:40 p. m.

The theater has been remodeled in preparation for the engagement, and Fantasound equipment, which brings dialogue and music to the audience from all parts of the theater, is being installed.

Don Cossacks' Program

The Don Cossack Chorus will sing in Symphony Hall, Sunday afternoon, Feb. 9, with the following program:

The Creed ..... A. Kastalsky
Cherubim Hymn ..... Arr. by A. Kastalsky
Blessed is the Man ..... From Kievo-Pechersky Monastery
Ave Maria ..... Bach-Gounod
Lord, Have Mercy on Us ..... Lvovsky
Recollections of Tchaikovsky ..... Arr. by C. Shvedoff
The Regiment was Riding ..... Cossack Song
Kama Song ..... N. Gogotzky
Parting (A Russian Song) ..... Arr. by C. Shvedoff
White Hazel Tree ..... Arr. by S. Jaroff
Kuban Song and "At the Smithy" ..... Arr. by S. Jaroff
Red Sarafan ..... Varlamoff

Films at Telepix

A Lowell Thomas film on the Burma Road will be seen in the program of short features at the Telepix Theater beginning Friday. Also on the bill will be "Information Please" with Anna Neagle as guest; an O. Henry story, "The Happiest Man on Earth"; a film on American slang; winter sports at Lake Placid; popular songs; Ben Turpin's "Small Town Idol"; cartoons, and half an hour of news.

Photograph Show At Junior League

At the Junior League Gallery, 0 Marlborough Street, prints of abstract photography are on display. Eminent cameramen are represented, such for example as Laszlo Moholy-Nagy, Man Ray, Paul Strand, Edward Weston, Cedric Wright, and Christian Schad.

The term "abstract photography" seems a paradox when we consider that we use the adjective "photographic" to indicate a literal, clearly read, graphic depiction. The abstract tendency in modern art has been a deliberate procedure, cultivated to compete with or fight off the influence of the camera. Abstraction represents the planning and devicefulness of man and it depends upon an intellectual approach based on either a logical plan or a subjective vision. The camera is objective, and when it is put to use in the way demonstrated at the Junior League, it is obvious that there has been manipulation on the part of the photographer.

There are different types of abstraction. For example, any simplification of contour, such as the portrait of a figure in this exhibition, may be called abstract. But for some, abstraction requires more radical handling of material, a peculiar and unexpected angle at which things are seen, an isolation of objects from their normal environment or context, a peculiar superposition of shots, like a palimpsest. There are also, of course, interesting results in negatives, in X-ray pictures, and close-ups of textures, such as wood.

Abstract photography is an extension of experience in seeing and recording, greatly expanded by modern techniques. The oddity of it makes some people feel perturbed and philosophical about it. Theorists and poets are stirred up and exposition and literature result. It may be that much of the recondite significance of these camera prints is in the thought of the performers and the collectors. It will take some time before we can see this phenomenon in perspective, before we can select (all art is based on intelligent and sensitive selection) the significant and discard the irrelevant. In the meantime we have the fun of seeing the growth of an art under our eyes, and participating in its forms and conventions.

D. A.

Youth Concert

Tchaikovsky was favored over Beethoven, Schubert, and Franck at the Youth Concerts of the Boston Symphony Orchestra at Symphony Hall yesterday afternoon, a vote by applause being taken for the principal piece to go on the next program. The works offered for choice were Beethoven's Fifth Symphony, Schubert's "Unfinished," Franck's in D Minor, and Tchaikovsky's Fifth.

Under precedure which the Conductor, Wheeler Beckett, led from the platform, you clapped only for what you wanted and remained quiet when the question was of what you did not want. To judge by sound, and somewhat by sight, the largest sized palms beat for Franck; the next size down, for Beethoven; the next, for Schubert; and the smallest, for Tchaikovsky.

The symphony on yesterday's program was Mozart's in B Flat, bearing the designation No. 39, but really one of the three symphonies by which the composer is chiefly known. Nor are the Mozart symphonies too easy to understand, except in their singable slow movements and their lively minuets. As studies in form and as examples of expression of feeling, the allegro movements are something pretty grown up. They have dramatic qualities that put Beethoven and everybody else in the shade.

A piece that marked the afternoon was "Pastorale and Procession," by Jacobus Langendoen, for gongs, tam-tams, and solo woodwind, in Javanese style. At the close of the playing, the composer, who is a 'cellist in the orchestra, was called on to stand and make a bow.

W. P. T.

Francescatti Recital

Zino Francescatti, the violinist, took the risk of presenting at the Boston Morning Musicales at the Hotel Statler yesterday the Adagio and Fugue from Bach's Sonata in C major for violin alone, and the house approved his daring by bestowing keen attention on his performance. Artist and audience that can meet pleasantly over music of such severe type as this certainly rate at the top, the one for execution and the other for appreciation.

Bach would have made the fugue a less heaping-high good thing if he had scanted it by a couple of dozen measures or so, and he might thereby have left just as satisfactory a legacy for people in general today. But perhaps he labored for a generation even later than that of now, which the Musicales supporters are anticipating. In any case he casts down a challenge here that only a heroic artist and a highly disciplined public can pick up.

It has been said that Bach encompasses the complete cycle of technical demands that can be made on a violinist, and no doubt he does cover the ground as far as essentials go; yet he plainly leaves over a little something to be done in the decorative line. Paganini, who comes on the scene after him more in the character of an interpreter of music than an originator of it, nevertheless offers a parcel of compositions of his own which the world continues to hold in esteem. Most fiddlers like the works of his which bear the title of "Caprices," and some enjoy resetting them. Mr. Francescatti on this occasion tried, with the assistance of Otto Herz, pianist, an arrangement by himself of the Caprice No. 24. He handled the freakish variations which comprise the work with plentiful mastery.

An old-school three-movement document which he read for opening the recital was the Tartini Concerto in D minor.

W. P. T.

Flute Players' Club

The Boston Flute Players' Club will give its one hundred and third concert on the afternoon of Sunday, Feb. 9, at the Hotel Vendome. Aram Chatchatourian's Trio for clarinet, violin, and pianoforte and Werner Josten's Trio for flute, clarinet and bassoon will be played for the first time in Boston.

Other items will be the Flute Quartet IV of A. Lidel (1740-1789), Dvorak's Piano Quartet in E flat, and piano works by Scriabin, Granados, and Stravinsky.

The artists will be Marjorie Church, piano; Gaston Elcus, violin; Jean Lefranc, viola; Alfred Zighera, cello; Georges Laurent, flute; Victor Polatschek, clarinet, and Raymond Allard, bassoon.

Entertainment Timetable

Plays

Civic Repertory—
"Life With Father," featuring Dorothy Gish and Louis Calhern. 8:30. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday, 2:30.

Plymouth—
"The Talley Method," by S. N. Behrman. Starring Ina Claire and Philip Merivale. 8:30. Matinee Saturday 2:30. (Last performances in Boston Jan. 18.)

Music

Jordan Hall—
Concert by the Boston Civic Symphony Orchestra. Felix Fox, soloist. Joseph Wagner, conductor. 8:30.

Sanders Theater, Cambridge—
Concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Igor Stravinsky, guest conductor. 8.

Tomorrow

Symphony Hall—
Concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Igor Stravinsky, guest conductor. 2:30.

Little Theaters

The Playhouse, 36 Joy Street—
"Our Town," by Thornton Wilder, presented by the New England Repertory Company. 8:30.

Films in Boston

Exeter—
"South of Suez," George Brent and Brenda Marshall. 2, 5, 8:10. "Pastor Hall," with Nova Pilbeam. 3:20, 6:35, 9:30.

Fenway—
"Santa Fe Trail," Olivia de Havilland and Errol Flynn. 11:45 a. m., 3, 6:15, 9:35. "A Night at Earl Carroll's," Ken Murray and Brenda and Cobina. 1:45, 5, 8:15.

Fine Arts—
"Here Is Ireland." 1:15, 3:15, 7:15, 9:15.

Keith Memorial—
"Kitty Foyle" featuring Ginger Rogers. 11:30, 2:55, 6:15, 9:35. "The Saint in Palm Springs," Dennis Morgan and James Craig. 10:10 a. m., 1:30, 4:50, 8:15. "Information Please." 11:-15 a. m., 2:35, 6, 9:20.

Kenmore—
"The Grapes of Wrath," Henry Fonda 1:30, 5:30, 9:30. "In Person," Ginger Rogers, 3:45, 8.

Metropolitan—
"Chad Hanna," Henry Fonda and Dorothy Lamour. 10 a. m., 12:55, 3:45, 6:40, 9:25. "She Couldn't Say No," Roger Pryor and Eve Arden. 11:45 a. m., 2:35, 5:30, 8:15.

Modern—
"Love Thy Neighbor," Jack Benny and Fred Allen. 9:20 a. m., 12:25, 3:30, 6:35, 9:40. "Lady With Red Hair," Miriam Hopkins. 10:55 a. m., 2, 5:10, 8:15.

Orpheum—
"Arizona," Jean Arthur. 10:54 a. m., 2:33, 6:12, 9:51. "Angels Over Broadway," Douglas Fairbanks, Jr., and Rita Hayworth. 9:30 a. m., 1:09, 4:48, 8:27.

Paramount—
"Santa Fe Trail," Olivia de Havilland and Errol Flynn. 9 a. m., 12, 3:05, 6:10, 9:25. "A Night at Earl Carroll's," Ken Murray, 10:55 a. m., 1:55, 5:05, 8:15.

RKO-Boston—
Stage Show: 1:20, 5:15, 9:10. "Doomed Caravan," William Boyd, 12, 3:55, 7:55. "Devil's Pipeline," Richard Arlen and Andy Devine. 10:45 a. m., 2:40, 6:40, 10:15.

Scollay—
"Love Thy Neighbor," Jack Benny and Fred Allen. 10:05 a. m., 1, 3:55, 6:50, 9:45. "Lady With Red Hair," Miriam Hopkins, 11:35 a. m., 2:30, 5:25, 8:20.

South Station Theater—
"River Thames." "Travel British Columbia," "Mexico's Famous Acrobats, the Martinos." "Crime Does Not Pay," latest newsreels and other shorts.

State—
"Arizona," Jean Arthur. 11:25 a. m., 2:55, 6:20, 9:50. "Angels Over Broadway," Douglas Fairbanks, Jr., and Rita Hayworth. 1:35, 5, 8:30.

Telepix—
"Mediterranean Ports." "Paris Opera Ballet," "Gangsters in Politics," "Movie Directors' Day Off," "Mexican Acrobats," cartoons and 30 minute news digest.

Trans-Lux—
"Sensation," featuring John Lodge. 9:38 a. m., 12:20, 3:02 5:44, 8:25. "Hell's Angels." 10:36 a. m., 1:18, 4, 6:42, 9:25.

Tremont—
"Wife, Doctor and Nurse," Loretta Young and Warner Baxter. 9 a. m., 12:35, 4:15, 7:50, "Howards of Virginia," Cary Grant. 10:30 a. m., 2:10, 5:55, 9:35.

Uptown—
"The Bank Dick," W. C. Fields. 1:15, 4:50, 8:20. "Northwest Mounted Police," Gary Cooper and M. Carroll. 2:30, 6:05, 9:30.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "Mark of Zorro," Tyrone Power. "I'm Nobody's Sweetheart." 2 and 6:15.

ARLINGTON—Capitol: "Mark of Zorro," Tyrone Power. "Dancing on a Dime." 2 and 8.
Regent: "Man I Married," Joan Bennett and Francis Lederer. "Scatterbrain." 2. Continuous 6:45-11.

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "Moon Over Burma," Dorothy Lamour. "Long Voyage Home." 1:45. Continuous from 6:45

BRIGHTON — Egyptian: "Hullabaloo," Frank Morgan. "Laddie," Tim Holt and Joan Carroll. 1:50 and 7:50.

BROOKLINE—Coolidge Corner: "Trail of the Vigilantes," Franchot Tone. 3:45, 7:50, 9:55. "Escape to Glory," Pat O'Brien and Constance Bennett. 2, 5, 8:05.
Brookline Village: "Kit Carson," Jon Hall and Lynn Bari. 3:35, 6:37, 9:40. "Dancing on a Dime" Grace Macdonald. 1:50, 5:12, 8:14.
Cleveland Circle: "Northwest Mounted Police," "South of Suez," George Brent and Brenda Marshall. 1:40 and 7:45.

CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "Northwest Mounted Police," Gary Cooper and Madeleine Carroll. "Youth Will Be Served." 2 and 8.
Harvard: "They Knew What They Wanted," Charles Laughton and Carole Lombard. "Sky Murder," Walter Pidgeon. 2 and 7:45.

CHARLESTOWN — Thompson Square: "Escape," Norma Shearer and Robert Taylor. "Diamond Frontier," Victor McLaglen. 2 and 8.

DORCHESTER—Codman Square: "Bitter Sweet," Nelson Eddy and Jeanette MacDonald. 3:18, 9:18. "Tugboat Annie Sails Again," Marjorie Rambeau. 1:45, 7:45.
Dorchester: "I'm Nobody's Sweetheart Now," Dennis O'Keefe. "That Gang of Mine," East Side Kids. 2. Continuous from 7-11.
Franklin Park: "Bitter Sweet," Nelson Eddy and Jeanette MacDonald. 3:15, 9:25. "Tugboat Annie Sails Again," Marjorie Rambeau. 1:55, 8:10.
Strand: "Third Finger, Left Hand," 3:10, 9:25. "Street of Memories." 1:54, 8:09.

EGLESTON SQUARE — Egleston: "Bank Dick," W. C. Fields. "Cherokee Strip," Richard Dix. 1:45 and 7:45.

EVERETT—Capitol: "No Time for Comedy," James Stewart. 2:56, 8:10. "Sky Murder." 1:40, 9:54.
Park: "Wyoming," Wallace Beery. "I Want a Divorce," Joan Blondell. 1:40 and 7:45.

HINGHAM—New Loring Hall: "Mark of Zorro," Tyrone Power. "Saps at Sea." 1:30 and 7:45.

HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "Bank Dick," W. C. Fields. 3:33, 9:33. "Kit Carson," Jon Hall and Lynn Bari. 1:54, 7:54.
Hyde Park: "Half a Sinner," Heather Angel. 2:10, 8:10. "Long Voyage Home," John Wayne. 3:14, 9:14.

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "The Letter," Bette Davis. "Kit Carson," Jon Hall and Lynn Bari. 1:45 and 7:45.

LEXINGTON—Lexington: "Foreign Correspondent," Joel McCrea. 3:05, 8:50. "March of Time." 2:40, 8:25.

MALDEN—Granada: "Northwest Mounted Police," Gary Cooper. 2:38, 5:56, 8:44.
Mystic: "Dancing on a Dime," Grace MacDonald and Robert Page. 1:30, 4:50, 8:10. "Arise, My Love," Claudette Colbert. 2:50, 6:10, 9:30.
Maplewood: "Little Bit of Heaven," Gloria Jean. 1:55, 7:40. "I Want a Divorce," Joan Blondell. 3:26, 9:16.
Orpheum: "If I Had My Way," Bing Crosby. "The Great Profile," John Barrymore. 1:45 and 7.
Strand: "Youth Will Be Served." A. Jones. 2:05, 7, 9:50. "One Night in the Tropics." 3:20, 8:25.

MATTAPAN—Oriental: "Street of Memories," Lynn Roberts. 1:45, 8. "Third Finger, Left Hand," Myrna Loy and Melvyn Douglas. 3:12, 9:27.

MEDFORD—Fellsway: "Knute Rockne—All American," Pat O'Brien. "Young People," Shirley Temple. 1:30 and 7:30.
Medford: "Hullabaloo," Frank Morgan. 3:40, 8:30. "Chan at the Wax Museum." 2:35, 6:45, 9:55.

MELROSE—Melrose: "East of the River," John Garfield. "Dr. Kildare Goes Home," Lew Ayres and Lionel Barrymore. 1:30 and 7:30.

NATICK—Colonial: "Northwest Mounted Police." Gary Cooper. 3:15, 8. "Murder Over New York." Charlie Chan. 2, 10:15.

NEEDHAM — Paramount: "The Letter," Bette Davis. "Hullabaloo," Frank Morgan. 2 and 8.

NEWTON—Paramount: "South of Suez," George Brent and Brenda Marshall. "Little Men," Ralph Morgan, Trent Durkin and Frankie Darro. 2 and 8.

NORWOOD — Norwood: "Little Nellie Kelly," Judy Garland and George Murphy. "Night Train," Margaret Lockwood and Rex Harrison.

QUINCY—Quincy: "Little Men," Ralph Morgan. "Pride of the Bowery."
Strand: "Northwest Mounted Police," Gary Cooper. "So You Won't Talk."

REVERE — Boulevard: "Bitter Sweet," Nelson Eddy and Jeanette MacDonald. "Charter Pilot," Lloyd Nolan. 2 and 8:10.
Revere: "Bitter Sweet." Nelson Eddy and Jeanette MacDonald. "Charter Pilot," Lloyd Nolan. 2 and 8.

SOMERVILLE — Central: "Too Many Girls," Lucille Ball. "King of the Lumberjacks." John Payne. 2 and 8.
Capitol and Ball Square: "Mark of Zorro," Tyrone Power "Dulcy," Ann Sothern. 2, 6:30.
Davis Square: "Turnabout," Adolphe Menjou and Carole Landis. "Danger on Wheels." 2 and 7:45.
Strand: "Down Argentine Way," Don Ameche and Bette Grable. "The Westerner," Gary Cooper. 2 and 7:45.

SOUTH BOSTON—Broadway: "Argentine Nights," the Ritz Brothers and Andrews Sisters. "The World in Flames." 2 and 7:45.
Strand: "Escape," Norma Shearer and Robert Taylor. "Mexican Spitfire Out West," Lupe Velez. 2 and 7:45.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Cameo: "Howards of Virginia," Cary Grant and Martha Scott. "Saps at Sea," Laurel and Hardy. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

WAKEFIELD — Wakefield: "Slightly Tempted," Hugh Herbert and Johnny Downs. 2:08, 7:58. "Strange Cargo," Joan Crawford and Clark Gable. 3:08, 8:58.

WALTHAM — Embassy: "Northwest Mounted Police," Gary Cooper. "Youth Will Be Served." 2 and 8.

WATERTOWN—Coolidge: "City for Conquest," James Cagney and Ann Sheridan. "Christmas in July," Dick Powell. 1:30 and 7:30.
Watertown Square: "Tear Gas Squad," Dennis Morgan and John Payne. "Anne of Windy Poplars," Anne Shirley. 2 and 7:45.

WAVERLEY — Strand: "Seven Sinners," Marlene Dietrich. "Hit Parade of 1941," Kenny Baker. 2 and 7:45.

WELLESLEY HILLS — Community Play house: "Mark of Zorro," Tyrone Power and Linda Darnell. "March of Time." 2:30 and 7:45. daily, except Sundays.

WEST NEWTON — West Newton: "The Letter," Bette Davis. "Hullabaloo," Frank Morgan. 2 and 8.

WINCHESTER—Winchester: "Too Many Girls," Lucille Ball and Richard Carlson. 3:45, 8. "I Married Adventure," Osa Johnson. 3:30, 6:35, 9:48.

AMUSEMENTS

BOSTON (MOVIES)

"All those who have been demanding with increasing vehemence to know when WALT DISNEY'S 'FANTASIA' is coming to Boston—can take heart."
SAYS ELINOR HUGHES, BOSTON HERALD

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Amusements

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The DeMARCOS Jane PICKENS Dave APOLLON
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MY SISTER EILEEN
A New Comedy by
JOSEPH FIELDS and JEROME CHODOROV
Based on the stories by RUTH McKENNEY
Staged by GEORGE S. KAUFMAN
BILTMORE THEA., 47th St. West of B'way. CI. 6-9353
EVGS. 8:40. MATS. WED. & SAT. 2:40

JANE DWIGHT DEERE WIMAN presents
COWL A New Comedy by JOHN VAN DRUTEN
OLD ACQUAINTANCE
with Kent Smith PEGGY WOOD
Directed by Auriol Lee
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Harrington Has Problems With Line-Ups—Rice Institute Athlete Is Prominent

More Shifts Face Olympics When They Begin Road Trip

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The word "shift" in sports can now be associated with more than just football. Its latest application is to hockey, and its foremost exponent is none other than Coach Hago Harrington of the Boston Olympics.

"It seems that all I have done this season is shift, shift, shift," he declared yesterday afternoon at the Boston Arena as the local amateurs prepared for the five-game road trip which will take them out of town tomorrow morning. "I have made forwards out of defensemen and defensemen out of forwards. I have shifted boys from the Juniors to the Seniors and back again. And now with the season reaching the half-way mark, I find myself still at it."

Hago was chiefly concerned with the game at Washington tomorrow night, when the Olympics will face the league-leading Eagles on their own ice. "As if it isn't bad enough to face that team," he moaned, "but I won't have all my players with me. Some can't make it because of business, and some are ill. The worst of it all is that I won't be able to make my final plans until late Thursday night."

Spain Absent

The usually amiable coach of the 'Pics was sunk in gloom as he leaned over the dasher to direct the practice session. "Frankie Spain will be absent Friday night at least," he said. "I guess I will move Gerry Desrosiers up to center for Danny Sullivan and Paul Guibord."

Whereupon Hago found a ray of cheer. "Danny looks pretty good out there, doesn't he? This is his first practice since he was hurt Jan. 5. He will help us a lot."

The former Bruin star began to count on his fingers. "Tomorrow night I won't have Bob Jeremiah, Johnny Fitzgerald, Art Shaughnessy, or Junie Allen. That scrambles my second and third lines and calls for some more shifts. I may even take Jack Costello and Al Carvelli, if his foot is ready, to fill in.

Barry to Defense

"Eddie Barry? Well, I think I am going to shift him to defense. At least I am going to give him a trial there with Al Yourkewicz. He is a big boy, and rugged. He will have a lot to learn at defense, that is true, but he is a good puck-carrier and has the knack of scoring. Maybe he will fit in."

This latest shift of Hago's, converting Barry from left wing to left defense, gave an inkling of how the Olympics coach believes hockey should be played in the Eastern League. "I believe in having a good defense, in fact a better defense than offense, for if you can keep the other fellow from scoring, one goal is usually sufficient to win the game. At any rate, you won't get beaten badly."

Different Theory

Such philosophy, of course, is directly opposite to the latest professional theories, such as those of the New York Rangers, who believe that the best defense is a better offense. Yet with the Olympics' setup the way it is—where they cannot be sure of having all their players for all their games—the philosophy is sound. It is much easier to concentrate on four defensemen who not only would be good but who also would be able to make all games, than it is to concentrate on nine forwards, with a resultant break-up in lines when any are absent.

Right now in Ty Andersen and Cliff Thompson, the locals possess as good a pair of points as there is in the league. Al Yourkewicz is developing, slowly to be sure, but noticeably. The problem is to find a fourth man—and Hago has been at it all winter. Barry, who has no ties at present, might fill the bill.

Not Hopeless

Despite the fact that the club will be slightly short-handed at Washington tomorrow night, the issue is not hopeless. It must be remembered that the Olympics defeated the Eagles in Washington earlier in the season, and that at the time the Olympics were playing with a new defenseman in Harry Martin, a substitute in Jack Costello, and three Juniors in Johnny Fitzgerald, Ernie Garron, and Mort Buckley.

The Olympics are scheduled to have one final practice session tonight before taking the 9 o'clock train tomorrow morning. Following the game with Washington they will play in the following places: Atlantic City, Saturday; New York, Sunday; Washington, Tuesday; and Baltimore, Wednesday.

Sketches of Ice Follies Features

By a Staff Artist

Heavy Fines Imposed On Hockey Men

NEW YORK, Jan. 16 (AP)—In an effort to discourage "free-for-all" fights, the Governors of the National Hockey League have decided upon automatic fines of $25 for players taking part in fights which they do not originate.

Believing that occasional clashes are inevitable in a game of such constant physical contact, the Governors exempted the original combatants in any outbreak from the automatic fines. They are subject only to such penalties as the referee may impose. It was the feeling of the meeting that the referee and linesmen are able to handle any fights between two players but that additional penalties were necessary to keep players from going to the aid of their teammates.

At this meeting, called chiefly to hear reports on the first half of the current season, two rule clarifications were agreed upon. Both are effective immediately. They are:

1—If a player hits the puck with his stick raised above his shoulder the referee shall instantly blow his whistle and any puck shot into goal on such an action will not count as a score.

2—Should a player propel a puck into the crease of the opponent club and this puck should become loose and available to another player of the attacking side, the puck should be considered in the crease legally and any goal scored on the play will be a legal goal.

The Governors reported that all clubs are ahead of last season in receipts, with Detroit and Montreal showing the greatest gains. They also appointed Maj. Frederic McLaughlin of Chicago and League President Frank Calder as a committee to discuss a new agreement with the American Hockey Association. They will meet with George Higgins, A. H. A. President, at Chicago, Sunday. The inter-league agreement expires Saturday but will remain in effect until the new one is approved.

After a long discussion of a dispute between Boston and the New York Rangers over the right to negotiate with Angus Cameron, Regina junior amateur star, Calder ruled that Cameron is on the Boston negotiation list as far as the major league is concerned, but if he should decide to turn pro and play minor league hockey the rights to his services belong to any minor league club controlled by the Rangers.

Smythe May Go Into Canadian Army Very Soon

OTTAWA, Jan. 16 (CP)—Manager Conny Smythe of Toronto Maple Leafs said last night he'd join the army "anytime they give me a job"—but in the meantime "I'm going back to Toronto to see the Leafs win a hockey game."

Smythe, a veteran of the first great war, missed yesterday's meeting of the National Hockey League Board of Governors in New York and it was thought in some quarters he might quit hockey for the season, at least.

"I've been in the game a long time and I'm not ready to quit until I get a chance to join the army," he said.

The league-leading Maple Leafs play Boston Bruins at home Saturday and Smythe said he intended returning to Toronto then. He said he came to Ottawa merely to "help out" a friend with some private business.

Reports from New York said it was understood Smythe might be attached to the Canadian Artillery.

N. E. College Hockey League

	W	L	Goals For	Goals Agst	P.C.
Boston College	4	0	45	10	1.000
Colby	2	0	16	2	1.000
Boston University	3	1	27	19	.750
Northeastern	2	1	28	13	.667
New Hampshire	2	3	17	28	.400
Middlebury	1	2	5	15	.333
Bowdoin	0	2	3	15	.000
M. I. T.	0	3	6	43	.000

Result Jan. 15

Boston College 11, New Hampshire 1.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

For Friday, Jan. 17
12:45 WMEX 1470kc

Sports Around the Hub

Bruins in New York Tonight

There was a time when a Ranger-Bruin hockey game required extra detail of police and assured Madison Square Garden a sellout in advance. Tonight the two meet there, but Rangers have been so below par to date that the meeting has become just another hockey game and a sellout would be a pleasant surprise to the N. Y. Garden operators. In four games between the two this season Rangers have won only one, Bruins two, with one ending in an overtime tie. Both teams expect to to be at full strength for a change.

* * *

After the game in New York tonight the Bruins move on to Toronto for a game there Saturday night and then entrain for Chicago to play a Sunday night affair. Their next home game comes Tuesday with the Rangers invading.

* * *

President Weston Adams of the Bruins walked out of the N. H. L. meeting yesterday and stated he would never attend another until the ruling of President Frank Calder gave the Bruins exclusive rights to Angus Cameron. Yesterday the ruling placed him on the Bruin reserve list but left him subject to draft.

* * *

Boston College's lop-sided 11-1 victory over New Hampshire yesterday further consolidates the Eagles' position at the top of the New England Intercollegiate Hockey League, and sees them rolling along toward their second undefeated season in league play. The BeeCees have now won four straight games and have a perfect mark of 1.000. Technically, however, they are tied with Colby, which has won its only two league starts. This tie will probably be broken when the two meet Feb. 8 at Waterville.

* * *

For the second year in a row, Tufts basketball varsity has pulled a surprise by beating Brown on the Bruins' home floor. Last year they won 40-32 to break Brown's undefeated streak of six straight games. Last night the margin was closer, 31-29, and the Bear is again gnashing his teeth. It is possible that Brown will get even when it comes to Medford for a second game with the Jumbos on March 8.

* * *

With the loss of Johnny Chambers for the season, Coach Sid Borofsky faces a serious revamping of his Boston University hockey squad. Sid, who is filling in for the absent Wayland Vaughan, had put together an outstanding line in Capt. Pete Brown, Bud Hines, and Chambers, a line that had been responsible for practically all of the B. U. scoring. In view of the cancellation of the week-end games with Colby and Bowdoin, Borofsky now has until Feb. 5 to find a suitable replacement for Chambers' right wing job.

* * *

Northeastern's hockey games with Bowdoin and Colby, scheduled for tomorrow and Saturday nights respectively, have been postponed. The new dates are Bowdoin at Brunswick Feb. 21 and Colby at Waterville Feb. 22. In addition, a game with Springfield, originally set for the Boston Arena Feb. 28, has been moved up to March 1.

* * *

Shorts . . . The latest National League picture, "Winning Baseball," is easily the best directed by Ethan Allen, the former outfielder . . . At the local premiere yesterday, Bob Quinn gave a luncheon to the newspapermen . . . The new movie has several new features, including a few laughs . . . Allen has included one of Pepper Martin's famous "pepper" games . . . Bob Quinn particularly likes the part which shows the youngsters how a big leaguer puts on his uniform . . . Also stressed are the various styles of major stars—some unorthodox and others according to the accepted theory.

* * *

At the annual "banquet of champions" yesterday in the Hotel Lenox, Frank Dancewicz of Lynn Classical received the trophy given each year to the outstanding high school football star in Eastern Massachusetts . . . Paul Bradbury of Brighton was honored as the leading player among 14 City of Boston schools . . . The North Carolina star, Dave Morrison, will run the 1,000 in the Prout meet here one week from Saturday . . . He stepped off a 1m. 53s. half-mile at Princeton last summer.

Radiocast Programs Of Christian Science

Following are announcements of Radiocast Programs of Christian Science in the localities or regions served by this edition. This is a portion of a total of 250 stations in the United States and other countries carrying these programs. It will appear on the first and third Thursdays of each month. Announcements of new stations and changes in schedule will be published in this edition as received. These programs are under the auspices of local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

Connecticut

New Britain—Fridays, 10:15 a. m., WNBC, 1380kc.
New Haven—Fridays, 10:15 a. m., WELI, 900kc.

Maine

Portland—Sundays, 12:30 p. m., WGAN, 560kc.

Massachusetts

Boston—Sundays, 2:30 p. m., WMEX, 1470kc.
Boston—Tuesdays and Fridays, 3:45 p. m., WRUL (shortwave), 15.18mc (19.8m), 11.79mc (25.4m).
Boston—Third Sundays, 4:30 p. m., WRUL (shortwave), 6.04mc (49.6m) 11.79mc (25.4m).
New Bedford—First Thursdays, 8:15 p. m., WNBH, 1310kc.
Springfield—Week of Feb. 17, 8:30 a. m., WMAS, 1420kc.
West Yarmouth—First and third Mondays, 9:15 a. m., WOCB, 1210kc.
Worcester—Second Friday 4 p. m., WORC, 1280kc.
Worcester—Sunday, Jan. 19, 3 p. m., WTAG, 580kc.

New Hampshire

Keene—Tuesday, 8 p. m. WKNE, 1260kc.
Laconia — Fridays, 1:30 p. m., WLNH, 1310kc.

Rhode Island

Providence — Saturdays, 12 noon, WJAR, 890kc.
Providence—Sunday, Jan. 26, 9:15 a. m., WPRO, 630kc.

Vermont

Waterbury—Thursdays, 10:45 a. m., WDEV, 550kc.

Shortwave

Massachusetts

Boston—Tuesdays and Fridays, 3:45 p. m., WRUL, 15.35mc (19.5m) 11.79mc (25.4m).
Boston—Third Sundays, 4:30 p. m., WRUL, 6.04mc (49.6m), 11.79mc (25.4m).

Republic of Panama

Colon—Third Tuesday of each month, 7:15 p. m., HP5K, 6.005mc (49.1m).
Panama City—First Tuesdays, 8 p. m., HP5A, 11.79mc (25.64m).

Canada

Ontario

Toronto—Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 8:30 a. m., CFRX 6.07mc (49.4m).

Today on WRUL

(6.04mc-49.6m and 11.73mc-25.6m)

6:00 p. m.—Czechoslovakian Good Will Program.
6:30 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.
7:00 p. m.—Fulton Lewis, Jr., Washington news analyst.
7:15 p. m.—Tower News from The Christian Science Monitor, by recording.
7:30 p. m.—Inter-American Good Will Program.
8:00 p. m.—Living Literature.
9:30 p. m.—Music of America by American Composers.
9:45 p. m.—Special Democracy Series.
10:00 p. m.—Raymond Gram Swing.

Uncle Sam's Draft Close To Big Hank

DETROIT, Jan. 16 (AP)—Uncle Sam's draft is coming closer and closer to Hank Greenberg.

The lanky Tiger slugger's number—621—is climbing toward the top of the list of local draft board No. 23, and it is considered likely that home-run Hank will get his questionnaire in two or three weeks. His call to service is expected in the spring.

If Hank goes into the Army, there will be moaning in Briggs Stadium. On the other hand, the Army may rejoice, for Greenberg, industrious and conscientious, would set a first-class example for other toiling rookies in Army khaki if he works as hard for Uncle Sam as he has worked for the Detroit Tigers.

"First on the field and the last to leave"—that's what ballplayers have said of Greenberg. He labors long and earnestly. Even in the locker room he practices his batting swing.

Friends say Hank talks, eats and sleeps baseball, and he's said himself that hard work made him a star. "I never had the natural ability of a lot of these fellows," he declared. "I just got it by working."

Critics say, too, that his application to the job made him a successful outfielder last season, after he was shifted from first base "for the good of the club." He kept up his home run quota and was rated the American League's "most valuable player."

Believed to be baseball's highest paid player, Greenberg is reputed to draw $36,000 a year from the Tigers. The Army pay will knock that down about 99 per cent.

W. H. Wells, chief clerk of draft board No. 23, said "if the number of draftees into the Army continues at the present rate, Greenberg probably will be called some time in May and hardly later than June 1."

Greenberg is 29 years old, and single.

Wolcott New Indoor Star In Dash, Hurdle Events

By Ed Rumill
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

A blond tornado roared out of the Southwest last week and wrote his name among the indoor track elite. Already a power out-of-doors, rangy Fred Wolcott of Rice Institute, competing on the indoor boards for the second time in his life, earned Veterans of Foreign Wars trophies in the 50-yard dash and 45-yard high hurdles. In each race he was going away from the pack at the finish line, a hint that the boy will be a dominating factor in the shorter races for the rest of the winter.

Looking at the Texan for the first time, local critics were reminded of Jim Tabor, who third bases for the Red Sox during the baseball season. Wolcott has the tall and slender Tabor build, and a swagger walk that suggests confidence. However, on the sidelines Freddie is a quiet, likeable fellow, with a typical southwest drawl. He should, before he is through, rank among the all-time athletic figures to come out of the Lone Star State.

Stopped by Dugger

Only one man—Ed Dugger of Tufts—has been able to beat Wolcott in the high hurdles. Before the Jumbo ace stopped him at the National Collegiate A. A. championships at Minneapolis last June, and at the same time lowered the record to 13.9 seconds, Freddie had captured exactly 39 consecutive high hurdles races. Trial heats and finals—he took them all in stride.

That lone Dugger triumph, incidentally, started something comparable to a mild personal feud. A month after the Minneapolis race, Wolcott evened his score with the Tufts boy by winning the A. A. U. crown on the Pacific Coast. The recent V. F. W. win broke the tie and put the Texan in front again—perhaps for good.

Slow Starting

Wolcott was slow leaving the mark in the V. F. W. special and therefore had to come from behind to beat Dugger. However, after topping the final timber, Fred was in front of the local star and opening up a wider advantage with every stride. Had he made a fast start, or even answered the starter's gun with the rest of the field, he would have made it "no contest."

Wolcott has been invited to return to the Hub for the two remaining indoor invitation meets—the Prout and B. A. A. He probably will accept, if he hasn't already. However, he would like to confine his indoor evenings to the hurdles and forget about the dash. He points out that the two events are usually too close together on the card, which means at least four races inside of an hour—a trial and final heat in each event.

Out for Football

During the past fall season, Wolcott donned football togs and went out for Jess Neely's Rice eleven. Although Fred's speed did not earn him All-America rating, Neely found him useful on reverse plays. Brief stretches on the gridiron, where the pounding around the legs is heavy, have shortened the track careers of numerous athletes, but apparently have had no effect on Wolcott. At least, if reporting to Neely has slowed Freddie down, it was not visible from the stadium of the Boston Garden. If anything, the boy is faster.

A short while back, Allan Tolmich could walk off with both the dash and hurdles crowns in a single evening. But now that the former Wayne University star has found the pace too fast, Wolcott has come along to fill the vacancy. Tolmich is still competing, of course, and in the V. F. W. meet finished third in the dash and fourth in the hurdles. But two trophies in one night are no longer a "breeze" for the Detroiter.

Tower News Radiocasts of The Christian Science Monitor

3:30 p. m.—WRUL (11.73mc), Tower News, Radiocast from the studio of The Christian Science Publishing Society.
7:15 p. m.—WRUL (6.04mc), Tower News, radiocast by recording.
For Friday, Jan. 17
3:30 p. m.—WRUL (11.73mc), Tower News, radiocast from the studio of The Christian Science Publishing Society.
7:15 p. m.—WRUL (6.04mc), reradiocast of Tower News by recording.

Today on Short Waves

Moscow—7:00 p. m.—Program in English, RV96, 15.41 meg., 19.9 m.; RNE, 12 meg., 25 m.
Budapest—7:30 p. m.—Juvenile Choir; News in English; Overture by Pongracz Orchestra, Hungarian Folk Songs. HAT4, 9.12 meg., 32.8 m.
Berlin—8:15 p. m.—News in English. DJB, 15.20 meg., 19 m.; DJD, 11.77 meg., 25 m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28 m.; DJC, 6.02 meg., 49 m.
Tokyo—8:30 p. m.—Harp Trio. JVZ, 11.81 meg., 25.3 m.; JLG4, 15.16 meg., 19.8 m.
London—8:45 p. m.—Headline News and Commentary. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.
Guatemala—10:00 p. m.—Chamber Music. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.
Berlin—10:00 p. m.—Melodies by Franz Lehar. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25 m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28 m.; DJC, 6.02 meg., 49 m.
London — 10:00 p. m. — "Democracy Marches," talk. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
Rome—10:00 p. m.—News in English. 2RO3, 9.63 meg., 31.1 m.; 2RO4, 11.81 meg., 25.4 m.; 2RO6, 15.20 meg., 19.6 m.
Berlin—10:30 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25 m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28 m.; DJC, 6.02 meg., 49 m.
London—11:15 p. m.—"Britain Speaks." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
Owing to conditions abroad, these programs are subject to change.

In the Dugout
with Rumill

Feller's Salary Heads Pitchers

Player salaries are seldom discussed publicly by big league ball clubs. Most of the figures you see in print, or hear over the radio, are mere speculation. These "guesses" by scribes and commentators are often fabulous, and arouse the ire of club owners. But in the cases of the more prominent athletes, such as the Ruths and Groves, the critics usually manage to hurl the dart within a reasonable distance of the bull's-eye. And sometimes, rather than risk a bad five-figure guess by an over-ambitious expert, the club will make a player's income public property.

It is common gossip that Lefty Grove is the highest paid pitcher in big league history. Connie Mack is understood to have paid the giant southpaw $30,000 for his 31 Philadelphia victories back in 1931, on a contract which included a bonus clause. No other outfit has ever admitted paying a hurler that much for a single season's work.

Wrote Own Figure

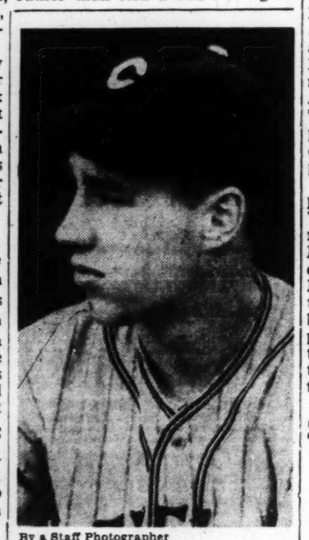
Dazzy Vance is supposed to have gone to $25,000 with the Brooklyn Dodgers when Uncle Robbie was their manager. Dizzy Dean's high with the Cardinals was $25,000—a rather modest stipend when one considers the big right-hander's drawing power at the gate, and the World Series games he brought to Sportsman's Park. Carl Hubbell, when the so-called "Meal Ticket" of the Polo Grounds, received $22,000 for two successive seasons. In fact, the southpaw is understood to have written his own figure on a blank contract.

Paul Derringer and Bucky Walters, who have paced Cincinnati to a couple of National League pennants and a world championship, must be in the higher brackets. The rise of Walters, the former infielder, has been sensational and one of the most unusual success stories of the modern generation. Charley Ruffing probably received the $20,000 the Yankees were rumored to have paid him.

Feller Going Up

Now comes a story out of Cleveland branding Bob Feller a possible $30,000 pitcher in 1941. Figures from $17,500 to $26,000 have been "guessed" on the boy's 1940 contract, but the latter is probably closest to the actual level. Therefore, on the unanimous theory that the ace deserves a generous increase for the approaching campaign, he should soon be in a class with the great Grove. At least one item is certain: if Bobby fails to reach $30,000 in 1941, he is a cinch to get up there in '42. Only the military draft can stop him. Those hitters never will.

Although Grove was a standout—one of the leading southpaws of all time—he was not as valuable financially to the old Athletics as Feller is to the current Indians. Remember, this is not a knock at Lefty's hurling. He can pitch for my team any time. But Feller has a distinct edge on the left-hander as a crowd magnet. Bobby packs in the customers even faster than did the colorful and eccentric Dizzy Dean. During the season, before the Indians start an eastern swing, they get a handful of wires from rival clubs asking when Feller will work, so that the affair can be properly advertised. The mere mention that Bob's turn is coming around the next day assures the home club of a respectable—often a capacity—house.



By a Staff Photographer
Bob Feller

In his twenty-second year, Bobby Feller is making more money in a single season than a lot of people make in a lifetime. And, incidentally, it is interesting to note that Grove did not reach his $30,000 peak until his thirty-first year. The Cleveland ace is doing pretty well for a small-town boy.

Eastern Intercollegiate Basketball League

	W	L	Gls	Fls	Points For	Agst
Cornell	3	0	44	46	128	71
Dartmouth	2	0	30	16	94	60
Harvard	0	1	11	9	31	34
Yale	0	1	9	7	25	39
Pennsylvania	0	2	20	22	62	111
Columbia	0	1	6	8	22	38
Princeton	0	0	..	..	..	..

Results Jan. 15

Dartmouth 50, Penn 38.
Cornell 34, Columbia 22.

Badminton Need

SEATTLE, Jan. 16 (AP)—War is threatening the status of badminton.

Eddie Bauer of Seattle, shuttlecock producer, reports the European war has shut off the source of supply of tail feathers for the bounding birds. Strong, tough wing feathers from Balkan Greece have been relied upon. American goose quills, he said, lack the necessary toughness for the battering they must take.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1470kc-WMEX-204m
3:00	Mary M. McBride	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Mary Marlin": sketch	Concert Album	Studio Program
3:15	E. Conley, tenor	"Honeymoon Hill"	"Ma Perkins": drama	"Song Treasury"	Studio Program
3:30	News Service	"John's Other Wife"	Penner Young's Family	Betty and Buddy	Studio Program
3:45	"Around the Hub"	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade": comedy	"Here's Looking at You"	Studio Program
4:00	"Portia Blake": sk	"Mother o' Mine": sk	Backstage Wife": sk	Maj. Gen. Woodruff	"Melody Mirror"
4:15	"We, the Abbotts"	Natural Science talk	"Stella Dallas"	Below the Rio Grande	"Melody Mirror"
4:30	"Hilltop House"	Club Matinee: variety	"Lorenzo Jones": sketch	The Cavanaughs	Marion Jenkins, contralto
4:45	"Kate Hopkins"	Music: News	"Young Widder Brown"	"The Johnson Family"	"Comic Page Club"
5:00	"The Goldbergs"	Jack Dalton, songs	"Girl Alone": sketch	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15	"The O'Neills"	Ireene Wicker	"Lone Journey"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:30	Rhythm Rendezvous	Rakov's Orchestra	"Jack Armstrong": sk	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:45	Scatterrood Baines	"Tom Mix": sketch	"Life Can Be Beautiful"	Frank Ryan, sports	News Service
6:00	News: Edwin C. Hill	News: Music: Weather	News Service	"Captain Midnight"	Frank Gallucci's Review
6:15	Bill Elliott, songs	Swing Serenade	"Sports Roundup"	Dinner Concert	Dinner Music
6:30	Paul Sullivan	Novatime: transcript'ns.	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Dinner Music
6:45	The World Today	Lowell Thomas, news	"R. F. D. Melodies"	"Memory Lane"	Sports, Frank Fallon
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces": sketch	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Pepe de Leon's Orch.
7:15	Lanny Ross, tenor	"Mr. Keen": sketch	Newsroom of the Air	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	"What Do You Think?"
7:30	"Vox Pop": interviews	Xavier Cugat's Or. with Yvette: B. Parks, m. c.	Serenaders Or. with "Confidentially, Yours"	Concert Miniatures Concert Miniatures	Jerry Sears' Orchestra E. Oettinger, soprano
8:00	"Ask - It - Basket": questions: answers	"Pot o' Gold": Horace Heidt's Orchestra	Fanny Brice, H. Stafford: songs; orch.: M. Martin	Wythe Williams	Fireside Time
8:15	"City Desk": newspaper drama: News	Tommy Dorsey's Orchestra: vocalists	"The Aldrich Family," starring Ezra Stone	Lew Conrad's Orchestra "In Chicago Tonight": variety program	Harmony Caravan Ranny Weeks' Orchestra
8:45					Lud Gluskin's Orchestra
9:00	Major Bowes' Amateur Hour	Frontline Headlines	**Music Hall: Bing Crosby;**	Gabriel Heatter	Pages From the Classical Album
9:15		Klever Lane, songs	**Connie Boswell; Bob**	Network program	
9:30	Major Bowes' Amateur Hour	News; **America's Town Meeting: "Should We**	**Burns; Guests; Music Maids; Orchestra**	Alfred **Wallenstein's Sinfonietta**	Pages From the Classical Album
9:45					
10:00	Glenn Miller's Orch.	**Adopt the President's Lend-Lease Plan?"**	Rudy Vallee Show: orchestra; chorus; guests	Harold M. Fleming	Five Star News
10:15	Jav Wesley, sports	Ahead of the Headlines;	"Musical Americana";	News Service	George MacFarland's Or.
10:30	Jay Wesley, sports	Paul Martin's Orchestra	guests; orchestra	**Chicago Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Frederick**	George MacFarland's Or.
10:45	**News of the World**				Dance Digest
11:00	Weather; News	News; Music; Weather	News Service	**Stock conductor**	Dance Digest
11:15	"Master Works of Music"	Woody Herman's Orch.	Local News; Weather	Ted Fio Rito's Orchestra	Dance Digest
11:30		Orrin Tucker's Orch.	Tony Pastor's Orchestra	Hockey comment	"Day's End"
11:45	Bob Chester's Or	Orrin Tucker's Orch.	Tony Pastor's Orchestra	Freddy Martin's Orch.	News Service

Friday's Programs

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1470kc-WMEX-204m
7:00	Ton o' the Morning	News; Musical Clock	Organ recital	"Musical Clock"	
7:15	Double V Ranch	Musical Clock; News	News Service	"Musical Clock"	
7:30	Music; news	Musical Clock	George and Dixie	News Service	
7:45	News; weather	News; weather	"Musical Clock"	Bailey Axton, songs	
8:00	**News of Europe**	News reports	News Service	"Eight Bells"	Five Star News
8:15	Shopping talk	Musical Clock	Weather; news; music	"Morning Watch"	Musical Timetable
8:30	Carl Moore Revue,	News; "Musical Clock"	"Musical Roundup"	Jacobson's Rhythms	Musical Timetable
8:45	"Lover's Lane"	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Roundup"	Jacobson's Rhythms	Musical Timetable
9:00	"Your Treat"	News; talk; music	Dramatized news	"Merry-Go-Round"	Zelma Larsson's Music.
9:15	**American School of the Air**	"Breakfast Club"; Don McNeill, m. c.; orchestra; soloists	Food news; "Julia Adams"	"Merry-Go-Round"	Zelma Larsson's Music.
9:30			"Just About Time"	"Merry-Go-Round"	Frank Gallucci's Radio Review
9:45	Bachelor's Children		"Julia Blake": sketch	"Choir Loft": organ	
10:00	K. Norris, drama	Arthur Godfrey	"This Small Town"	New England Cupboard	Studio speaker
10:15	Myrt and Marge	"Vic and Sade": comedy	Hank Lawson's Knights,	"Melody Strings"	Farm and Home News
10:30	"Helpmate"	"Mary Marlin": sketch.	"Ellen Randolph": sk.	Musical calisthenics	Shopping With You
10:45	"Food Fair"	"Frank and Julia"	"The Guiding Light"	"25 Years Ago Today"	
11:00	Charlie and Jessie	Mildred W. Carlson	"The Man I Married"	News Service	"Letter-Quest" with John
11:15	"Martha Webster"	Clark Dennis, tenor	"Against the Storm"	"Singing Strings"	Kiley and Jay McMaster
11:30	Big Sister: sketch	Harvey and Dell, music.	"The Road of Life"	Ruth Moss, Interviews	Al Perry's Orchestra
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	Weather: music	"David Harum": sketch	Highlights and Halftones	News Service
12:00	Kate Smith, talk	News; Talk; Georgia	"The Citadel"	News Service	Rhythm Revue
12:15	"Girl Marries"	Mac; Stocks; Musicale.	"Musical Roundup"	Agricultural program	Rhythm Revue
12:30	"Helen Trent"	National Farm and	Leaders in Dance Time.	Italian Melodies	Sports; weather
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour: Walter	Leaders in Dance Time.	Italian Melodies	**"The Monitor News"**
1:00	"Life Beautiful"	Blaufuss' Homesteaders	News Service	"Is Anybody Home?"	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15	Woman in White	Talk; organ	Carnival	Ed Fitzgerald, talk	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30	Right to Happiness	Agricultural news	Marjorie Mills Hour	Recorded BBC News	Jean Collins, songs
1:45	"Road of Life"	News; Weather	Marjorie Mills Hour	The Cheer Up Gang	"Music of the Masters"
2:00	Dramatic sketch	NBC Music Appreciation	Betty Crocker	Cedric Foster, news	"Front Page Drama"
2:15	"Joyce Jordan"	**Hour: Dr. Walter**	"Grimm's Daughter"	Two Keyboards	Jean Harper, songs
2:30	Fletcher Wiley	**Damrosch, conductor**	"Valiant Lady": drama	**Philadelphia Orchestra:**	Playgoer: J. Huntington
2:45	"Home of Brave"	**Music Appreciation Hour**	"Light of the World"	**Eugene Ormandy, conducting**	News Service
3:00	Mary McBride	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Mary Marlin": sketch.		Sports and Music
3:15	"Treasury of Song"	"Honeymoon Hill"	"Ma Perkins": sketch.	**Philadelphia Orchestra:**	Sports and Music
3:30	News; Movie talk	"John's Other Wife"	Penner Young's Family	**Eugene Ormandy, con-**	Sports and Music
3:45	Around the Hub	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade": sketch	**ducting**	Sports and Music
4:00	"Portia Blake"	"Mother o' Mine"	"Backstage Wife"	Philadelphia Orchestra	Novachord Solos
4:15	"We, the Abbotts"	"Susan, Be Smooth":	"Stella Dallas": sketch.	Herbie Holmes' Orch.	Radio Forum
4:30	"Hilltop House"	women's program	"Lorenzo Jones": sketch	Herbie Holmes' Orch.	Rhapsody in Rhythm
4:45	"Kate Hopkins"	Edgar A. Guest; News	"Young Widder Brown"	"The Johnson Family"	"Comic Page Club"
5:00	"The Goldbergs"	Jack Dalton, songs	"Girl Alone": drama	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15	"The O'Neills": sk.	"Superman": drama	"Lone Journey": drama.	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:30	Rhythm Rendezvous	Rakov's Orchestra	"Jack Armstrong": sk.	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:45	Scattergood Baines	"Tom Mix": drama	"Life Can Be Beautiful"	Frank Ryan, sports	News Service
6:00	News: Edwin C. Hill	News; Music; Weather	News Service	"Captain Midnight"	Frank Gallucci's Review
6:15	Hedda Hopper	Swing Serenade	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Dinner Music
6:30	Paul Sullivan	Tropical Moods: Songs	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Dinner Music
6:45	**The World Today**	Lowell Thomas, news	"R. F. D. Melodies"	Playtime on the Air	Sports
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	You and Your Neighbor	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Carl Wongberg's Orch.
7:15	Lanny Ross, tenor	Novatime	Newsroom of the Air	"Fu Manchu"	Five Star News
7:30	Al Pearce, Artie	**Alec Templeton Time:**	"Inside of Sports"	"The Lone Ranger"	Rob Roy's Orchestra
7:45	Auerbach: orch.	**piano: vocalists: orch.**	Walter Kidder, songs	dramatic sketch	Jimmie Lunceford's Or.
8:00	**Kate Smith Hour:**	"Ask the Children":	**Lucille Manners; Ross**	**"Lew Royal": dramatic**	Jim and His Texas
8:15	**Charles Boyer in**	quiz program	**Graham: orchestra**	**series**	Ramblers

Arkansas Basketball Mentor Molds Group of Tall Men Into Smooth-Working Team

Height of Razorback Five Amazes Southwest Coaches

Southwest Sidelights

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HOUSTON, Texas—One of the mysteries of the Southwest is why the people of Arkansas grow so tall and how Coach Glen Rose of the University of Arkansas manages to assemble most of them in Fayetteville and turn them into polished basketball players.

It may not be true that the youth of Arkansas is any taller than at any place else, but you can't convince Southwest Conference basketball mentors of that.

Coach Jack S. Gray of the University of Texas is one. Coach Gray is no midget himself, topping six feet three inches in his stocking feet, but this week he could be heard muttering that there should be a regulation limiting basketball players to a "reasonable height."

Tall Team

His reason was that his cagers lost two straight games to the tallest basketball team the Southwest has ever seen—the 1941 Arkansas Razorbacks.

Pre-season reports from Fayetteville, Ark., had said that the Arkansas quintet was exceptionally lanky this year, but most Texas fans discounted the reports, believing that the Porker cagers could not possibly be any taller than in years past.

When Coach Rose took his squad to the University of Texas last week for the opening games of the Conference race, fans found that the reports were not only true, but were, if anything, understatements.

Coach Rose's nine best cagers, the smallest of whom is six feet two inches, average better than six feet four inches. His starting lineup, headed by Capt. John Freiberger, six-foot eight-inch center, averages more than six feet five inches.

What is more they showed University of Texas fans they can play basketball. Arkansas defeated Texas with ease, 50 to 38 and 44 to 34.

Coach Rose's starting line-up was John Adams, six feet three inches, and Gordon Carpenter, six feet six and a half inches, forwards; Captain Freiberger, six feet eight inches, at center; and Howard (Red) Hickey, six feet two inches, and Clayton Wynne, six feet four inches, at guards.

Best Reserves

Arkansas' best reserves are O'Neal Adams, six feet three inches, and Noble Robbins, six feet four inches, forwards, and Robert Honea, six feet two inches, and R. C. Pitts, six feet four inches, at guards.

In defeating the Texas cagers, the Arkansas quintet became the favorite to capture the pennant race. Some were even acclaiming the Porker cagers the greatest team ever produced at Fayetteville, even better than those when Rolla Adams '26, Glen Rose '28, Tom Pickell '29, Wear Schoonover '30, Taft Moody '36, Ike Poole '36 and Don Lockard '38 and other Arkansas greats played.

A sweep of the two-game Texas series was considered important since three nights earlier the Texas cagers had trounced Rice Institute, defending champions. Before the season started Arkansas, Rice, and Texas were regarded as the major threats of the loop.

Unless Arkansas falters in games with the lower bracket teams—and this appeared very improbable after the victories over Texas—the Southwest Conference race probably will be decided before the season is half over. The deciding series is expected to be between Rice and Arkansas at Fayetteville Feb. 12 and 13. Arkansas will be the heavy favorite to win. Rice is the only quintet regarded as having an outside chance against the lanky Porkers.

* * *

Arkansas' tactics, based on the Texas series, are an application of the Notre Dame football system fundamentals. In football, a team using the Notre Dame system of defense plays its safety man close in to tease the team on the offensive to kick. The theory is that a team can't score unless it has the ball, and possession should be gained, even at the loss of yardage.

The Arkansas basketball system on the defense is to group its towering players under the basket. This offers their opponents all sorts of opportunities from all parts of the floor—except within a few feet of the basket. The theory is that gaining possession of the ball is worth risking two points.

* * *

Hero of the Week

The hero of the week in the Southwest was not one of the towering Razorbacks, but rather a Rice Institute guard, Frank Carswell. He scored 34 points against Texas A. & M. to come within one point of tying the Southwest Conference individual scoring record. Hubert Kirkpatrick of Baylor made 35 points against Texas Christian in 1938 to establish the mark. Carswell was on the bench six minutes of the A. & M. game and probably would have broken the record if Coach Buster Brannon of Rice had elected to keep him in the contest the full game.

Carswell's achievement added to the fame of Udell Moore, Texas' veteran guard. In the Texas-Rice game, Carswell was held to one point by Udell's close guarding. It was the first time in Carswell's college career that he had failed to score a field goal.

* * *

In addition to Arkansas' victories over Texas, Rice defeated Texas A. & M., 68 to 34; Texas defeated Rice, 48 to 37;; Baylor defeated Texas Christian 40 to 32; and Southern Methodist nosed out Texas Christian, 35 to 34 last week.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago

Commissioner Landis defined policies ball clubs must follow if they wish to stay within baseball law in handling "farms," following up action in "freeing" 91 players controlled by Detroit Tigers.

Three Years Ago

Eighth annual "player of the year" award by the New York Chapter of the Baseball Writers' Association of America voted to Joe DiMaggio, New York Yankees.

Five Years Ago

Ernie Nevers, former All-America fullback at Stanford and assistant coach, named as head coach at Lafayette, succeeding Herb McCracken.

Champions Move To Third Round In Shuffleboard

ST. PETERSBURG, Fla., Jan. 16 (AP) — Defending champions survived to the third round in all divisions as the national winter shuffleboard tournament opened here yesterday with a record-breaking entry of 191 players.

Swight K. Hubbard, Janesville, Wis., six-times national men's open champion and winner of the title for the sixth time at Traverse City, Mich., last summer, drew a bye in the first round and defeated M. E. McMay, Scarborough, Mass., 80-31, 82-18, in his only match.

After drawing a bye in the first round, Mrs. Benn Geist, St. Petersburg, the defending women's open champion, defeated Mrs. Risalonda Stubbs, St. Petersburg, 75-29, 78-36.

Lloyd Williams, Clarksburg, W. Va., the defending champion in the men's closed (over 50 years) division, won from W. A. Calkins, Joliet, Ill., 31-76, 82-6, 79-36, in his only match, and Mrs. Leota Martin, Saginaw, Mich., the defending women's closed (over 50 years) titleholder, won her only match, defeating Catherine Seagar, Flushing L. I., 75-31, 33-81, 78-12.

Notable upsets were the defeats of Wilbert (Pete) Custer, former national open men's champion from Indiana, Pa., Mrs. A. V. A. MacFadden, Jackettstown, N. J., several-times former open women's titleholder, and J. S. Ringrose, Ottawa, Can., in the men's open division.

Favorites Move Ahead in Miami Biltmore Golf

MIAMI, Fla., Jan. 16 (AP)—Without the loss of a hole, Dick Chapman of Greenwich, Conn., the national champion, moved into the third round of the Miami Biltmore amateur golf tournament yesterday.

He ousted Skee Reigel of Glendale, Calif., 6 and 5, to keep step with the parade of favorites.

Jim Ferrier, the big Australian, who won the medal, trounced Arnold Mingley of Chicago, 6 and 5.

The 1940 winner, Gus Novotny of Chicago, was forcer to the 18th before beating Nelson Davies of Coconut Grove, one up.

Another handy winner was Earl Christiansen, the Miami policeman, who downed H. C. Fruehof of Detroit, 4 and 2.

Women's Swimming Championships At Buffalo in March

NEW YORK, Jan. 16 (AP)—The women's National A. A. U. swimming championships will be held at Buffalo, March 19-22 and the men's title events at the University of Michigan, April 4-5, the Amateur Athletic Union announced yesterday in making public the dates for the greater part of its swimming championships.

Dates for 17 junior title events, which will be held in various cities, were made public with about a dozen others pending. The first of the latter will be the men's 220-yard freestyle and women's 440-yard freestyle at Washington Saturday. Other junior dates:

Feb. 5-6-7—Men's 200-yard freestyle, University of Texas; 15—Women's 100-yard backstroke, Lancaster, Pa.; 16—Women's 440-yard freestyle relay, Portland, Ore.; 21—Men's 50-yard freestyle, Louisville, Ky.

March 1—Men's 220-yard breaststroke, Providence, R. I.; 7—Men's one-meter dive and 150-yard medley relay, University of North Carolina; 10—Women's 10-foot springboard dive, Brooklyn; 11—Men's 400-yard relay, Trenton, N. J.; 15—Men's 440-yard freestyle and men's 300-yard individual medley, Portland, Ore.; 22—Men's three-meter dive, Bowdoin College.

Early April—Men's 300-yard medley relay, Salt Lake City.

May 2—Men's 150-yard individual medley, Purdue.

Fenske in Millrose

NEW YORK (AP) — Chuck Fenske, winner of eight straight mile races last year, makes his first New York start of the new indoor season in the Millrose Games at Madison Square Garden, Feb. 1.

Fenske, who won the event last year in 4m. 7.4s., will meet John Munski, Missouri graduate, who captured the Sugar Bowl mile and defeated Fenske and Walter Mehl at Boston last Saturday. Mehl also is expected to accept the invitation extended by the Millrose A. A.

Girls Seeking Future Skate Titles

Wide World

Eastern Figure Skating Trials

RYE, N. Y.—Some of the girls who competed in the recent Eastern State Figure Skating at Playland Rink (women's senior division), left to right: Dorothy Lee, Hildgarde Balmain, Yvonne Sherman, Phoebe Tucker, Charlotte Walther, and Roberta Jenks.

McNeill Defeats Hal Surface In Orlando Tennis

ORLANDO, Fla., Jan. 16 (AP)—The best Hal Surface of Kansas City had to offer wasn't good enough and National Champion Don McNeill of Oklahoma City won by 6—3, 3—6, 6—3, to reach the semifinals of the annual Orlando tennis tournament.

Surface, who shortly will be inducted into the Army for a year's military service, tried hard to make his final winter tournament competition include a victory over the top-ranking Oklahoman and for a while it appeared he might succeed.

Too Keen at Start

Surface was a bit too keen at the start, his forehand being ragged at times. He found his range in the second set after trailing 1—2, and twice broke McNeill's service to lead, 5—2. He held his own service to run out the set. He rallied again in the third set after trailing 1—4, but his game never quite reached the level he displayed in the second set.

McNeill's game was not flashy, but it was fundamentally as sound as a rock.

Bobby Riggs of Chicago, second-ranking player of the country, clowned through his match with R. O. Rose of Orlando, winning by 2—6, 6—3, 6—1. He made a belated appearance, entering two days late.

Mrs. Cooke Wins

Elwood Cooke of Portland, Ore., defeated Norman Copeland of Orlando, 6—0, 6—1, and Jack Kramer of Oakland, Calif., eliminated Glenn Wilson of Orlando, 6—0, 6—3.

In the women's division, Cooke's attractive wife, the former Sarah Palfrey of Brookline, Mass., won easily over Katheryn Johnson, Orlando City champion, 6—0, 6—2, running off 11-straight games before Miss Johnson could hold service.

Other favorites also advanced in the women's division including top-seeded Pauline Betz of Rollins College who drew a bye.

In other matches in the men's division, Frank Kovacs of Oakland, Calif., trounced Ted Sanger, 6—1, 6—2, Eddie Alloo of Rollins College defeated Norman Brooks, 6—3, 6—4.

College Basketball

By the Associated Press

Georgetown 40, Army 28.
Navy 36, Gettysburg 25.
Pittsburgh 45, Carnegie Tech 30.
Cornell 38, Columbia 23.
Penn State 44, Syracuse 25.
Dartmouth 60, Pennsylvania 38.
Bradley Tech 58, St. Francis (NY) 47.
Virginia Military 64, Maryland 30.
Morris Harvey 49, Potomac State 43.
Rochester 47, Hamilton 29.
Colgate 66, Hobart 44.
George Washington 37, Furman 36.
Clark 34, Holy Cross 29.
Massachusetts State 48, Williams 34.
Lafayette 48, Drexel Tech 33.
Amherst 49, Wesleyan (Conn) 36.
Dickinson 49, Delaware 34.
Long Island 44, De Paul 30.
Washington and Jefferson 59, Waynesburg 41.
Seton Hall 41, Villanova 29.
Washington and Lee 41, Virginia Tech 29.
Ohio Wesleyan 37, Miami (O) 35.
Otterbein 33, Wooster 31.
Defiance 63, Gimn 49.
Rio Grande 52, Ashland 50.
Bluffton 51, Findlay 26.
Mount Vernon 49, Denison 35.
Baltimore 76, Princeton Seminary 24.
Concord 52, Roanoke 39.
Parsons 54, Central (Iowa) 41.
Alfred 37, Hartwick 28.
Murray Teac. 53, Arkansas State 22.
Manchester 43, Central (Ind) Normal 35.
Evansville 48, S. Illinois Normal 47.
American International 42, Wagner 39.
Brooklyn 40, Hofstra 33.
Niagara 46, John Carroll 30.
Panzer 56, Paterson Teachers 38.
Louisiana Normal 45, Centenary 32.
Transylvania 49, Louisville 42.
Berea 45, Eastern (Ky.) T. 42 (overtime).
Marrville Jr. (Tenn) 36, King 28.
Eastern (Ill.) Tea. 36, Indiana State 28.
Tufts 31, Brown 27.
Sterling 42, College of Emporia 34.
Tulsa 33, Pittsburg (Kan.) Tea. 29.
Baker 40, Ottawa (Kan.) 26.
West Texas State 67 Hardin Simmons 36.
Stevens 42, Haverford 39.
Concordia 46, St. John's (Minn.) 40.
Marrville (Mo.) Tea. 36, Kirksville (Mo.) Tea. 35.
Albion (Idaho) Normal 35, Idaho 8.

National Hockey League

	W	L	T	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Toronto	17	7	1	79	49	35
Detroit	12	7	8	65	62	32
Boston	10	7	7	83	61	27
Chicago	10	10	5	56	61	25
Rangers	9	12	6	73	71	24
Montreal	8	15	3	80	76	19
Americans	6	14	6	46	91	18

Two Unknowns Lead Parade In San Francisco Tourney

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 16 (AP)—Two comparatively unknown youngsters of the professional golfing world set the pace today as the country's greatest linksmen teed off in the second round of the 36-hole qualifying trials of the $5,000 San Francisco match play open tournament.

Chick Harbert of Battle Creek, Mich., led the parade, with a five-under-par 67 for the Presidio course. Marion Heifner, a caddy at the Stanford University course, near Palo Alto, Calif., was two steps behind the leader.

Succeeded Father

The 25-year-old Michigan entry, making his first trip over the winter tournament circuit, entered the pro ranks a year ago. He succeeded his father at the Battle Creek Country Club. Heifner, formerly of Denver, was unheard of, until he appeared for the Oakland open last week.

Harbert, who gained a measure of fame by winning the 1937 Michigan open with a 268, lowest 72-hole score on record until Craig Wood bettered it last year with a 264, plodded over a soggy course and through heavy rain yesterday to post a 33-34. Par for the course is 36-36—72.

Field of 199

Heifner turned in a 34-35—69 to become one of two players in an original field of 199 breaking 70.

Teeing off from the 70-stroke bracket were former National P. G. A. Champion Denny Shute of Chicago, Sam Byrd of Ardmore, Pa., Zell Eaton of Oklahoma City, John Revolta, Evanston, Ill., and Emerick Kocsis of Detroit.

The only others to break par in the first half of the qualifying trials were the Argentine star, Eduardo Blasi from Buenos Aires, and John Perelli of Tahoe, Calif., each carding a 71.

Eleven players tied at par 72, including the United States open title holder, Lawson Little, and Defending Champion Jimmy Demaret of Houston, Texas.

Others in Field

Somewhat back in the field were the winners of the last two open tournaments of the winter, John Bulla and Leonard Dodson, tied with 15 others at 75. Bulla took first money in the Los Angeles event and Dodson was top man in the Oakland tournament last Monday.

Ben Hogan, high money winner in 1940, and Byron Nelson, current P. G. A. boss, and 10 others started off with 73 strokes behind them. Two topnotchers who barely got by the opening day were Ralph Guldahl, twice former United States open champion, and Harold McSpaden of Winchester, Mass. They tied with 13 others at 78.

The field will be trimmed to the 32 low scorers tonight. Match play rounds will begin tomorrow.

Storck Denies Pro League In 'Landis' Move

DAYTON, Ohio, Jan. 16 (AP)—President Carl Storck of the National Professional Football League said last night he was uninformed on "any official (league) meeting" in Chicago today.

He added that he had "never been approached by any club owner . . . regarding the naming of a commissioner."

Describing an "announcement" of an offer of the league commissionership to Arch Ward, Sports Editor of the Chicago Tribune, as "just so much wind," Storck declared in a formal statement:

"The next regularly scheduled meeting of the league will take place in Chicago in April and at that time official business will be transacted as usual. . . ."

He added, however, that it was not unknown for club owners "to get together to talk over matters."

Of the reported commissionership, Storck said it appeared that some of the owners were admitting they had problem players to deal with and wanted him to be a "Simon Legree."

"But I'm dealing with business men," he said. "I'm no whipcracker."

Earle Lookabaugh And Cochran Are Unbeaten in Play

CHICAGO, Jan. 16 (AP)—Welker Cochran of San Francisco and Earle Lookabaugh of Chicago maintained their undefeated standing in the world three-cushion billiard tournament yesterday.

Cochran won his second-straight match by defeating Herb Peterson of St. Louis, 50 to 31, in 56 innings. A run of eight in the 17th inning placed the west coast veteran in control after he had made a slow start. The tournament opened Monday.

Lookabaugh followed with his second triumph at the expense of another Chicagoan, Len Kenney, who lost 50 to 40 after making a strong bid for 50 innings. The match went 62 innings.

The third afternoon match brought Clarence Jackson, Detroit veteran, his first victory in two starts. He defeated Joe Moriarty of Chicago, 50 to 29 in 57 innings despite a run of eight by Moriarty.

Browns Release Two

ST. LOUIS (AP) — Release of Shortstop Sig Gryska and Pitcher Charles Wagener, a left-hander, to Toledo of the American Association, is announced by the St. Louis Browns. Gryska was with Hollywood of the Pacific Coast League last season while Wagener was at Toledo.

Rutgers to Row In Five Events In 1941 Season

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J. (AP)—The Rutgers University varsity crew will row in five regattas during the 1941 season, Athletics Director George E. Little has announced.

Among them will be a new race for a trophy donated by Edward L. Bill, New York publisher and former University of Wisconsin oarsman, for annual competition among Rutgers, Dartmouth College, and Boston University. The race will be on the Raritan River here May 10, over the Henley distance of a mile and five-sixteenths. It moves to Boston next year.

The balance of the schedule:

April 12—Princeton on Lake Carnegie, Princeton, (informal); 19—Columbia on Harlem River, New York; 26—University of Pennsylvania on Schuylkill River, Philadelphia.

May 17—The "Dad" Vail Regatta on Ohio River, Marietta, Ohio.

Duckpin Record

HARTFORD, Conn. (AP)—United Aircraft's No. 1 team rolled a possible three-game duckpin bowling record of 2,068 against the Rockville Furniture House aggregation of this city. Game totals were 679-699-690.

A previous high mark of 2,067, rolled a few weeks ago by the New Haven Crowns against the Bridgeport Newfields in a Southern Connecticut League match, still awaits national recognition.

Last night's losing team pinned a 2,011 total.

Pro Hockey Results

By the Associated Press

American League

Cleveland 6, Pittsburgh 3.
Springfield 3, Philadelphia 2.
New Haven 5, Buffalo 1.
Indianapolis 6, Hershey 4.

College Wrestling

Result Jan. 15

Kansas State 26, Vanderbilt 8.

Active Year Planned By Polo Group

By Elbridge T. Gerry

Chairman, United States Polo Association

NEW YORK, Jan. 16 (AP)—Polo in 1941, in company with all other sports does not pretend to know what changes may be made in its schedule by national emergency.

But the officials and players of the game feel that one of the things to do is to continue and keep in full bloom this portion of American living. We plan for a full session of competition, with all of the regular features that have been in force in the past.

Coast to Coast

We will have play in all six of our circuits from Coast to Coast. The immensely popular inter-circuit championship will be the feature locally where each circuit is concerned, in addition to a national bringing-together of the circuit winners at some Mid-Western center, as yet unchosen, toward the end of the season.

There will be an intercollegiate championship in June, the usual spring tournaments of the Meadow Brook and other clubs, the national 20-goal championship and competition in the various leagues throughout the country which have, during the past few years, proved immensely popular.

According to present indications, there will be no formal international competition, though this is by no means certain. Obviously, play with our old friends of Great Britain is out of the question.

Informal Play

It is possible, however, that some play will be arranged, more or less informally and on short notice, with some of our South American neighbors.

However, we are planning to make the year's national open championship, early in September at the Meadow Brook Club, the feature of the year. In this, we expect to follow the trend established in 1940, when younger players were encouraged to take part and the result was a close and interesting tournament.

There has been a gratifying increase in young players during the past 12 months, and the association has fostered this, wherever possible, with special tournaments. This year, we are making strong efforts to bring younger players east for experience against the leading stars of the game.

Buckeyes Lead Big Ten Court Teams in Race

Big Ten Standing

	W	L	Pct
Ohio State	3	0	1.000
Indiana	2	0	1.000
Illinois	2	1	.667
Wisconsin	2	1	.667
Minnesota	1	1	.500
Iowa	1	1	.500
Purdue	1	2	.333
Chicago	0	1	.000
Northwestern	0	2	.000
Michigan	0	3	.000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Ill., Jan. 16—Ohio State, featured five of the Big Ten basketball campaign, gives Conference a chance to catch its breath this week end while surveying the wreckage of the first full round of championship play.

The Buckeyes, able to win only two of six pre-Conference games, won their third-straight Conference game from Chicago Monday, 67 to 38, and in so doing came within two points of the Big Ten's all-time scoring record set by Purdue in defeating Indiana, 69 to 45, Feb. 27, 1939. The 105 points which Ohio State and the Maroons tabulated took a place among the all-time high scoring games topped by the 1939 Purdue-Indiana game and two games of last season, Ohio 58 to Northwestern 52 and Iowa 62 to Illinois 47.

Only Indiana remains unbeaten, with the Buckeyes, and the two leaders knock off temporarily as Ohio engages Duquesne at home Saturday and the Hoosiers suspend activity until Jan. 27 for an examination-period respite.

A major casualty in the first round of play was Purdue, defending champion, which could eke out only one win in its first three starts. The Boilermakers, however, produced the leading individual scorer, Forest Sprowl. In three games Sprowl has registered 41 points to lead Michigan's sophomore center, Jim Mandler at 39, Dick Fisher of Ohio State at 38 and teammate Don Blanken at 37.

Among the first 10 scorers although having played but two games is Indiana's Bill Menke, his 29-point total built upon 24 points scored against Illinois. Three 18-point games, by Sprowl against Wisconsin, Illinois' Walter "Hoot" Evers against Michigan, and Wisconsin's Gene England against Iowa trail Menke's 24 points for high-game totals.

Champion Out

PALM BEACH, Fla., Jan. 16 (AP)—The 1940 winner was ousted yesterday from the annual Lake Worth amateur golf tournament.

Ike Merrill of Camden, Maine, and Daytona Beach, Fla., lost, 3 and 2, to Tommy Goodwin of New York. Goodwin ran up a three-hole lead on the first nine and never was headed.

In other matches T. Dennie Boardman of New York downed Smiley Quick of Los Angeles at the 20th hole, Briggs S. Cunningham of Green Farms, Conn., whipped W. B. Berry of West Palm Beach, 2 up, and Truman Lifsey of West Palm Beach won over H. L. Willoughby, 3rd, of Port Sewell, Fla., 2 up.

College Hockey

Results Jan. 15

Boston College 11, New Hampshire 1.
Yale Freshman 3, Choate 1.

Florida Approves Mullins And Dermody as Coaches

Southeastern Sidelines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JACKSONVILLE, Fla.—The University of Florida named Larry (Moon) Mullins, one of Notre Dame's great footballers, and Orville Dermody, former star athlete at Loyola of Los Angeles, last Sunday to fill vacancies on the University football coaching staff.

The recommendations of Mullins and Dermody which were made by Tom J. Lieb, head coach of the Florida Gators, were approved by the State Board of Control in Jacksonville, and passed on by the faculty committee on athletics and Dr. John J. Tigert, president of the University of Florida.

Due to the absence of Lieb, who is out of the state on business, it isn't definite of the duties for Mullins and Dermody. It is presumed that Mullins will take over the backfield coaching position and that Dermody will handle the ends.

Two-Year Contracts

Mullins and Dermody were signed to two-year contracts, which will expire at the same time as Lieb's contract. Lieb signed for a three-year term when hired a little less than a year ago.

Mullins takes the place of Harold Williams, while Dermody replaces Walter Milligan, both of whom had been at Florida for two years and who left recently.

In obtaining Mullins, Lieb struck upon exactly the type of man he had desired as a backfield assistant. He wanted a coach who had been at the helm of a smaller college, who had been through the fire and who knew plenty about the Notre Dame system. Mullins fills all of those requirements perfectly.

Mullins played on Knute Rockne's last great teams at Notre Dame, graduating from that institution in the spring of 1931. He was an All-America fullback in '29 and '30. In 1929 he played under Lieb, who took charge of the Irish while Rockne was indisposed.

Moon's first coaching assignment was at the University of Kansas, where he handled the backs in 1931. He was athletic director and head coach of football and basketball at St. Benedict's College, Atchison, Kan., from '32 through '36 and then took over similar posts at Loyola of New Orleans. He remained there through 1939 when football was discontinued by the school.

At St. Ambrose

Last year Mullins was at St. Ambrose College, Davenport, Iowa, where he had an undefeated season with his football team, winning eight games and tying one.

Dermody played football for Lieb at Loyola of Los Angeles, where he was a varsity end for three years and captain in 1933. That year he was given honorable mention on Collier's All-America. He graduated from Loyola in '34, receiving an A. B. degree with honors. Dermody also was centerfielder on the Loyola baseball team.

For the past six years he has been athletic director and head coach at Nessmer High School, Milwaukee, Wis. He attended the graduate school at Marquette, and has been a faculty member at coaching clinics at the University of Wisconsin and Milwaukee.

Both Mullins and Dermody are expected to report to Gainesville for spring football practice, which will start early in February.

* * *

Interest in the Florida State tennis championship at Orlando, which is being held all this week, is centered around youthful Eddie Alloo, Rollins College student, who was ousted last Sunday by Frankie Kovacs in the seventeenth annual Dixie tourney at Tampa. Alloo, who all but walked off with the show when he beat Jack Kramer, Bryan (Bitsy) Grant, and Bobby Riggs to reach the finals, is a decided favorite in the State tournament due to his Tampa doings.

C. J.

Eastern Hockey League

Championship Series

	W	L	T	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Washington	22	6	3	149	94	47
Baltimore	19	10	5	119	102	43
Atlantic City	15	13	3	123	122	33
Boston	12	16	2	94	111	26
River Vale	11	21	1	107	130	23
New York	11	24	0	117	150	22

Boardwalk Cup Series

	W	L	T	For	Agst	Pts
Baltimore	10	3	1	61	42	21
Washington	8	3	1	58	34	17
Atlantic City	6	5	0	43	42	12
Boston	5	4	1	31	36	11
River Vale	3	9	1	46	54	7
New York	3	12	0	35	66	6

Results Jan. 15

Washington 5, River Vale 3 (overtime).
Baltimore 6, New York 4 (overtime).

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Complete List of Odd Lot, and Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.)	600,000
Previous day's sales	396,580
1941 vol. to date	6,621,310
1940 vol. to date	5,299,530

Stock Market Continues On A Downtrend

NEW YORK, Jan. 16 (AP)—An early attempt at a rally soon met opposition in today's stock market and many leading issues again moved downward fractions to 2 or more points.

While a handful of favorites managed to contest the trend with modest advances, steels and other industrials were prominent on the retreat.

Selling picked up in the forenoon but dwindled near the final hour. Transfers were at the rate of approximately 600,000 against yesterday's turnover of around 400,000, smallest in three months.

Nothwithstanding a fair amount of business optimism, brokers said, many potential share buyers maintained aloofness because of war and tax doubts and the desire to await results of the battle in Congress over the lease-lend bill.

Stocks on the losing end most of the day included U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Republic Steel, General Motors, Chrysler, Goodyear, U. S. Rubber, Western Union, Santa Fe, Dow Chemical, du Pont, Bath Iron Works, International Agricultural preferred, Consolidated Cigar prior preferred, Sears Roebuck and U. S. Gypsum. Standard Oil of N. J., along with many others, held to a narrow range.

Crane Co. preferred made a new 1940-41 high and occasional support was accorded Southern Pacific, American Telephone, Reynolds Tobacco "B," and International Harvester.

Slipping in the curb were Gulf Oil, Mead Johnson, Humble Oil, American Cyanamid "B," Phoenix Securities, and Niagara Hudson Power.

Bonds Generally Easier

The trend was generally to the offside in today's bond market with the exception of a selected group of low-priced rails.

Going into the final hour there were more minor losses than gains in the list as a whole while some rail loans edged up fractions to around a point.

Low-priced obligations of Baltimore & Ohio Railroad were in good demand at rising prices, as were issues of Delaware & Hudson, International Telephone, Consolidated Edison, Chesapeake & Ohio, Western Union, and Montana Power.

Unable to progress were, among others, International Hydro Electric 6s, Goodrich 4¼s, Continental Oil 2¾s, Santa Fe 4s, New York Steam 3½s, Portland General Electric 4½s, and New York Central 5s.

Japan 5½s and 6½s were in supply at declines of around a point, but other foreign loans showed little change.

Steel Supply Is Being Well Handled, Declares Iron Age

NEW YORK (AP)—Iron Age said that if mandatory priorities should be put into effect in the steel industry in the near future, it would be a result of the unrestrained buying of the past few weeks.

Neither the steel industry and its customers nor Government authorities have been anxious to have the rigid control a priority system would entail, the steel magazine said.

"Thus far," the survey continued, "the supply of steel has been well handled from the standpoint of those doing defense work as well as those in the larger category of non-defense manufacturing."

"Despite the curbs which steel companies have been trying to place on orders," the magazine added, "commercial users are insisting that orders be put on the books for the second and third quarters, and in some instances, for the remainder of the year."

Turning to another side of the priority question, Iron Age said:

"While the steel industry has been opposed to priorities on the theory that there will be enough steel to go around if buying is done in an orderly manner, it would undoubtedly welcome priorities as an alternative to excessive building of new plant capacity."

Meanwhile, the survey declared, defense orders are increasing in number and total volume. Nearly all steel companies are sold out for the first quarter, virtually the only exceptions being defense requirements, which are given preference over ordinary commercial orders.

"The success of the Government's effort to stabilize prices of iron and steel scrap at reasonably low levels," Iron Age continued, "is still to go through a more severe test than it has had thus far.

"Prices of many grades have been reduced from 50 cents to $2 a ton, but the situation is obviously an artificial one in which the law of supply and demand has been set aside by fear of what Washington may do in the event that voluntary action of the scrap trade does not accomplish the desired result."

The Iron Age scrap composite declined to $20.66 from $22 last week. Steel mills were out of the market, apparently waiting for the situation to settle.

The magazine estimated steel ingot output at 98 per cent of capacity, which did, not include electric furnace steel.

Argentine Exports to U. S. High

BUENOS AIRES (AP)—Argentine exports to the United States in 1940 set a record total of $84,286,254, a 29.4 per cent increase over 1939, the U. S. Embassy said.

1940 High	1940 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
70½	49¼	Abbott (1.60a)	1	52	52	52	
60	34⅞	Acme Steel (3)	2	51	50	50	
9	4⅛	Adams Ex (.40e)	8	7	6¾	6¾	— ⅜
27½	16⅛	Adam-Millis(1)	1	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜	+ ⅛
19½	12½	Addressog (1)	1	15	15	15	— ¼
58¼	36½	Air Reduct (1a)	41	42¼	41½	41⅞	+ ¼
⅞	⅜	Air-Way El Ap	1	⅝	⅜	⅝	Jan 14
7	4	Alaska Jun (½g)	5	4⅞	4¾	4¾	— ⅛
1½	⅜	Alleghany Corp	4	⅞	½	⅝	Jan 15
12½	4¼	Alleg pf xw	1	9	9	9	Jan 14
14⅝	8¾	Alleg pf $30 ww	6	10¼	9½	9⅝	— ⅛
24	7	Alleghany pr pf	5	19½	19	19	— ½
26½	15½	Alleg Lud (1½e)	19	23⅞	23	23	— ¾
12¾	6¾	Allen Ind (1½e)	1	10½	10½	10½	Jan 14
182	135½	Al Ch & Dye(6a)	3	160¾	160½	160½	
14	8⅞	Allied Kid (.80)	1	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	Jan 11
16¾	10	Allied Mills (1e)	1	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	— ¾
9⅜	4½	Allied Stores	16	7¼	7	7	— ⅛
79	55	Allied Str pf (5)	1	76½	76½	76½	Jan 15
41⅞	21¾	Allis-Ch (1½e)	23	35⅜	34½	34½	— ⅞
18	11	AlphaCem(1½e)	1	17⅜	17	17⅜	Jan 13
2⅜	1⅛	Amal Leather	2	1½	1¼	1¼	
18	9½	Amal Leath pf	1	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
58½	38½	Amerada Cp (2)	1	49⅜	49⅜	49⅜	+ ⅛
21	12⅛	Am Ag Ch (1.20)	5	16⅜	16½	16½	— ½
75	41¾	Am Airlines(1e)	8	53⅞	53	53⅛	— ⅞
12¾	6	Am Bank Note	9	7¾	7¾	7¾	Jan 15
9⅝	5⅛	Am Bosch	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	Jan 15
45⅜	28	Am Br S(2.10e)	2	37½	37½	37½	— ½
2¾	1¼	Am Cable & R	12	1¾	1⅝	1⅝	
116½	85¼	Am Can (4)	7	92	91	91	—1¼
185	164	Am Can pf (7)	1	184	184	184	
33¼	18	Am Car & Fdy	16	29¼	28⅜	28½	—1
65	34	Am Car & F pf	4	62½	61¾	61¾	—1¼
23½	13½	Am Ch&Cbl(2e)	10	22¾	22½	22½	— ⅛
115	100	Am Ch&C pf (5)	3	114¼	114½	114¼	Dec27
140½	112	Am Chicle (4a)	1	120	120	120	Jan 9
9¾	5½	Am Coltype(¼e)	1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
8¼	4⅛	Am Comm Al	1	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	Jan 14
15¼	8	Am Crys S (¼g)	2	10½	10½	10½	
3¼	1¼	Am Encaus Til	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	Jan 15
6⅝	2½	Am European	2	4¼	4	4¼	Jan 15
2⅜	¾	Am & For Pow	2	1	1	1	— ⅛
24¼	9⅛	AmFP $6pf 1.20e	13	17	15¾	15¾	—1⅛
28¼	10¾	AmFP $7pf 1.40e	7	20	18½	18½	—1½
7¼	2¼	Am & F P 2 pf	4	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
50½	23	Am Haw SS (1e)	16	36	34½	34½	—1½
6⅝	3	Am Hide & Lea	1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	Jan 15
38	23	Am H & L pf (3)	5	27⅞	26¾	27⅛	Dec31
66¼	45½	Am Home(2.40a)	5	49⅜	48⅝	48⅜	— ⅝
3⅞	1½	Am Ice	2	1¾	1¾	1¾	Jan 15
35	18	Am Ice pf (½e)	1	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	— ⅜
6⅝	3	Am Internat'l	4	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
13½	12¼	Am Inv Ill (1)	1	13	13	13	Jan 13
57	41½	Am In Ill pf(2½)	1	49	49	49	—1
22¾	10	Am Locomotive	6	15½	15¼	15⅜	— ¾
92	38	Am Loco pf (5e)	7	93	90	90	—2
14⅞	10	Am M & F (.34g)	6	13¾	13½	13½	— ⅛
3⅜	1¾	Am M & Metal	2	2¾	2¾	2¾	
25	12¾	Am Metal (2¼e)	2	19	19	19	— ¼
5¼	2	Am Power & Lt	12	2⅞	2¾	2⅞	
63½	34¾	AmP&L$6pf1⅞k	1	45	44½	44½	— ¾
54	28⅛	APL $5pf (1.56k)	4	37½	36¾	36¾	—1
10⅜	4¾	Am Rad&S(.40e)	21	6⅞	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
18½	9½	Am Roll M (¼e)	28	14¾	14⅛	14⅛	— ½
12¾	5¾	Am Saf R (.80)	4	6¾	6½	6½	— ¼
11⅜	5	Am Seat (½e)	2	8	8	8	— ¼
54	30¼	Am Sm&R(2¾e)	10	43⅛	42⅛	42⅛	—1¼
155½	122	Am S & R pf (7)	2	154	154	154	Jan 15
70	49¼	Am Snuff (3a)	2	53	53	53	— ½
33⅜	19½	Am Stl F (1⅛e)	12	26¾	25¾	25¾	—1
14⅝	9¼	Am Stores (¾e)	1	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
17¼	11	Am Stove (.30g)	1	13½	13½	13½	Jan 14
23⅜	12¾	Am Sug R (½g)	15	15¼	14⅝	14¾	— ⅜
93	70⅛	Am Sugar pf (7)	2	87	85½	86½	—1½
18	11¼	Am Sum Tob (1)	2	14½	14½	14½	Jan 8
175¼	145	Am T & T (9)	10	167¾	167½	167½	
89½	66½	Am Tobacco (5)	1	72½	72½	72½	— ¾
91¾	68¾	Am Tob B (5)	2	73⅜	72¾	72¾	—1¼
153½	136	Am Tob pf (6)	3	159	158½	158½	Jan 10
6¼	2⅝	Am Type Fdrs	12	6½	6¼	6¼	— ½
12⅜	5¼	Am Water Wks	21	7	6¾	6¾	— ¼
101½	83⅛	Am W W 1 pf (6)	1	98⅞	98⅛	98⅛	Jan 13
12	8	Am Woolen	8	8	8	8	
61⅜	25½	Am Wool pf (7e)	10	58¼	57	57	—1⅝
8¼	4¼	Am Zinc & S	9	7	7	7	— ⅛
54¼	35	Am Z pr pf (5k)	2	54	54	54	Jan 3
32	18	Anaconda (2e)	54	26¼	25¾	25¾	— ⅜
22⅝	12½	Anchor H (.80e)	5	13½	13⅛	13⅛	— ½
15⅞	8	Andes Cop (1e)	1	12	12	12	Jan 14
4¼	1¾	A P W Paper	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	Jan 14
35½	23	Arch-DM (1.40)	3	30	30	30	Jan 13
111⅜	97½	Arm Del pf (7)	2	111⅜	110¾	110¾	— ⅜
7⅜	4	Armour Ill	13	5	5	5	— ⅛
64¼	35	Armour Ill p pf	10	52	51	51	—1
68	58½	Arm Ill pf	1	60⅜	60⅝	60⅜	N'v 15
43¾	22⅜	Arm Cork (2e)	8	33	32½	32½	— ½
11	6⅛	Arnold C (¼g)	1	8½	8½	8½	
9½	3⅜	Artloom (¾g)	1	6	6	6	— ¼
9	4⅜	Assd Dry Goods	7	7½	7¼	7⅜	+ ⅛
84	65	Assd D G 1 pf(6)	1	86½	86½	86½	— ½
95	49½	AssdDG2pf(23e)	1	97	97	97	—1
45	29½	Associates (2a)	1	34¾	34¾	34¾	Dec17
25¼	13	Atch T&SF (1e)	88	21½	20¾	21	— ⅜
64½	49½	Atch T&SFpf(5)	3	64⅛	64	64	— ½
23½	9⅝	Atl Coast Line	15	15¼	14¾	14¾	— ⅜
22⅜	8⅛	Atl G&W Indies	1	17	17	17	— ⅜
12¾	9¼	Atl G&W In pf	5	19⅛	18⅞	18⅞	— ⅛
27⅛	18¼	Atl Refining (1)	12	23½	23⅛	23¼	— ⅛
111	102	Atl Refin pf (4)	1	110	110	110	Jan 7
9⅞	7	Atlas Corp (½e)	1	7	7	7	— ⅛
51	43¼	Atlas Cp pf (3)	2	49¼	49¼	49¼	
80½	57	Atlas Pow (4¼e)	1	72¼	72¼	72¼	
8⅝	4	Atlas Tack	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
5½	1⅞	Austin Nichols	2	2⅞	2¾	2¾	Jan 13
8¾	4	Aviation Corp	21	4⅞	4¾	4⅞	
		B					
19⅞	12⅜	Bald Loco ct	65	17¾	16⅞	17	— ⅜
6⅜	2¾	Balt & Ohio	10	3⅞	3¾	3¾	— ⅛
8	3½	Balt & Ohio pf	10	5	5	5	
14⅞	4¾	Bangor & Ar	2	5¾	5¾	5¾	Jan 15
16⅝	8½	Barber As (1½e)	2	9½	9½	9½	— ¼
8⅜	4	Barker Br (¾e)	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅜
13⅜	7⅛	Barnsdall (.60)	9	9	8⅜	8⅜	— ⅝
25¾	23½	Bath IrWks(¾e)	25	23⅜	22⅛	22⅛	—1⅜
36¾	20¼	Bayuk Cig (1)	2	28⅞	28½	28½	— ¾
35¾	18½	Beat Cream (1a)	2	24½	24½	24½	+ ⅜
112⅛	105	Beat pf ww (5)	4	106½	106½	106½	Dec24
105	102	Beat pf xw (5)	1	102	102	102	Jun17
127	102	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	123	123	123	Jan 14
9⅞	7¼	Beld-Hem (.80)	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ¼
36⅜	24½	Bendix Av (1g)	41	35¼	34⅜	34⅞	— ¼
22¼	17¼	Benef I L (1.85e)	3	20½	20⅜	20⅜	Jan 15
56¾	49⅛	Ben Ind Lpf(2½)	3	56⅞	56¼	56¼	Jan 13
39	22½	Best & Co(1.60a)	4	32	31⅝	31⅝	
93¼	63½	Beth Stl (5e)	51	87	85	85¼	—1⅝
134	109½	Beth S 7% pf (7)	2	131	130½	130½	
34½	14	Bigelow-S (3e)	2	25¾	25¼	25¼	—1
22½	15	Black & Dk (1a)	3	20½	20¼	20¼	— ¾
11⅜	5¾	Blaw-Knox(¼e)	7	9⅝	9½	9½	— ⅛
23¼	13½	Bliss & L (1½e)	2	18⅛	18	18	— ⅜
28⅜	12¾	Boeing Airplane	23	16⅞	16½	16½	— ⅜
34	19¾	Bohn A&B(1½e)	3	33⅜	33¼	33⅜	+ ⅛
29¼	19	Bond Strs(1.60a)	7	20⅝	20⅛	20⅛	— ⅞
24¼	17	Borden (1.40e)	4	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	— ⅛
25⅞	12⅞	Borg-War (1a)	18	19⅛	18¾	18¾	— ½
2¾	⅝	Boston & Maine	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
38¾	26	Bower Roll B(3)	1	38¼	38¼	38¼	Jan 13
7	4⅛	Brew Corp(.55e)	3	4¼	4¼	4¼	
13¾	8	Bridgeport(¾e)	8	11⅞	11⅝	11⅜	— ⅝
26¾	14⅛	Briggs Mf (2⅛e)	15	24⅛	24	24	— ⅛
41½	27	Briggs&S (3¼e)	1	40⅜	40½	40½	Jan 13
53¾	38	Bristol M (2.40a)	1	43½	43½	43½	Jan 14
4¼	1½	Bkly & Q Trans	1	2½	2½	2½	Jan 14
24¾	5¾	Bkly-Man Tr	21	6⅝	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
25½	12¾	Bkly Un Gas	6	13¾	13½	13½	— ⅜
37½	27	Brown Shoe (2)	1	30	30	30	— ½
29½	14¾	Bruns-Bal (3e)	26	23¼	22¾	22¾	— ¼
12¾	6¼	Bucyrus-E (1e)	12	11⅜	11½	11½	— ¼
6¼	3	Budd Mfg	10	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
8¼	3⅛	Budd Wh (.20g)	8	7	7	7	
36	20	Bullard Co (2e)	1	31⅞	31⅞	31⅞	— ⅛
35¼	17⅝	Bulova Wat (2a)	3	32¼	31⅝	31⅝	—1⅜
21⅝	12¼	Burling Mill(1a)	2	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅜
53¼	53¼	Burling pf (2¾)	1	53⅛	53⅛	53⅛	Jan 15
12½	7¼	Burr Add (½e)	4	8¾	8½	8½	+ ⅛
5¼	2	Bush Terminal	2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
7⅝	4½	Butler Br (.30e)	3	5	5	5	
23¼	17½	But Bros pf(1½)	3	21½	21½	21½	
5	2¼	Butte Cop&Zinc	1	3¾	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
13¾	6⅛	Byers (AM) Co	9	10⅜	9⅞	10⅜	— ⅛
15½	9	Byron Jack (1)	1	11¼	11¼	11¼	— ⅜
		C					
26⅞	14	Calif Pack (1)	1	18½	18½	18½	
52½	50⅛	Calif P pf (2½)	1	51½	51½	51½	Dec27
17⅜	1	Callahan Z-Lead	3	1¼	1¼	1¼	— ⅛
8⅛	4⅝	Cal & Hecla (1e)	8	7⅛	7	7	— ⅛
19½	11	Camp Wy (.35g)	3	14¼	14⅛	14⅛	— ½
23½	11⅝	Canada Dry	5	13¼	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅜
6⅜	2⅜	Canadian Pacific	20	3⅞	3⅜	3⅞	
40½	25½	Cannon M (2)	2	37⅜	37⅜	37⅜	Jan 15
6	2⅞	Capital Adm A	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	
32¾	22⅛	Carpent (2¾e)	1	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	
3¼	2	Car & Gen (.10a)	1	3	2	3	Jan 15
75	39¼	Case (JI) Co(3e)	3	55⅛	55	55	—1¾
56½	42½	Caterpill Tr (2)	2	48	47½	47½	— ½
35½	20	Celanese (1¼e)	3	27⅝	27	27	— ⅜
12½	5	Celotex Cp (¼g)	19	9½	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅜
26¼	17	Cent Aguir (1½)	4	19	18⅞	19	
3⅜	1½	Cent Foundry	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
5⅞	1⅜	Cent RR NJ	1	2½	2½	2½	
11⅜	4	Cent Violetta S	4	5	4⅞	5	Jan 15
6	2½	Century Rib M	2	3	3	3	— ⅛
41½	22½	Cerro de P (1g)	*6	31¼	31¼	31¼	—1
8⅜	3½	Cert-teed Prod	4	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	— ¼
22	15	Chain Belt (⅓g)	1	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	
30¾	17½	Cham P&F(.90e)	1	19¼	19¼	19¼	— ¼
29½	10⅞	Checker Cab	1	17½	17½	17½	Jan 15
44	30½	Ches & Ohio(3a)	21	43½	43	43	— ½
101	84¼	Ches & O pf (4)	3	101½	101½	101¼	Jan 10
4⅞	2½	Ches Corp	31	3	2¾	3	+ ⅛
2½	⅞	Chi & E Ill pf	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	Jan 13
2¼	⅝	Chi Great W pf	2	1¼	¾	¾	— ⅛
12¼	6½	Chi Mail O (¼e)	1	8	8	8	Jan 15
15⅛	8⅛	Chi Pneu Tool	2	13¾	13¼	13¼	— ¾
44¼	23¼	Chi P T cv pf (3)	2	43	43	43	Jan 15
51⅝	41	C P T pr pf (2½)	3	52¼	52	52¼	Jan 15
⅜	⅛	Chi Rock Is & P	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	— ⅛
⅜	⅛	C R I & P 6% pf	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	Jan 14
⅜	⅛	C R I & P 7% pf	2	⅛	⅛	⅛	+ ⅛
11	7⅞	Chi Yel Cab (1)	2	9	9	9	Jan 15
16⅛	9	Chickasha (½e)	2	12½	12	12½	— ⅜
6⅜	1⅝	Childs Co	5	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
91⅜	53½	Chrysler (5½e)	38	68¼	67	67½	—1⅛
14¼	8⅞	City I & F (1.20)	2	9¾	9½	9¾	+ ⅛
4⅛	2	City Stores	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
40¼	24	Clark Eq (3¼e)	2	37¾	37¾	37¾	Jan 15
43¼	26	Clev Gr B (2e)	3	32⅞	32¾	32¾	—1
41½	25⅛	Climax M(1.20a)	3	29¼	29	29	— ¼
45½	25½	Cluett P (2¾e)	3	33½	33	33⅛	
131	99½	Coca-Cola (5e)	7	104¼	104	104⅛	— ¾
63	56	Coca Cola A (3)	1	61⅜	61⅜	61⅜	Jan 15
20	10⅛	Colgate P (½a)	14	12½	12¼	12¼	— ¼
102½	94	Colg-P pf (4½)	1	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞	— ⅜
35½	16½	Collins&A(2¾e)	6	29⅜	28¾	28¾	—1
24	12½	Col Fuel&I (¼g)	3	20	20	20	Jan 10
26⅜	16	Col Br A (2e)	6	20	19⅞	19⅞	— ⅝
26¼	16	Col Br B (2e)	1	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	— ⅜
7½	4½	Col G&E (.10g)	22	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
93½	68½	Col G&E pf A(6)	1	81½	81½	81½	Jan 15
8½	3½	Colum Pict	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	Jan 15
26	14¾	Colum P pf(2¾)	5	24⅞	24	24	— ⅜
98¾	71	Col Carb (4.60e)	1	80	80	80	+ ¼
48	27⅜	Comi Credit (3)	4	30	30	30	— ⅜
108⅛	95	Com Cr pf (4¼)	2	102½	102½	102½	—1¼
56	32	Comi Inv Tr (4)	9	36⅞	36¼	36¾	+ ¼
113	97	Com Tcv pf(4¼)	1	110	110	110	Jan 15
16⅜	8	Comi Solv (¼e)	14	10½	10¼	10¼	— ½
1¾	⅝	Com'th & South	7	¾	¾	¾	
73¼	42	Com&Sou pf (3)	5	52¾	52¼	52⅝	+ ⅛
33	25⅞	Com Edis (1.80)	65	28⅝	28	28⅛	— ⅛
6½	2½	Conde Nast(¼g)	1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	Jan 13
24¾	14	Congoleum (1a)	1	17	17	17	— ⅛
31½	17⅜	Cons Aircr (2e)	42	28¾	27¾	27⅞	— ⅜
16	7½	Cons Cig (1¾e)	21	15⅞	15	15¼	+ ⅛
9⅞	4⅜	Cons Cop (½e)	8	7⅛	7	7	— ⅛
32⅞	21⅜	Cons Edison (2)	43	22¾	22½	22½	— ⅛
110⅛	97¼	Cons Ed pf (5)	6	107⅛	107	107	— ⅛
1⅛	½	Con Film Ind	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	
10½	5¼	Cons F pf (1e)	3	7½	7½	7½	— ¼
4½	2¼	Cons Laundries	2	3	3	3	
8⅛	5½	Consol Oil (⅛g)	13	5⅞	5¾	5¾	
2¼	⅞	Con RR Cub pf	4	⅞	⅞	⅞	Jan 14
5½	2⅛	Consol'n Coal	2	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
23¾	8¾	Consol'n Coal pf	2	19½	19½	19½	— ½
108½	93¼	Con Pow pf(4½)	1	105½	105½	105½	Jan 11
19½	9⅞	Container (1½e)	2	15½	15½	15½	— ⅛
15⅜	7½	Cont Bak (A)	2	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	— ⅛
1⅜	⅜	Cont Bak (B)	3	1½	¾	¾	Jan 14
97½	70	Cont Bak pf (8)	3	85	85	85	
49¼	33	Cont Can (2e)	16	39	38	38	—1
9¼	4⅜	Cont Dia F (½e)	5	7	7	7	— ⅛
40⅞	27⅞	Cont Ins (1.60a)	7	39	38⅜	38⅜	— ¾
47¾	25	Cont Motors	15	37⅛	33¾	33¾	
25	16⅛	Cont O Del (1)	25	20	19⅞	19⅞	— ⅛
33	18½	Cont Steel(1½e)	3	23	23	23	— ⅛
25¼	15½	Cop'weld (.80)	4	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	
70	47	Cop'weld pf(2½)	1	55	55	55	
65⅛	40½	Corn Prods (3)	20	46	45¼	45½	— ⅜
184	165	Corn Prod pf (7)	1	182½	181	182½	+ ½
7½	3	Coty Inc (½e)	6	4½	4¼	4½	— ⅛
1½	¾	Coty Internat'l	5	¾	¾	¾	— ⅛
24¼	13	Crane Co (.80e)	17	19¼	18¾	18¾	— ½
32¾	17½	Cr of Wh (1.60)	2	18	18	18	+ ⅜
7¾	3⅜	Crosley Corp	3	5¼	5¼	5¼	— ¼
38⅞	18⅜	Crown C&S(½e)	4	26½	26¼	26¼	— ½
45	30½	Cr C pf xw (2¼)	1	45	45	45	
21½	12	Crown Zel (¼g)	7	14⅞	14½	14½	— ¼
45⅞	25	Crucible Steel	43	44⅞	43¼	43½	—1½
99	75¼	Crucible pf (5)	3	94	93	93	—1½
8⅞	3½	Cuban-Am Sug	1	4½	4½	4½	
45½	45½	Cuban-A S cv pf	6	46¼	46	46	Jan 15
17	9⅞	Cudahy Pack	4	14⅜	14	14	— ⅜
29⅜	19½

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

'Over-Counter' Deals Disturb Wall Street

NEW YORK (AP) — A heavy stream of sales of securities "over-the-counter" from British and other sources, while business on the stock exchange languishes at the lowest level in years, has the Wall Street brokerage fraternity disturbed.

Why is it, they ask, that the investment banking houses are having no difficulty offering and selling thousands of shares of stock directly to their customers, while seemingly almost nobody wants to buy on the exchange? Blocks of 10,000 to 80,000 shares of various British-held American securities have been grabbed up almost immediately. The latest is an offering of 500,000 shares of Standard Oil of New Jersey, for an estate.

Needs Action Soon

One leading investment banker told a high official of the stock exchange the other day that if the exchange did not do something soon to make itself function more effectively, it would have to give up claim to being the nation's leading market place for securities.

An important member of the exchange said the over-the-counter offerings seemed to supply a psychological "bait" to the investor. Offering a big block at a fixed price, he said, looks like a bargain. Although the price is the same as the closing price on the stock exchange, payment of broker's commission by the buyer is avoided.

Meanwhile, the stock exchange—its memberships selling at the lowest level since 1899—is making exhaustive studies as to how to increase its volume of business. Proposals include revision of the federal securities laws, extending trading hours, conducting a national advertising campaign, and splitting commissions with non-members.

Essentially, the difference between offering securities through investment bankers "over-the-counter" and offering them on the floor of the stock exchange, Wall Streeters explain, is this:

Investment bankers agree to take a block of stock at a fixed price. They add a point or so to that for their profit, and through their dealer organizations over the country, offer the stock to their customers.

Matches Orders

The stock exchange merely matches orders to buy and sell, on an automatic basis. Offers made to sell at a fixed price are entered on the book of the specialist on the floor of the exchange until buying orders appear. An offer to sell "at the market" for whatever price can be had results in a matching of buying and selling orders and the fixing or a price. If buying orders are few, such an offer may bring a sharp decrease in the price. When there is a lot of trading activity, this works well. When trading is dull, of course it doesn't.

The investment banking operation offers an element of personal solicitation and arrangement between the seller and the investors, which is lacking in the exchange operation.

In other words, the buyer knows the amount of stock he can get at an exact price, without bids or offers interfering with the transactions as would be possible on the listed exchange.

NEW YORK, Jan. 16 (AP)—That a block of 22,000 shares of Great Northern Paper Company common stock would be offered over the counter after the close of the stock exchange today was understood in financial circles. The stock was said to be from domestic owners.

At the same time, Lehman Bros. and Goldman, Sachs & Co. said they had received subscriptions in excess of the 40,000 shares of common of Brunswick-Balke-Collender Co. offered after the close yesterday at 22¾ a share.

U. S. Gold Imports Drop During Week

WASHINGTON (AP)—Gold imports dropped last week to $38,319,156.

Principal shipments were $31,649,159 from Canada, $3,038,550 from Japan, and $1,746,114 from Sweden.

This was the largest shipment from Sweden for many months, although Swedish shipments were much larger than that early in the war.

Foreign governments and central banks withdrew $5,823,952 from their earmarked gold deposits in the Federal Reserve banks, cutting the total of such deposits to $1,801,849,311.

Silver deposits were $1,120,432 about the same as usual, and included $376,598 from Mexico, $287,611 from Burma, $223,178 from Japan, and $137,532 from Canada.

Exports included $1,602 of gold and $121,941 of silver.

Wheat Prices Lower In Chicago Market

CHICAGO, Jan. 16 (AP)—Wheat prices fell almost a cent today due to selling based on receipt of beneficial moisture over practically all of the winter grain belt and continued sluggish flour business.

Wheat closed ⅜-¾ lower than yesterday, May 86½-¾, July 81¾-⅞; corn ⅛-⅜ higher, May 63½-⅝, July 63⅝; oats unchanged to ¼ lower.

Automatic Voting Net Mounts

NEW YORK (AP)—Automatic Voting Machine Corp. reported net profit for the fiscal year ended Nov. 30 of $140,864, equal to 39 cents a common share, against $21,541, or 6 cents a share, in the preceding year. Its plant is in Jamestown, N. Y.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
1 3¾s '43-41 Mch	102.18	102.18	102.18
7 3¼s '45-43	108.1	108.1	108.1
6 3¼s '46-44	109.4	109.2	109.2
14 3s '48-46	111.16	111.16	111.16
5 4¼s '52-47	121.4	121.3	121.4
5 2s '50-48	105.22	105.22	105.22
1 2½s '52-50	107.13	107.12	107.13
2 2½s '54-51	109.12	109.12	109.12
1 3s '55-51	112.11	112.11	112.11
9 2¼s '56-53	106.9	106.9	106.9
1 2s '55-53	103.15	103.15	103.15
9 2¼s '58-54	105.7	105.7	105.7
5 2½s '60-55	110	109.28	109.28
1 2¾s '59-56	109.10	109.10	109.10
2 2¾s '65-60	109.13	109.13	109.13

Home Owners Loan

1 3s '52-44	107.15	107.15	107.15
1 1½s '47-45	102.19	102.19	102.19

New York City Bonds

17 3s '80	102⅜	102	102⅜

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
2 Abitibi P&P 5s'53	47¼	47¼	47¼
15 Alleghany cv 5s'44	96½	96½	96½
3 Alleghany cv 5s'49	84⅝	84⅜	84⅝
7 Alleghany 5s'50 st	62	61¾	61¾
1 Allegh Val 4s'42	104	104	104
4 Allied Strs 4½s'51	104¼	104⅛	104¼
42 Am Sr For P 5s 2030	60⅝	59½	60
6 Am T&T 3½s'43	103 29-32	103 29-32	103 29-32
16 Am T&T 3¼s'66	108⅞	108⅝	108⅝
9 Am T&T 3¼s'61	109	109	109
2 Am WW&E 6s '75	110½	110½	110½
1 Ang C Nitra deb '67	34	34	34
3 Arm Del 4s '57	106¼	106	106
6 Arm Del 4s '55	105⅝	105½	105⅝
9 AT&SF 4s '95	109⅝	109½	109⅝
5 AT&SF 4s 1905-55	100¼	100¼	100¼
2 AT&SF 4½s '48	103¾	103¾	103¾
1 Atl & Chs AL 5s '44	101	101	101
5 Atl & Birm 4s '33	11½	11½	11½
36 A C Line 1st 4s '52	77¼	76¼	76⅜
1 A C Line clt 4s '52	71¼	71¼	71¼
10 A C Line 4½s '64	63½	62⅝	63
1 A C Line 5s '45	81	81	81
1 Austin & N W 5s '41	99½	99½	99½
16 B&O 1st mtg '48 st	73⅞	73⅛	73⅛
156 B&O '95 st A	43½	42	42¾
64 B&O '95 st C	48½	46	47
58 B&O 20000 st D	43⅝	41¾	42¼
25 B&O '96 st F	43½	42	42½
151 B&O cv 60 st	18⅞	17½	17¾
31 B&O 4s '48	73¾	73	73
3 B&OPLE&WV 4s '51 st	61	61	61
7 B&O S W '30 st	49	48½	48⅛
14 B&O T C 4s '59	58	57	58
1 Bang & Ar cv 4s '51 st	55	55	55
17 Bell T Pa 5s '48 B	112⅞	112½	112⅝
5 Beth Stl 3½s '52	106¾	106¾	106¾
3 Beth Stl 3⅜s '65	103⅞	103⅝	103⅞
1 Blaw Knox 3½s '50	100¾	100¾	100¾
5 Boston&Me 5s '67	79	79	79
2 Boston&Me 4½s '61	77	77	77
131 Boston&Me 4½s '70	25	24½	24½
12 Boston&Me 4s '60	72	71	71
1 Bos & NY Air 4s '55	103¾	103¾	103¾
4 Bklyn Un Gas 5s '45	111¼	111¼	111¼
1 Bklyn Un Gas 5s '50	94½	94½	94½
2 Bklyn Un Gas 5s '57 B	105¾	105¾	105¾
51 Buf R&P '57 st	48	47	47
5 Buf C R&Nor 5s '34	4¼	4¼	4¼
5 Bush Term 5s '55	46	46	46
1 Bush T Bldg 5s '60	68½	68½	68½
3 Cal Ore Pow 4s '66	107¼	107½	107½
2 Can Nat 5s '69 Oct	97	97	97
3 Can Nat Ry 4½s '56	93⅝	93½	93⅝
3 Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	93½	93½	93½
1 Can Pac 5s '54	75	75	75
2 Can Pac 4s perp	57¼	57	57
7 Caro Cen 4s '49	41	41	41
3 Caro C&O 4s '65	106½	106½	106½
6 Celanese 3s '55	98⅜	98⅜	98⅜
5 Celotex 4½s'47 ww	91⅜	91⅜	91⅜
20 Cen Pac 5s '60	49	48¼	48½
1 Cen RR NJ 4s '87	14½	14½	14½
13 Certain-td 5½s '48	91¼	91	91
8 C & O 3½s '96 D	104⅞	104½	104½
25 C & O rfg 3½s '96 E	104¾	104½	104½
5 Chi & Alton 3s '49	11	10⅝	11
2 C B & Q rfg 5s '71 A	87	85	85
6 C B & Q 4½s '77	79	78	78
14 C B & Q gen 4s '58	87¼	87	87
4 C B & Q 4s Ill '49	99	98¾	99
6 C B & Q 3½s Ill '49	94¼	94¼	94¼
7 C B & Q Ill 5s '51	17½	17¼	17½
10 Chi Gt West 4s '59	32	31¾	31¾
53 CMSP & Pac 5s '75	6⅛	6	6
28 CMSP & P adj 5s 2000	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
18 CM & St P 4½s '89 D	34½	34	34¼
33 CM & SP 4½s '89 E	34¼	34	34¼
1 CM & SP gen 4s '89	34¼	34¼	34¼
38 Chi & NW 6½s '36	24	23⅜	23⅝
16 Chi & NW rfg 5s 2037	13¾	12	13⅛
72 Chi & NW rfg 4m 5s '87	20¾	20⅛	20⅜
2 Chi & NW 4½s '87 reg	17	17	17
24 Chi&NW cv 4½s '49	2	2	2
7 Chi & NW 4½s-2037	13	12¾	13
6 Chi&N'V 4½s 2037C	13⅛	12	13⅛
35 Chi & NW 4s '87	19½	19	19
2 Chi & NW 4s '87 st	19½	19½	19½
7 Chi & NW 3½s '87	19¾	19	19
6 CRI & P 4½s '52A	9	9	9
101 CRI & P 4s '88	17	16½	16½
3 CRI & R 4s '88 ct	15¾	15¾	15¾
38 CRI & P rfg 4s '34	8	7¾	7¾
13 CRI & P rfg 4s '34 ct	7¼	7	7
9 CSL & NO 5s '51	75¾	75¾	75¾
5 CT Hte & SE rfg 5s '60	59	58¾	59
1 Ch Un Sta 2¾s '81	105¾	105¾	105¾
1 Ch Un Sta 3½s '63	102½	102½	102½
3 Ch & W Ind 4½s '62	94	94	94
25 Ch & W Ind 4s '52	92¼	92½	92¼
16 Childs Co 5s '43	35½	35	35½
19 CCC&StL 4½s '77	60¼	60	60
2 CCC&StL CWM 4s '91	55½	55½	55½
2 Clev Elec Ill 3s '70	108¾	108¾	108¾
2 Clev Un Term 5½s '72	88	87½	87½
4 ClevUnTerm 5s '73	78¾	78¼	78¼
1 ClevUnTerm 4½s '77C	70½	70	70
8 Col & So 4½s '80	15¾	14¾	15
1 Columbia & So 5s '52 May	105½	105½	105½
1 Columbia G 5s 1061	105	104¾	105
6 Colm Mack inc 6s ww	40¾	40¼	40¼
6 Comwlth Ed 3½s '68	107¾	107¾	107¾
6 Comwlth Ed 3½s '58	107¾	107¾	107¾
3 Con Edis 3¼s '46	105¾	105¾	105¾
1 Con Edis 3½s '48	105¾	105¾	105¾
1 Con Edis 3½s '58	108¼	108¼	108¼
3 Consol'nCoal 5s '60	80	80	80
12 Consum Pow 3¼s '69	110½	110½	110½
5 Contin'tal Oil 2¾s '48	108⅝	108½	108½
1 Cubt No Ry 5½s 42	175	175	175
1 Curtiss Pub 3s 55	98	98	98
8 Del & Hud rfg 4s 43	54¼	53¾	53¾
24 D&GR 4s 36	8⅞	8⅝	8⅞
13 D&GR West 5s '78	7½	7½	7½
1 Dul Missabe&I 3½s82	106¼	106¼	106¼
3 Duquesne Lt 3½s 65	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜
30 Erie rfg 5s 67	19	18¾	18¾
7 Erie rfg 5s 75	19	18¾	18¾
6 Erie 1st 4s 96	85½	85¼	85¼
26 Erie gen lien 4s 96	44⅞	44½	44⅝
12 Erie Gene 6s 57	107¼	106¾	107¼
1 Fed L&T 6s 54B	101¼	101¼	101¼
2 Fla E C 5s 74	83¼	83¼	83¼
2 Gen Am Inv 5s 52	101½	101½	101½
13 Gen Stl Cast 5½s 49	89½	88¾	89
3 Goodrich 4¼s 56	105⅞	105⅞	105½
3 Gt Nor Ry 5½s 52	108¾	108¾	108¾
2 Gt Nor 4½s 76 D	95⅝	95	95
15 Gt Nor 4½s 77 E	95¼	94⅝	94¾
2 Gt Nor 1st 4¼s 61	108	108	108
1 Gt Nor 4s 46 G	104¾	104¾	104¾
21 Gt Nor 4s 46H	99¼	99	99
3 Gt Nor 2¾s 67	86	86	86
1 Gulf M&N 5s 50	82½	82½	82½
7 Gulf M&Oh 4s 75	65½	65	65
7 GulfStStl 4½s 61	104¼	104	104
1 Harlem Riv&P 4s 54	81½	81½	81½
8 Housatonic 5s 37	60¾	60¾	60¾
1 Houst'n Oil Tex4¼s54	102¼	102¼	102¼
21 Hudson Coal 5s 62A	30	29¾	29¾
2 Huds Co Gas 5s 49	127	127	127
16 Hud&Man rfg 5s 57	46	45¾	45¾
18 Hud&Man inc 5s 57	11¼	11¼	11¼
1 Ill Cen 3½s 52	41	41	41
8 Ill Cen 4s 52	44	43½	43⅝
1 Ill Cen 4s 53	44	44	44
17 Ill Cen rfg 4s 55	44¾	44¼	44¼
41 Ill Cen 4½s 66	41½	40¾	41¼
6 Ill Cen 5s 55	50½	50	50
1 Ill Cen Cairo 4s 50	78	78	78
5 Ill Cen W Line 4s 51	62¼	62¼	62¼
22 IC&CSL&No 4½s A	45½	45	45
18 IC&CSL&NO 4½s 63	43¼	42¾	42¾
1 Indpls&Lou 4s 56	16½	16½	16½
1 Interlake Ironcv 4s 47	98½	98½	98½
1 Int'GtNorn 6s 52	1¼	1	1
6 IntHydroEl cv 6s 44	50¾	50¼	50¼
14 IntMerMar 6s 41	77	76¼	76¼
1 IntPaper 6s 55	103½	103⅞	103⅞
102 Int T&T 4½s 52	40¾	40	40¼
149 IntT&T 5s 55	43½	42¼	43¼
1 Jones&LauSt4¼s 61	104¼	104¼	104¼
10 KCSouth 3s 50	68	68	68
2 Ky Ind T 4½s 61 st	79¾	79¾	79¾
1 LacGas 5½s 53	62¼	62¼	62¼
2 Lac Gas 5s 42	95½	95½	95½
1 L S &M S 3½s 97 reg	89¾	89¾	89¾
16 Lautaro Nit inc '75	32	31	31
1 Leh&N Eng 4s'65 A	94	94	94
1 Leh Val Coal 5s'64 st	39	39	39
1 Leh Val HTerm 5s'54	46	46	46
2 Leh 2Val NY 4½s'50	50	50	50
3 Leh Val 5s 2003 st	28½	27¾	27¾
17 Leh Val 4½s 2003 st	25	24	24½
30 Leh Val 4s 2003 st	23½	22½	22½
4 Libby McN&L 4s'55	105½	105½	105½
5 Lirgett&M 5s'51	131	131	131
7 Long Isl rfg 4s'49	93½	93⅝	93½
1 Lou& N 5s 2003 B	104½	104½	104½
15 Lou&N 4½s 2003	100½	100	100
6 Louis & N 3¾s 2003	90½	90	90½
1 Lou Gas&El 3½s'66	108¾	108¾	108¾
5 Maine Cen 4s '45	78¼	78¼	78¼
6 Maine Cen 4½s '60	51¾	51¼	51¼
2 Manati Sug 4s '57	30	30	30
5 Manitow GB&N 3½s '41	28	28	28
22 McKess & Rob 5½s '50	105⅜	105½	105½
10 Met Ed 4½s '68	110¾	110¼	110⅝
1 Mich Cen 3½s '52	96	96	96
1 Mich Cen 3½s '51	97	97	97
4 Mich Con Gas 4s '63	104¼	104⅛	104⅛
11 Midland RR NJ 5s '40	41½	41	41
8 Mil & Nor cn 4½s '39	30¾	30¾	30¾
35 Mil Spar & NW 4s '47	18	17½	17⅝
25 M & S L cn 5s '34 ct	8	8	8
4 MSP & SSM 5½s '78	67½	67½	67½
5 MSP & SSM gtd 5s '38	10¼	10¼	10¼
10 MSP & SSMarie 5s '38	9	9	9
19 MSP & SSM cn 4s '38	10¼	10	10¼
13 M-K-Tex 5s '62 A	15	14¾	14¾
1 M-K-Tex 4½s '57	3½	3½	3½
4 M-K-Tex 1st 4s '90	28½	28	28
2 M-K-Tex 4s '62 B	13½	13½	13½
2 Mo Pac cv 5½s '49	1	1	1
57 Mo Pac 5s '77 F	21	20¾	20¾
3 Mo Pac 5s '77 F ct	20	20	20
2 Mo Pac 5s '78 G	21⅝	21	21
41 Mo Pac 5s '80 H	22	22	21
1 Mo Pac 5s '81 I	20½	20½	20½
21 Mo Pac gen 4s '75	11¾	11¾	11¾
5 Mont Pow 3¾s '66	106½	106¼	106¾
1 Mor & Essex 5s '55	39¾	39¾	39¾
14 Mor & Essex 4½s '55	34	33¾	33¾
21 Mor & Essex 3½s 2000	32¾	32¾	32½
1 N Eng RR 5s '45	83½	83½	83½
2 N E RR 4645	52	52	52
1 N E T&T 5s53	127¼	127¼	127¼
2 NJ P & L 4½s80	107½	107½	107½
2 NO Tex & M 5½s54	39¾	39¼	39¼
3 NO Tex&M 4½s56	34	34	34
2 NY&Har 3½s2000	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
1 NY & L I Br 4s61	88	88	88
26 NYC rfg 5s 2013	68¾	68	68
56 NYC 4½s 2013A	62⅝	62	62
12 NYC cn 4s98	66	66½	66¼
1 NYC 3¾s'60	94½	94½	94½
2 NYC cv 3½s52	66¼	66¼	66¼
1 NYC&HR 3½s 97	85¾	85¾	85¾
9 NYC Mi Cen 3½s98	67½	67	67½
2 NYC Mi Cen 3½s98	62	62	62
8 NY Chi&StL 6s41	92	91¾	91¾
19 NY Chi&StL 5½s74A	74¼	73¾	74
49 NY Chi&StL 4½s78	63¼	62⅜	62½
1 NY Chi&StL 5½s47	93¾	93¾	93¾
80 NY Conn 3½s65	99½	99⅛	99⅛
5 NY Dock cv 5s47	63	63	63
8 NY Dock Co 4s51	59¾	59⅜	59¾
2 NY G El H&P 4s49	118½	118½	118½
1 NY Lack&W 4½s73	56	56	56
1 NY Lack&W 4s73A	52½	52½	52½
36 NYNH&H cv 6s48	23¾	23¾	23¾
28 NYNH&H clt 6s40	40	40	40
23 NYNH&H 4½s67	22¾	22½	22⅝
3 NYNH&H 4s57	20¼	20¼	20¼
2 NYNH&H 3½s54	19½	19⅜	19½
7 NYNH&H cv 3½s56	20½	20¼	20¼
15 NY O & W rfg 4s92	7	6½	6½
20 NY Steam 3½s63	106	106	106
5 NY S&W gen 5s 40	13	12½	12½
2 NY S&W rfg 5s37	37⅝	37½	37½
2 NY S&W Term 5s43	75	75	75
4 NY Tel 3¼s67	110½	110⅜	110⅜
4 NY Trap R 6s46 st	100½	100	100
13 NY W&Bost 4½s46	6⅜	6½	6⅜
1 Niagara Falls P 3½'66	110¼	110¼	110¼
1 Nor Am Co 4s'59	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜
11 Nor Am Co 3¾s'54	106	106	106
37 Nor Pac 6s 2047	68⅞	68	68½
3 Nor Pac 5s 2047 C	61	60½	60½
20 Nor Pac 4½s 2047	56	55⅜	55⅜
55 Nor Pac 4s'97	78½	78⅜	78⅜
8 Nor Pac 3s 2047	46½	46	46
5 Nor Pac 3s 2047 reg	44	44	44
2 Ohio Ed 4s'65	107½	107¼	107½
9 Otis Steel 4½s'62 A	87⅝	87½	87½
1 Pac Gas&El 3½s'66	109½	109½	109½
4 Pac Gas&El 4s'64	111⅜	111⅛	111⅜
2 Pac Pow&Lt 5½s'60 C	110½	110½	110½
2 Para Rway 3s'55 ct	55	55	55
10 Pen Co 4s'63	106	105⅞	106
1 Pen Ohio&Det 4½s'77	103½	103½	103½
2 Pen Pr&L 3½s'69	109¼	109¼	109¼
2 Pen RR gen 5s'68	108	108	108
8 Pen RR gen 4½s'65	107¾	107½	107¾
17 Pen RR 4½s deb '70	95¾	94	94
8 Pen RR gen 4½s'81	104¼	104	104
5 Pen RR 4½s'84 E	103¾	103⅝	103⅝
1 Pen RR 4s'48 st	114½	114½	114½
17 Pen RR 3¾s'70	97¼	97	97¼
18 Pen RR 3½s'52	91	90½	90½
3 Peoria&E 1st 4s'60	54	54	54
7 Pere Marq 5s'56 W	82	81½	81¼
5 Pere Marq 4½s 80	72½	71¾	71¾
7 PhilBal&W 4½s 81D	108½	108½	108½
14 Phil Co 5s 67	106½	106¾	106¾
5 Ph Read C&I cv 6s 49	4	4	4
6 Ph Read C&I 5s 73	17¾	17¼	17¼
4 Phillips Pet 3s 48	102 3-32	102 3-32	102 3-32
7 PCC&St. 5s 75 B	112¼	112¼	112¼
8 PCC&StL 4½s '77	108	108	108
9 Pitts&WVA 4½s 58A	61½	60	60
2 Pitt & WVa 4½s 59B	59	59	59
21 Pitt&WVa 4½s 60C	60¾	59	59
75 Port Gen E 4½s 60	84½	84½	84½
4 Pressed Stl C 5s 51	97¼	97¼	97¼
5 Prov Sec 4s 57	3¼	3¼	3¼
5 PubSvc No Ill 3½s 68	109¼	109¼	109¼
3 Purity Bk 5s 48	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝
9 Readg 4½s 97A	81	80¾	80¾
5 Readg 4½s 97B	80½	80	80
5 Rdg Jer Cen 4s 51	67¼	67¼	67¼
5 Rem Rand 4¼s 56ww	104½	104½	104½
5 Republic Steel 5½s 54	103¾	103¾	103¾
6 Republic Steel 4½s 61	103¾	103¾	103¾
14 Republic Steel 4½s 56	106¼	106¼	106¼
1 Richfield Oil 4s 52	106¾	106¾	106¾
3 Rio Gr W clt 4s 49	77¾	77¾	77¾
1 RI Ark&La½s34	13	12¾	12¾
44 St LIM&S4sR&G 33	67	66	66¼
2 StLIM&S 4sR&G33ct	66	66	66
4 StLPeo&NW5s48	29	29	29
2 StLPub Svc 5s 59	73	73	73
71 St L S F 5s 50 B	111½	111¼	111¾
90 St L S F 4½s 78	111⅜	111⅛	111¼
16 St L S F 4s 50 A	113⅜	111⅛	111¼
2 St L S F 4s 50A ct	103¾	103⅜	103⅜
2 St L S F 5s 52	19	19	19
5 St L SW 1st 4s 89	71½	70½	70½
23 Seab A L cn 6s 45	6	5¾	5¾
3 Sea A L 6s 45 ct	5¾	5¾	5¾
16 Sea A L 4s 50 st	10½	10½	10½
1 Shell Un Oil 2¾s 54	98¾	98¾	98¾
4 Simmons cv 4s 52	103¾	103¾	103¾
1 Socony-Vac 3s 64	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜
2 So Bell T&T 3s 79	108¼	108¼	108¼
47 So Pac 4½s 68	44	44	44
101 Sou Pac 4½s 81	44⅞	43¾	43¾
11 So Pac 4½s 69	44¾	44	44¼
12 So Pac rfg 4s 55	61¾	61	61
23 So Pac clt 4s 49	63¾	62¾	62
23 So Pac 3¾s 46	54½	54¼	54¼
42 So Pac 4½s Ore 77	49¾	49	49
1 So Pac SPTer 4s 50	77	77	77
46 South Ry 6½s 56	83¾	82¾	82¾
22 South Ry gen 6s 56	79½	79	79
1 South Ry cn 5s 94	91¾	91¾	91¾
32 South Ry gen 4s 56	61	61	61
32 Spokane Int 5s 55	32½	31½	31¾
15 Stand Oil NJ 3½s 61	105⅞	105⅝	105⅝
1 Stand Oil NJ 2¾s 53	105½	105½	105½
3 Studebaker cv 6s 45	98¾	98¾	98¾
1 Superior Oil 3¼s 50	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝
4 Swift & Co 2¾s 50	103¼	103¼	103½
5 T RR A St L 4s 53	111	111	111
5 Texas&PMSm 5½s 50	91	91	91
30 Tex Corp 3s 65	105⅞	105½	105⅝
2 Tex Corp 3s 59	106¼	106¼	106¼
1 Tex & P 1st 5s 2000	107½	107½	107½
13 Tex & P 5s 77B	71	70½	70½
21 Tex & Pac 5s 79 C	69½	68¾	68¾
3 Tex&Pac 5s 80	69½	69½	69½
3 TexP-MP Ter 5½s 64	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜
52 Third Ave ad 5s 60	23¾	23¾	23¾
1 Third Ave 4s 60	23¾	23¾	23¾
3 Union Oil Cal 3s 59	105¼	105¼	105¼
18 Un Pac 1st 4s 47	113¾	113½	113½
4 Un Pac 3½s 80	106½	106½	106½
19 Utah L&Trac 5s 44	104¼	104¼	104¼
3 Utah P&L 5s 44	103	103	103
1 Va&SW cn 5s 58	68	68	68
1 Virginian Ry 3¾s 66	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛
1 Wabash rfg 5½s 75	8¾	8¾	8¾
8 Wabash 1st 5s 39	48	47¾	48
13 Wabash 2d 5s 39	15½	15½	15½
16 Wabash 5s 76 B	8¾	8½	8½
13 Wabash 4½s 78C	8½	8½	8½
3 Walker H 4s 45	104¾	104¾	104¾
18 Walworth 4s 55	80¾	80	80
1 Warner Bros 6s 48	95	93	95
3 West Pen P 3½s 66	110¾	110¾	110¾
12 West Shore 4s 2361	55½	55	55
1 West Sh 4s 2361 reg	51¾	51	51
2 Westch Lt 3½s 67	108¾	108¾	108¾
3 Westch Lt

Commerce and Finance

Nation Declared Facing a Shortage of Copper and Zinc

Business and Industry

Dairy Belt Seen Favorably Affected by World Affairs

WASHINGTON (AP)—The northern dairy belt—comprising New England, Middle Atlantic and Great Lakes State—is being favorably affected by the international situation.

The main products of this region—milk, butter, eggs, fruits and vegetables—are characteristically used in export trade. The war has not cut off an important segment of the region's total demand as in the case of cotton, tobacco, wheat, and pork.

Furthermore, the dairy belt's products are classed as "protective foods" from the dietary point of view. The growing realization of their value in a "health defense" program is expected, agriculture department officials say, to improve the demand for these products. Increased consumer buying power resulting from defense re-employment already has enlarged markets for dairy belt farm commodities.

May Plan Expansion

Hence a moderate expansion in the national production of such products, officials say, may be undertaken on a long-term basis.

They emphasize, however, a material expansion ultimately might lead to overproduction and ruinously low prices. Competition from farmers of regions adversely affected by the war may be expected to increase, they explain.

They believe some adjustments in dairy production aside from an increased output are advisable. They point out that in the lake states, the greater part of the milk production is for manufactured dairy products. In the northeastern states, a much larger proportion of the milk produced is used by consumers as fluid milk.

Expected increases in the consumption of fluid milk in the East, officials say, could be supplied easily from existing production in eastern milksheds by simply making fewer manufactured dairy products.

This would permit lake states dairymen to increase production for manufactured products. Officials contend it is uneconomic from the national point of view to produce large additional quantities of butter, cheese and evaporated milk in the northeast on the basis of feeds shipped from distant crop producing areas.

They say it is possible that the expansion of dairying in the South may open up some additional demand for dairy cows, thus making it possible for some lake states dairymen to concentrate on producing more young dairy cows instead of increasing milk production.

Egg Price Rise Seen

Increases in egg and poultry prices are expected during the next several years with improved consumer buying power. Officials advised, however, that expansion should be limited to farms requiring little or no additional housing and labor.

They say fruit growers who have not been affected directly by the export situation may expect some improvement in demand for prices. Such growers are being advised that the next five years would be a good time, therefore, to pay off indebtedness and put their orchards in condition for economical production.

Growers of truck crops in the lake states, officials say, are in a relatively favorable position for some adjustment upward in acreage. These growers are being urged to shift to higher-yielding varieties and to better cultural practices.

Dairy belt farmers were advised to avoid new and larger debts. Department experts say that when the outlook appears favorable for improved prices, there is a temptation for producers to borrow in order to expand production. It should be recognized, they declare, that the improved market demand may be of a temporary nature.

Food Industry, OPM Agree on Program To Stabilize Prices

WASHINGTON (AP)—Donald M. Nelson, Director of the Division of Purchases of the Office of Production Management, announced that the food industry had adopted a four-point program designed to stabilize food prices to the public and to protect the Government from excessive costs in feeding the armed forces.

The agreement calls for:

"1. Continuance of competitive bidding as the basic procurement policy.

"2. Eligibility of any responsible vendor to submit bids.

"3. Purchase of supplies so far as possible in carload lots, f. o. b. destination point. This may well serve to equalize army business among suppliers in all parts of the country.

"4. Inspection of all goods at the point of origin. Such a system would avoid the difficulties of delays, returns, and unnecessary claims."

Hector Lazo, Chairman of the Food Procurement Advisory Committee, stated that success of the defense program "calls for united effort of all factors in the food industry and for wholehearted cooperation to accomplish the great task of feeding the military forces and at the same time safeguarding the scale of living of all Americans."

Various commodity subcommittees are being set up to confer with Army and Navy representatives on the purchase of food. Defense commission officials said a food and vegetable subcommittee already is functioning and it was expected that dairy and poultry groups would be established soon.

Fish procurement policies are being discussed with representatives of New England fish industries, officials said.

U. S. Agency Orders 300,000 Tons Nitrate Of Soda From Chile

WASHINGTON (AP) — Jesse Jones announced the Defense Supplies Corporation had contracted with the Chilean Nitrate and Iodine Sales Corporation of Santiago, for 300,000 short tons of nitrate of soda, defined as a strategic material by the Army and Navy Munitions Board.

The Federal Loan Administrator said the price would be $18 a ton, which would make the total cost around $5,400,000. Delivery at the Chilean ports of Iquique, Tocopilla and Antofasgasta must be made before June 30.

Of the total, 100,000 tons will be shipped directly to the United States for storage and the balance will be stored temporarily in Chile.

Mr. Jones added that the Chilean company would pay the Chilean Government $10 per ton of the purchase price in United States currency, in addition to 25 per cent of its profit on the deal as required by a Chilean law.

G. E.'s 1940 Orders Largest on Record

NEW YORK (AP)—Orders received by General Electric Co. in 1940 totaled $654,190,000, largest for any year in the company's history and an 81 per cent increase over $360,748,000 in 1939, Charles E. Wilson, President, announced.

Orders covering equipment for national defense purposes amounted to about $250,000,000.

In the year's final quarter orders reached a record high for any 3-month period of $256,380,000, up 129 per cent from $112,166,000 in the comparable 1939 period.

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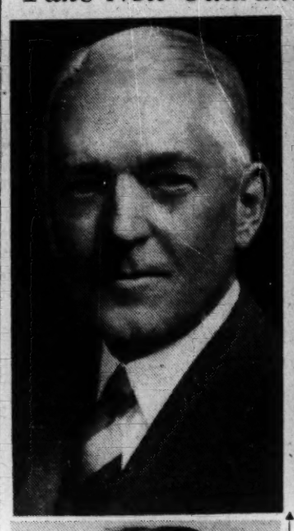
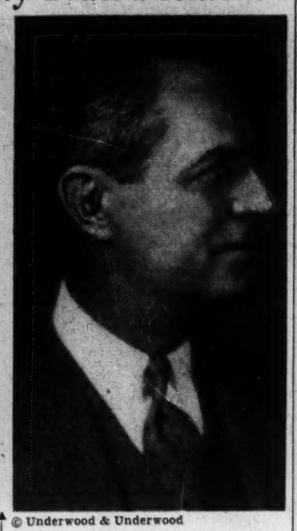
(M-5)

Take New Guaranty Trust Positions





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Top left: William C. Potter, Executive Committee Chairman. Top right: W. Palen Conway, Board Chairman, and (below): Eugene W. Stetson, President.

Potter Retires As Chairman Of Guaranty Trust

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 16—William C. Potter, alternately Chairman of the Board and President of the Guaranty Trust Company of New York for the past 20 years, announced relinquishment of his chairmanship with the company "in order to make way for younger men" at the annual meeting of stockholders yesterday. Immediately thereafter the board of directors elected Mr. Potter, who is already past the retirement age, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the board.

Mr. W. Palen Conway, President of the company, which is one of the most important in the banking field, was chosen by the board to succeed Mr. Potter as Chairman, Eugene W. Stetson, Vice-President, was elevated to the presidency and J. Luther Cleveland, was elected to take over Mr. Stetson's duties. All directors whose terms expired yesterday were re-elected.

On motion by a stockholder and unanimous approval by all stockholders present a vote of "thanks and appreciation and confidence to the captain of this ship and the officers and crew who have steered it so well through troubleous waters" was given.

Mr. Potter became Chairman of the Board on Jan. 5, 1921, succeeding Alexander J. Hemphill. He was elected President on Oct. 5, 1921, succeeding Charles H. Sabin, who then became Chairman. On Jan. 17, 1934, Mr. Potter again became Chairman, succeeding Mr. Sabin, who passed on in 1933.

Discussing the financing requirements of the defense program, Mr. Potter, in his annual report to stockholders, declared that banks were in a strong position to meet any demands likely to be made upon them and were "eager to play their full part."

"However, it remains to be seen whether the bulk of the financial demand in connection with the defense program will be satisfied through advances by government agencies and the sale of new issues of securities, or whether the ample credit facilities of the banks will be more largely utilized through the medium of commercial loans."

The retiring Chairman revealed that the bank's earnings in 1940 amounted to $13,546,666, as compared with $13,018,955 the previous year. Following the payment of dividends of $10,800,000 and allowing for reserves and various charge-offs, $2,244,543 remained to be credited to undivided profits, he added.

British Assets For U. S. Purchases Total $1,775,000,000

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16 (AP)—Secretary Henry Morgenthau said today that, to the best of his knowledge, the Churchill government in London had no assets available for American purchases besides the $1,775,000,000 of gold, cash and securities which he reported to Congress yesterday.

The Treasury head, at a press conference, described the figures which he presented to the house foreign affairs committee yesterday as the best figures available, and said they left out no wealth, convertible into American dollars, which the Churchill government "could lay its hands on."

To his press conference Mr. Morgenthau explained that although the estimate of assets did not contain values for Canadian and other Empire investments in the United States, those resources were not available to London.

Declining to estimate the value of these additional assets, he said:

"The British Empire is a family and it has the same problems as a human family. Just because some members of the family may have some assets does not necessarily mean that they belong to the rest of the family."

Asked whether England should not be forced to go to the rest of the British Empire for financial aid, before asking it of America, the Secretary declared:

"All I can say about that is that I favor the lending bill."

Mr. Morgenthau also was asked why the figures he presented to Congress yesterday differed widely from some published estimates of the Commerce Department and Federal Reserve Board. He answered that the other agencies had merely been using the best guesses available to them, while he had received confidential information on actual assets from the British Treasury. The figures were brought to him recently by Sir Frederick Phillips, Undersecretary of the British Treasury.

Yesterday's figures, Mr. Morgenthau added, also included all the gold production of the British Empire, except for Canada's production, which he explained was kept by Canada for its own needs.

The Secretary said that other agencies had no authentic figures since the war began, and errors in estimates by them were caused by ignorance of the fact that $335,000,000 of British-owned American securities already had been liquidated in this country, and many other securities had depreciated in value since the estimates were made.

Canadian Advertisers To Increase 1941 Outlay

TORONTO (CP)—A majority of Canadian advertisers will continue advertising expenditures in 1941 at the same or higher levels than last year, the weekly newspaper, Marketing, reported, following the circulation of a questionnaire among advertisers.

The paper reported that 34.2 per cent of those replying said they will spend more money on advertising; 45.35 per cent will spend the same as last year; 5 per cent will spend less, and 15.45 per cent are undecided.

While all the advertnsers are aware of the uncertainty of the business situation, the paper continues, they are confident that things in the new year will be satisfactory all round.

A number of manufacturers will increase their selling staffs and none of those reporting will discharge any salesmen, the publication said.

British Bid High For Laid-Up Ships

WASHINGTON (AP)—The J. H. Winchester Company, New York, acting for nine British Empire concerns, has submitted to the Maritime Commission a high bid of $4,611,650 for the purchase of 20 vessels from the government's laid-up fleet.

No individual bidder offered to buy more than seven of the 21 vessels offered. The United States Lines, closest rival to the Winchester company in the bidding, offered $1,238,385 for five of the ships.

The Western Pipe and Steel Company, San Francisco, submitted a low adjusted bid of $3,350,000 each on the construction of four Diesel-propelled C-2 vessels, the commission announced. Its closest rival was the Seattle-Tacoma Shipbuilding Company, whose figure was $3,471,783. The San Francisco concern also offered to contract for a shorter completion time.

U. S. Steel Shipments Set Record for December

NEW YORK (AP)—United States Steel Corp. reported its subsidiaries' shipments of finished steel products last month set an all-December record and carried the year's total shipments to the highest point since 1929.

December shipments totaled 1,544,623 tons, an increase of 119,271 tons over November's 1,425,352 tons and an increase of 100,654 tons over the 1,443,969 tons shipped in December, 1939.

The year's total was 14,976,110 tons, an increase of 3,268,859 tons over the 11,707,251 tons shipped in 1939. The record 1929 shipments totaled 16,812,650 tons.

Supply Zinc, Copper Held Inadequate

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Almost a year and a half ago, promptly on the outbreak of the European war, Revere Copper and Brass, Inc., began a program of expansion at all its plants to enable it to greatly increase its production of sheet brass, an absolute essential for cartridge and shell cases, according to a statement just issued by C. Donald Dallas, President of the Revere company.

"Export orders, principally British," Mr. Dallas continued, "took up this expansion as rapidly as it was available. Now our own Government's requirements are superimposed on this in enormous quantities, and it is going to be necessary to still further and substantially increase productive facilities on sheet brass.

Facing Shortage

"Even at our present capacity production, running six days a week, three shifts, we are facing a shortage of raw material. There simply isn't sufficient copper and zinc available in the country to supply the demand. Substantial increases in productive capacity now under way will make this condition extremely serious.

"Copper mines in the United States are operating at capacity, yet stocks are being reduced at the rate of about 20,000 tons a month, and there is practically no copper for sale at the present time. Hence, buyers are bidding premium for what small lots are offered.

"The Government has recognized this condition to the extent of arranging to bring in 100,000 tons of copper at the rate of about 14,000 tons a month, starting in March. This copper will be used for United States Government requirements, and to that extent will relieve the domestic situation. This, however, is not going to be adequate.

"The copper situation can be met promptly in one of two ways—either by increasing this tonnage, or by reducing the present tariff from 4c to 2c a pound. This would probably be quite feasible, either by the Tariff Commission finding that the difference in cost between United States production and foreign production was only 2c a pound instead of 4c and on the basis of such findings reducing the present tariff to 2c; or by the State Department making a reciprocal treaty with some country, for instance Mexico, making the tariff 2c a pound which would automatically bring in Chile under the most Favored Nation Clause on the same basis. Over this barrier copper would flow freely and at the same time there would be adequate protection for United State producers.

Zinc Situation Acute

"On zinc the situation is still more acute because there is a bottleneck both in Prime Western and in the refined grades necessary for the manufacture of cartridge brass. The current estimate that the consumption of zinc will increase from around 600,000 tons in 1939 to around 800,000 tons in 1941 falls far short of the mark. The probability is that the consumption of zinc this year would well exceed 1,000,000 tons if it were available, and in 1942 a new brass mill production comes into the picture, the requirements will be far in excess of this.

"Of zinc there is no quick and easy solution as there is for the copper situation. To obtain required quantities of refined zinc means the building of new smelters and refineries. These take time to build after they are contracted for. It is only by recognizing these problems at once and in a realistic manner that there is any hope of their solution."

Milk Industry Net 9.7 P. C. of Equity

WASHINGTON, (AP)—The Federal Trade Commission reported today that net sales of 12 major milk and milk products corporations in 1939 aggregated $806,887,761, and that net earnings, after deductions from taxes, amounted to $30,633,774, or 9.7 per cent of the stockholders' investment.

Dividend payments amounted to $2,250,847 on preferred shares, and $14,585,717 on common shares, a return of 5.3 per cent on the ledger value of stockholders' equity.

The report, one of a series of studies of major divisions of industry, did not identify the companies.

Seiberling Loses Suit Against Texas Oil Man

CLEVELAND (AP) — Frank A. Seiberling, the 81-year-old rubber magnate, lost his suit to recover $634,000 from Edgar B. Davis, Texas oil man, in a dispute over a $500,000 loan with which Davis "rescued" Mr. Seiberling in 1927.

Judge Frank J. Lausche ruled in favor of the Ohio Goodyear Securities Corporation, a Davis holding company, finding that "no trust was established" in connection with the $500,000 transfer.

Mr. Seiberling testified he later paid back the $500,000 and sought to reclaim assets which he said he had deposited in trust with Mr. Davis's company. Mr. Seiberling specifically asked that 10,500 shares of United States Rubber common stock and $342,973 in cash, held by the Ohio Goodyear Securities Corporation, be declared his property.

Mr. Seiberling, now Chairman of the Seiberling Rubber Company, founded the Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company. It was in connection with threatened disaster for Goodyear, he testified, that he obtained the $500,000 from Mr. Davis.

Britain's Financial Position Shown in Treasury Summary

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16—Here is the formal statement on the financial position of Great Britain presented to the House Foreign Affairs Committee yesterday by Secretary Henry Morgenthau during its hearings on the Lend-Lease Bill:

Estimated Long-Term Foreign Investments of the United Kingdom Outside the United States

The following estimates are based on a number of studies, most of which were made by British economists before the outbreak of war.

Most of the investments are in sterling securities; a large part of the Canadian investment is in Canadian dollars, and some of the other investments are in the respective domestic currencies. However, for convenience of presentation, the estimated nominal value of the investments has been converted into sterling.

The market values, where given, are calculated from current market quotations of the securities. Since market quotations are not available for a large part of the investment, no total market value can be calculated.

Even where estimates of market value have been made, they have only a limited significance, for the future market for collateral value will depend on the rapidity with which the securities are liquidated, on the general course of the war, and on many other unpredictable factors. Of course, the figures of nominal value are of even more limited significance.

In the British Empire
(Figures in million pounds)

Country		Government	Railways	Other	Total
Canada	Nominal	75	187	219	481
Canada	Market	(70)	..	..	..
Australia	Nominal	425	3	75	503
Australia	Market	(410)	..	..	..
New Zealand	Nominal	131	1	14	146
New Zealand	—	(125)	..	..	..
India	Nominal	300	1(a)	250	550
India	Market	(250)	..	..	..
British Africa	Nominal	188	1(a)	250	438
Malaya	Nominal	6	..	78	84
Other	Nominal	...	..	..	31
Total	Nominal	1,125	191	886	2,233
In Latin America					
Argentina	Nominal	45	263	83	390
Argentina	Market	(32)	(52)	..	..
Brazil	Nominal	75	38	47	160
Brazil	Market	(14)	(5)	(22)	(41)
Chile	Nominal	20	20	65	105
Chile	—	(2)	(5)	..	..
Uruguay	Nominal	18	14	10	42
Uruguay	Market	(8)	(1)	(12)	(21)
Mexico	Nominal	38	90	44	173
Mexico	Market	(1)	(1)	..	..
Peru	Nominal	6	1(a)	23	28
Peru	Market	(2)	25	(4)	(5)
Cuba	Nominal	2	25	(2)	28
Cuba	Market	(2)	(1)	..	..
Venezuela	Nominal	Nil	3	18	30
Venezuela	Market	...	0.2	(17)	(17)
Colombia, Ecuador, Bolivia, Paraguay, Cent. Amer.	Nominal	...	..	..	50
International	Nominal	...	..	..	6
Total	Nominal	204	451	317	1,002
In Asia					
China	Nominal	...	..	..	200
Japan	Nominal	...	..	..	50
Netherlands East Indies	Nominal	...	..	..	50
Philippines	Nominal	...	..	..	8
Total	—	...	..	..	308
Other Areas					
In Europe	Nominal	...	..	..	250
In other areas 2(b)	Nominal	...	..	..	75
Total United Kingdom investment outside the United States	Nom. value	...	..	...	3,868

1(a) Not shown separately.
2(b) Mainly Iran, Egypt, Iraq and Portuguese East Africa.

Estimated Dollar Expenditures and Receipts of British Empire, Excluding Canada, From Jan. 1, 1941, to Jan. 1, 1942. (In Millions of U. S. Dollars).

Dollar Expenditures

A.	United Kingdom payments to be made on total purchases from the United States:	
1.	Sums to be paid during 1941 on orders placed before Jan. 1, 1941 (In addition, $119,000,000 will fall due after Jan. 1, 1942)	$1,274
2.	Imports from United States not purchased through the British Purchasing Commission, largely on private accounts	280
	Total	$1,554
B.	Purchases by empire countries (excluding United Kingdom and Canada) from United States during 1941:	
1.	Commodity imports	$333
2.	Payments for shipping, tourist expenditures, interest payments, etc.	5
	Total	$338
C.	Purchases by empire countries, excluding Canada, from areas outside the United States requiring gold or dollars:	
1.	Purchases by empire countries (chiefly United Kingdom) from areas outside the United States and Canada requiring dollars	$247
2.	Payments by empire countries (chiefly United Kingdom) to Canada and Newfoundland	880
	Total	$1,127
	Total dollar requirements for all transactions	$3,019

Dollar Receipts

A.	Dollar receipts by United Kingdom from United States:	
1.	United Kingdom exports of merchandise to United States	$165
2.	Net balance from United States to United Kingdom on shipping, tourist expenditures, interest payments, etc.	15
	Total	$180
B.	Dollar receipts by empire countries (excluding Canada):	
1.	Commodity exports	$560
2.	Australian gold exports to United States	75
3.	South African exports of gold	480
	Total	$1,115
C.	Canadian assistance to United Kingdom	$260
	Total dollar receipts by empire countries, excluding Canada	1,555
	Total dollar deficit with countries other than Canada during 1941	844
	Total dollar deficit with Canada during 1941	620
	Total dollar deficit of British Empire, excluding Canada, during 1941	$1,464
	Total receipts and deficit on operations with all countries other than Canada during 1941	$3,019

Confidential

United Kingdom's Available Dollar Exchange Assets on Jan. 1, 1941
(In Millions)

Gold in the United States, or en route	$205
Official dollar balances	54
American securities—reported by British as of Jan. 6	616
Total liquid assets	$875
Direct and other investments	(about) 900
Total dollar exchange assets	$1,775

The British Government has $33,000,000 of gold scattered in various parts of the world. Most of this gold, however, is in areas from which it cannot be shipped quickly or safely to the United States.

British banks, private persons and corporations have balances in the United States of $305,000,000. The British Government feels that these balances are at the minimum level necessary for the continued conduct of business and are therefore not available for use by the British Government.

U. S. Research Group to Tour South America

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK — Twenty eight United States research, industrial and banking executives will make a 43-day trip of "industrial exploration" to principal South American nations beginning in March under the auspices of the National Research Council, Maurice Holland, Director of the council's division on engineering and industrial research, announced. Mr. Holland will leave here soon to make a preliminary tour of the territory to be covered by the business and industrial leaders, who will travel by Pan-American Airways to Colombia, Peru, Chile, Argentina, Uruguay and Brazil. The group will leave Miami on March 14 and return home on April 30.

Sponsored by Council

The National Research Council is sponsoring the tour at the request of the government and will co-operate with the Inter-American Development Commission, Mr. Holland said, adding that a full report of possibilities for industrialization in the six countries to be visited will be made to the government when the group completes its tour.

"After more than a year's study of the various aspects of such an undertaking, the trip has been arranged to develop practical methods for the exchange of American industrial technology for non-competitive industrial raw materials produced by South American countries," Mr. Holland said.

The major interest of the group, he revealed, was "a first-hand study of industrial exploration and technical education both as to the limitations as well as to the potentialities of industrial development in south American industrial companies well-known for their advanced position in industrial research."

Mr. Holland said a basis of cooperation might be brought about by the tour through the licensing of American process to potential South American industrial enterprises, the direct exchange of technology for raw materials or cooperative enterprise jointly financed in which American technology would be an essential requirement."

Inspect Laboratories

The party will also make a brief inspection of government, university, and private laboratories and new developments in the various nations. Natural resources which might have potential industrial uses will be investigated.

The participants were selected from more than 300 research administrators, industrial executives and investment bankers who had taken part in three previous domestic tours and one European tour sponsored by the National Research Council.

The Research Council conducted domestic laboratory tours, giving hundreds of industrialists an opportunity to study this nation's research facilities at close hand, in 1930, 1931, and 1935, and in 1937 took a representative group of industrial and research executives to Europe for a comparative study of national and industrial progress of research in England, France and Germany.

Pennroad Minority Group to Petition For Receivership

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—Receivership for the $141,000,000 Pennroad Corporation will be asked "within four or five days" by a group of minority stockholders, State Senator Harry Shapiro informed the U. S. District Court.

As Mr. Shapiro, counsel for the group, served notice of their intentions, Federal Judge George A. Welsh set Feb. 10 for the trial of suits instituted by three groups of investors who seek to hold the company and several officers liable for losses they contended totaled more than $50,000,000.

Judge Welsh rejected pleas of counsel for the defendants, including the Pennsylvania Railroad, for postponement of the trial. The attorneys contended it would be impossible for them to prepare within a month.

Mr. Shapiro told Mr. Welsh he intended to file the receivership petition "because it is a grave question whether this company should be continued in the hands of the persons who have brought this condition about."

Mr. Welsh, in refusing to postpone the trials, said that because of recent reports of a Senate committee inquiry into the affairs of the corporation he felt obligated to conduct a prompt trial.

"The case is of considerable importance and magnitude," he said, "not only to the parties to the suit, but to the general public."

The suits charged that the officers and directors of Pennroad, who held interlocking positions with the railroad, spent a vast part of investors' funds in projects which ultimately failed with losses.

Copper Producing Firms Show Big Profit in 1939

WASHINGTON (AP)—Six corporations engaged in copper production and manufacture had a combined net profit of $66,389,169 during 1939, the Federal Trade Commission reported. The same corporations had a combined net profit of $37,604,405 for 1938.

Cash dividends paid or accrued on common stock during 1939 amounted to $41,095,870 equal to 3.8 per cent of the ledger value of stockholders' equity.

Combined sales for the year amounted to $409,247,345.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 75c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

SALESPEOPLE WANTED

SPLENDID commission can be made by selling waterproof, stainproof, stringless aprons. Tablecloths to match. Also commercial line of aprons. Request catalogue "M." Marshel Co., 1238 Broadway, N. Y.

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rates 35c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

ANTIQUES WANTED

BRIC-A-BRAC and SILVER OPPORTUNITY SHOP
112 Boston Post Road Mamaroneck, N. Y.

APARTMENTS TO LET

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.

LOCUST COURT and LOCUST ARMS

55-59 LOCUST AVENUE

5 minutes' walk to station, a few vacancies of various sized apartments, 2 to 6 rooms. Every modern convenience, including new G. E. Refrigerators, new gas ranges, elevator attendants. Values obvious, rentals moderate. Representative on premises.

ARTHUR E. MUTH MANAGEMENT
Tel. New Rochelle 7167 Larchmont 327

N. Y. C., CENTRAL PARK WEST 65 (66th St.)—Attractive penthouse, living room, bedroom, small kitchen, ample terrace facing park; $1900. Brett, Wechhoff, Potter, Hamilton, Inc. Fl. 5-6900. ALLISON.

BEDDING

MATTRESSES, box springs, pillows, made over and sterilized; blankets washed, rebound; quilts re-covered. MARKS BEDDING CO., 431 Amsterdam Ave. (80th). N. Y. C. TR. 7-8195.

SUPREME BEDDING CO.—Mattresses, box springs, pillows remade and made to order. 170 Amsterdam Ave., N. Y. C. TRafalgar 4-0660

FOR RENT

DESK SPACE in attractive Kenmore Square office. Reasonable rent. Call at 477 Commonwealth Ave., 1st floor, or phone Ken. 8507 (Mass.)

FURNITURE WANTED

HIGHEST prices paid apartments, furniture, pianos, silver, works of art. WINEGARDEN'S, 12 East 12th St., N. Y. C. STuyvesant 9-5973.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

BLAIR LODGE, WANTAGH, L. I., N. Y. Accommodations for resident and transient guests; loving care, home environment; attractive grounds. Supervision MRS. JANET CUBY. Box 43. Tel. Wantagh 1578.

HOUSES FOR SALE

MOST comfortable white colonial, green shuttered house with 5 bedrooms, 2 baths, maid's room and bath, large screened porch, 2-car garage with sliding overhead door; conveniently located near station, stores and school.
H. R. AMOTT, Owner
30 Beverly Road, Great Neck, N. Y.

MOVING AND STORAGE

FIREPROOF BUILDING—PADDED VANS
Individual rooms for each account
ATLAS STORAGE COMPANY, INC.
67th St., Cor. Columbus Ave., N. Y. C.
Tra. 7-6000

STORAGE OF HOUSEHOLD GOODS
LOCAL AND LONG DISTANCE MOVING
KAY FIREPROOF WAREHOUSE
465 W 150th St., N. Y. C. Edgecombe 4-1312

PIANOS FOR SALE

STEINWAYS, Knabes, other grands; perfect, reasonable; we buy, repair and exchange. EMPIRE, 1352 6th Avenue (55th). New York.

PIANO TUNING

EXCELLENT concert tuning and repairing, moderate charges, all work guaranteed. DICK SEBOUH, 41 W. 125th, N. Y. C. LEhigh 4-1852

REAL ESTATE

Flatbush, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Real Estate—Sales—Rentals
Insurance, All Branches
OHNEWALD & DENLINGER
2374 FLATBUSH AVE. Mansfield 6-1937
30 Years in Flatbush

FOREST HILLS, N. Y.—Complete listings of houses and apartments.
FRANKLIN E. TYRRELL
71-30 Austin St. BOulevard 8-7036

ROOMS AND BOARD

HOMELIKE surroundings; students or business people; excellent table; private family; sunny; elevator. Apt. 4-W, 303 West 80th St., New York City.

ROOMS TO LET

BROOKLYN, FLATBUSH, N. Y., 682 Ocean Ave., Apt. 1C—Large, attractive room, neatly furnished; near B. M. T., Church Ave. Station; near church.

FLATBUSH, BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Large, attractively furnished room, convenient to bath; single, double; business persons; convenient transits. Ingersoll 2-1189.

FLUSHING, N. Y.—Beautifully furnished double rooms with use of living room; suitable for practitioner or those seeking the unusual; reasonable; excellent location. Call Ind. 3-4506 after 6 p. m.

N. Y. C., 81st St. West—Business person. Lovely furnished single; lovely river view, immaculate surroundings, elevator, desirable building. Evenings, TR. 4-4775.

N. Y. C. 314 W. 100th, Apt. 8-F E—Large, cheerful, quiet; adjoining bath; private family; business person preferred; $7.00. ACademy 4-0608.

N. Y. C.—Park Avenue in Seventies. Large light quiet bedroom, private bath; home; references. Appointment RHinelander 4-1303.

N. Y. C., 171 W. 71st St. (Broadway)—Lovely light rooms in high class home. $8.00 and $10.00 weekly; breakfast privileges. Apt. 12 A.

SOLOISTS

SOLOIST, young woman, rich contralto voice. Experienced. Desires church position, radius N. Y. C. A-1 references. White Box W-3, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

TYPEWRITERS

Underwood—Remington—Royal—Corona—Smith
CIRCLE TYPEWRITER CO.
Sold, Repaired, Rented and Serviced
PORTABLE AGENTS
8 Columbus Circle, N. Y. C. Col. 5-4550

WANTED TO BUY

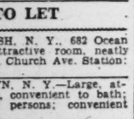
A BETTER CASH price for worn fur coats, capes. J. F. CO., 110 W. 34th St., opp. Macy's, N. Y. C. CH 4-4408. Get our offer before selling.

Connecticut

BRIDGEPORT

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 4-2560 Monday Wednesday and Friday mornings
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

MEIGS
January Clearance
Now in Progress



Meats and Groceries
BEHRENS' MARKET
192 Fairfield Ave. Dial 5-5121

Henry C. Reid and Son
Registered Jewelers
American Gem Society
BROAD STREET
NEAR FAIRFIELD AVENUE

WHEN you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.

CONNECTICUT
BRIDGEPORT
(Continued.)

SHOP and SAVE in our
86th MILL END SALE
A store full of values for every home and family
HOWLAND'S

READ'S
Sale Lounge Chairs
Reg. $24.75 $16.50

GREENWICH

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Greenwich 2187. Hours: 9 to 5:30 daily, except Sunday, Wednesday, 9 to 1 p. m.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Old Greenwich Service Station
At the Railroad Station Tel. 7-1943
TIRES—GASOLINE
LUBRICATION

PICKWICK THEATRE
Friday, 17th Tel. 3780
THE LETTER—BETTE DAVIS
ONE NIGHT IN THE TROPICS, Abbott and Costello, Allan Jones, Nancy Kelly. 18-21st—BITTER SWEET, Jeanette MacDonald, Nelson Eddy; TRAIL OF VIGILANTES, Franchot Tone, Mischa Auer. 22-24th—OVER THE MOON, Merle Oberon, Rex Harrison; NO, NO, NANETTE, Anna Neagle, Richard Carlson, Roland Young.

Dry Cleaners
of Wearing Apparel, Draperies and Rugs—Dyeing
New England Carpet Cleaning Co.
169 West Putnam Ave. Tel. 1806—1801

The Greenwich Electrical Co.
Electrical Appliances and Contracting
262 Greenwich Ave. Tel. 532

WINTER GOODS

Sleds	Skates	Skis
$2.25 to $7.00	$4.75 to $7.00	$2.50 to $10.00

Greenwich Hardware Co.
325 Greenwich Ave. Tel. 605

HARTFORD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 2-3619 1-4:30 p. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
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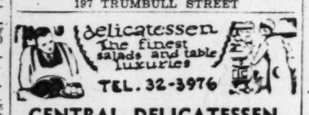
Coombs
744 MAIN STREET

ARTHUR M. GRAYSON
INSURANCE
Representing Strong Companies
36 Pearl Street Phone 5-1171
Hartford National Bank Building

RUTH DEXTER
Sports Apparel
at
WINTER REDUCTIONS
Skating and Skiing Togs
Sweaters and Skirts
Wool — DRESSES — Crepe
Sizes 12-20
990 Farmington Ave., West Hartford Center

CAMERA SUPPLIES
The Harvey & Lewis Co.
852 Main St. Harvey & Lewis Bldg.

SALE
MEN'S and WOMEN'S
HANAN SHOES
JAMES LAWRENCE & SON
197 TRUMBULL STREET



CENTRAL DELICATESSEN
968 Farmington Ave. W. Hartford Center
Home-made Doughnuts Fresh Daily

Francis Goodwin & Co.
INSURANCE
LOCAL DEPARTMENT
Hartford Fire Insurance Co.
15 Lewis Street Hartford
Telephone 7-5114

CREAM PUFFS
CHOCOLATE ECLAIRS
10c each — 3 for 25c
BEROTH BREAD SHOPS
559 Main St. 536 Asylum St.

MERIDEN

January Is the Month of Clearance
for
STYLETEX
Entire Stock Greatly Reduced

Overcoats
SUITS
on Sale
STOCKWELL'S

MIDDLETOWN

Get to know
R. W. Camp Co.
FOR GOOD CLOTHES
for the men of the family
412-416 Main Street Telephone 248

CONNECTICUT
MIDDLETOWN
(Continued.)

CRAFTSMAN
POWER TOOLS
7" Bench Saw—Metal Lathe
½" Drill Press—18" Band Saw
½ H. P. Motor—¼ H. P. Grinder
18" Jig Saw—4¼" Jointer-Planer
YOUR CHOICE **$14.95**
Sears, Roebuck and Co.
343 Main St. Middletown, Conn.

Star Cleaning and Dyeing Co.
510 Main Street (Rear)
Telephone 2524
Delivery Service Let us serve you

NEW BRITAIN

SHOP WITH CONFIDENCE at **Raphael's**
Your Gift Shop
303 Main Street New Britain

CAMERA SUPPLIES
Est. 1899
The Harvey & Lewis Co.
79 WEST MAIN STREET

'blue coal'
FUEL OIL COKE
Household Fuel Corp.
24 Dwight Court Phone 2798

NEW HAVEN

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 8-2315 2 p. m.-4 a. m. except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

ELLIOTT-LEHMAN
Engravers
Engraved Wedding Invitations
Samples Gladly Mailed
Chapel Street at the Taft

Howards CLEANERS

'blue coal' CITIES SERVICE Koppers Coke
Petroleum Products
FREE HEATING SERVICE
BENEDICT & CO., Inc.
135 Temple Street 8-6131

ROSENFELD'S
791 Chapel Street
Specializing the Better Grade Shoes and Hosiery for Men, Women and Children

Phillips Store
COSMETICS
PERFUMES
TOILET ARTICLES
47 Center St Mrs. E. D. Gaiser

See MR. JOHN PELLICO
FOR A FLEXIBLE PERMANENT WAVE
$5.00 to $15.00
ANDRÉ & JOHN
Hair Stylists 39 Center St.

Story's Dairy
INC.
Pasteurized Milk and Cream
Established 1885
192 BAILEY ST. 8-4824

NORWALK

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Norwalk 1724. Hours: 9 to 12 daily except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

JANUARY CORSET SALE
SAVINGS UP TO 33⅓%
Nemo—Lily of France
Bestform—Mastercraft
Wispese and others
GOULD'S
4 NO. MAIN ST. SO. NORWALK

ROGERS & STEVENS
Clothiers and Furnishings
TWO STORES
Norwalk 27 Wall St. So. Norwalk 14 So. Main St.

INSURANCE
General Insurance Agents
SINCE 1835
Handling All Lines Anywhere
Norwalk Agency, Inc.
110 Wall Street, Norwalk
SAMUEL J. KEELER, Managing Director

Tristram & Fuller, Inc.
Coats, Hats, Dresses, Bags, Lingerie Hosiery, Gloves, Quaker Craft Curtains, Shades Floor Coverings, etc.
104 WALL STREET NORWALK

STAMFORD

ZANTOW & FERGUSON, Inc.
JEWELERS
DIAMOND EXPERTS
89 Atlantic St., Next door to Palace Theatre

CONNECTICUT
STAMFORD
(Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 3-7838 1 to 5 p. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

FUEL OIL WILLIAMS OIL-O-MATIC HEATING BURNERS SERVICE
Patterson & Guilbert
INCORPORATED
865 Atlantic Street Stamford 3-2188

GATEWAY INDIVIDUAL
Stamford's Finest
LAUNDRY
STAMFORD 3-3121—ENTERPRISE 5000
Dry Cleaning—Rug Cleaning—Fur Storage

STAMFORD STEAM LAUNDRY
Superior Laundering and Dry Cleaning
PHONE 4-1156 STAMFORD

Bible and Textbook
MARKERS
McCLELLAND'S
51 Atlantic St., Stamford, Conn.

Vanity Fair Beauty Salon
Individual Hair Styles
Created by Mr. Robert
Frances Fox Method
Expert Permanent Waving
247 MAIN STREET TELEPHONE 3-8630
STAMFORD, CONN.

WATERBURY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 3-8597 Hours: 8 to 10 a. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

GRIEVE, BISSET & HOLLAND, INC.
"Waterbury's Dependable Store"
Our
January Clearance Sale
Lady Pepperell Percale Sheets

Size	Regular	Sale Price
72x108 / 81x 99	$1.69	$1.29
81x108	1.89	1.39
90x108	1.98	1.59
Pillow Cases		
42x38½ / 45x38½	49c	39c

SAXE & FLOTO
Let our beautiful cut flowers and potted plants convey your Valentine Message.
41 West Main Street, Phone 3-1112

ALLSTATE TIRES
Cross Country Batteries
for All Types of Cars
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.
65 Grand Street Phone 3-0128

Domestic Specials Galore
during our great
JANUARY SALE
Now in Progress
The Miller & Peck Co.

Greater
JANUARY SALES
of Coats, Dresses, Shoes and Millinery
Liebeskind
33-35 EAST MAIN STREET

Maryland

BALTIMORE

Victor Musical Masterpieces
Recordings of the world's best music by its greatest interpreters. Symphonies. Chamber Music. Operas. Songs. We carry a complete stock and you are welcome at any time for trial hearings. Monthly bulletins sent free on request.
G. FRED KRANZ
MUSIC COMPANY
327 North Charles Street Lexington 3732

New York

ALBANY

The Van Heusen Charles Co.
470 BROADWAY
"A Gift from Van Heusen's Means More"

Let us have a chance to serve you well with
COAL, COKE or FUEL OIL
John T. D. Blackburn Inc.
Foot of Colonie St. Call 4-9111

NEW YORK
ALBANY
(Continued)

For Information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone 3-6188 9 to 10 a. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Save Work . . . Save Money
with these helpful Killip Services
Curtains expertly laundered and refinished . . . blankets washed the "woolen-mills way" and new bindings sewed on . . . pillows sanitized . . . rugs cleaned by safe methods . . . frayed collars and cuffs on men's shirts replaced with new sanforized ones.
These are just a few of the services which have made the name Killip a symbol for time-saving and money saving in thousands of homes.
Get the Killip Quality
FOR SERVICE - - Phone 5-3311

Why not have a Whitney Charge Account for the New Year, and have the advantage of using
CHARGA-PLATE
An Exclusive Service at
WHITNEY'S

Spring Flowers
DAFFODILS BLUE IRIS SWEET PEAS
Danker
121 NORTH PEARL STREET

BINGHAMTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Binghamton 2-7064 8 a. m.-2 p. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

WEIGHT QUALITY SERVICE
WESTCHESTER FUEL CO.

Coal—Wood—Oil
Settles the Burning Question
TELEPHONES
1472-1473 TUCKAHOE

Meats, Poultry, Provisions and Sea Food
Pondfield Market, Inc.
821½ Pondfield Road Tel. 0153—0154

CEDAR ST. GARAGE
Incorporated
Complete Automotive Service—Storage
Called For and Delivered
14 CEDAR ST. Tel. 2251

THE NOSEGAY
Flowers
Proprietor Service
65 PONDFIELD ROAD
TEL. 0310

BELLIS PHARMACY
for
Cosmetics and Parfums
116 Pondfield Rd. Telephone 4000

Tel. 1246—1247 Free Delivery Prompt Service
Mac's Grocery
FANCY GROCERIES
FRUITS and VEGETABLES
112 KRAFT AVENUE

Subscription Coupon
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY C 1
One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts
I wish to subscribe for The Christian Science Monitor. Enclosed is $..... for ..... year, or ..... months, beginning with the current issue.
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Name.....
Street and Number.....
City and State.....

NEW YORK
BRONXVILLE
(Continued.)

Excellent Food
Restful Atmosphere
Luncheon, 35c-50c
Dinner 65c-85c-$1
Sunday Dinner from 12 to 8 P. M.
85c-$1.00
Also 50c Supper
Fujiyama Tea Room
20 STUDIO ARCADE Tel. 4288

BUFFALO

For Information regarding local advertisers phone Grant 7431, 10 a. m.-2 p. m., except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Drive In and Save On
LAUNDRY—CLEANING
at
BRACE-McGUIRE
CLEANERS • LAUNDERERS
3 STORES
• 3130 MAIN AT CUSTER
• 40 HIGH NEAR MAIN
• 152 ELMWOOD Near NORTH
PHONE GArfield 0078

AAA COAL & COKE CO.
Reading Laundered
READING ANTHRACITE
COAL
Every Ton Guaranteed
Fireplace and Furnace
WOOD
Phone HU. 1580

GRANT 3365
CENTRAL DRY CLEANING
COLD STORAGE VAULTS
West Utica Street, Near Delaware

PERMANENT WAVES

Machine and Machineless from $3.50 to $10
The Dawn
BEAUTY SHOPPE
Mabel Rabb Wedekmeyer
1165 Delaware Avenue LINcoln 5410

BUFFALO—Hamburg

QUINBY DAIRY
Try Our
GUERNSEY — JERSEY
MILK and CREAM
Butter — Buttermilk
Creamed Cottage Cheese
Serving Buffalo and Kenmore
Phone Triangle 2210 for Service

CORTLAND

FRESH FRUIT VEGETABLES
FINE FOODS
Arpeako Pork Products
Birds Eye Frosted Foods
C. E. DEXTER

ELMIRA

Pasteurized Milk
(In the cream-top bottle)
Butter, Ice Cream, Buttermilk
DIAL 9171
EL-COR DAIRIES, Inc.

Adeline Blodgett
DRESS SHOP
FALL and WINTER DRESSES
GREATLY REDUCED
366 N. Main Street Dial 4758

SHEEHAN, DEAN & CO., Inc.
ANNUAL JANUARY SALE
Starts January 18th!
ATTEND—SAVE

GLOVERSVILLE

TREHER & JUNG
Plumbing Heating
Oil Burners
15 Bleecker Street Phone 2130

BUY AT THE ESSO SIGN
WILLIAMS BROS.
180 NO. MAIN

Armstrong's
QUAKER
FLOOR COVERING
50c sq. yd.
ARGERSINGER'S

Fuel Oil Range Oil Kerosene
A. F. PETERS OIL COMPANY
3 CAYADUTTA STREET

Semi-Annual Shoe Clearance
Reduced prices on
Women's Foot Rest and Enna Jettick Shoes
CHARLES BROOKINS
60 NORTH MAIN STREET

Essoheat FUEL OIL
DYE OIL CO.
PHONE 3440 14 Hill Street
KEROSENE

Come in and see the new Imperial Washable Wallpapers for 1941
COWLES, BROWN & CO.
9 North Main Street

NEW YORK
ITHACA

Clocks in Miniature
Reproductions of fine old grandfather, grandmother and shelf clocks—$5.50 to $8.95
R. A. HEGGIE & BRO. CO.
Jewelers

BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
ATWATER'S, Grocers
111 E. State St. Phone 2761

They're Big, Beautiful Bargains!
1941 FRIGIDAIRES
at Rothschild's

KENMORE

OPEN MONDAY AND FRIDAY EVENINGS
Edmond's Beauty Salon
3100 Delaware Ave., Kenmore Ph. RI. 4621

Kenmore Best Fuels Service
JOHN WILES, Prop.
Jeddo-Highland Coal
Semet-Solvay Coke
Charcoal—Wood
Ri. 6140 91 Euclid Avenue

The New Air-Conditioned
ALCOBAR
(Opposite Municipal Bldg.)
Homemade Candies and Ice Cream
Luncheons—Dinners
Baked Goods—Pastries
Dairy Products
De 9760 2904 DELAWARE AVE.

Moeloth & Hafert
Jewelers
DIAMONDS—SILVERWARE
Expert Watch Repairing
2892 Delaware Ave. De. 5694

MODERN MEAT MARKET
CHOICE MEATS
BUTTER, EGGS, POULTRY
De 0626 3104 Delaware Ave.

LARCHMONT

Sale
EVERY ITEM IN OUR SHOP INCLUDED
Lottie C. Dillon
1930 PALMER AVENUE
RAY CRAMB TEL. LARCH. 1161

Westchester Art Shop
Artistic Picture Framing
Paintings Cleaned, Restored
134A Larchmont Ave., nr. Post Rd.

WEAVER'S
RESTAURANT
Delicious, Home Cooked Food Served in a Refined, Friendly Atmosphere
Boston Post Rd. at Larchmont Ave.

V. H. KOROGLIAN & CO.
COMPLETE RUG SERVICE
CALL LARCHMONT 429

Long Island

BALDWIN

Prudence Prim
Specializing in Infants' and Children's Wear. Also Ladies' Accessories.
60 North Grand Ave. Baldwin 1080
(Near Lorenz Ave.) Open Evenings till 9:30

Service Quality Cleanliness
OUR
DANISH BUTTER RINGS
ARE THE BEST
Try One This Saturday
HEIM'S BAKERY

THE BALDWIN BAKERY
Delicious
Pies — Cakes — Pastry
82 Merrick Road Baldwin, L. I.

FAR ROCKAWAY

DAVID'S SHOES
1009 CENTRAL AVENUE
SALE
Nationally Advertised Brands
⅓ to ½ of original prices
Our Sale Prices, $2.95 to $4.95

FAR ROCKAWAY
Cedarhurst
Valencia Meat and Fish Markets, Inc.
Cedarhurst Woodmere
Far Rockaway

Every Purchase Counts
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping the advertiser appreciate the value of the Monitor.

NEW YORK
Long Island
FARMINGDALE

CHRISTY'S MEN'S SHOP
Main Street Farmingdale, L. I.
Timely and Devonshire Suits.
Manhattan Shirts and Sportswear
Stetson Hats
Buy-o-matic Credit Plan Available

FLUSHING

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone: Flushing 7-7656-J daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

FURS
REPAIRING REMODELING
ALVIAN FUR SHOP
MASTER FURRIERS FOR 35 YEARS
After Holiday Sale
188-23 Northern Blvd., near 190th St. Ind. 3-7407

Roulston's
SELF-SERVICE STORE
at 57-33 Main Street
LOWEST PRICES on QUALITY FOODS

Pictures Framing Gifts
THE GLASSCRAFT SHOP
136-72 Roosevelt Avenue
Independence 3-4400
MIRRORS, VENETIAN BLINDS
PAINTINGS

WILLIAMS OIL-O-MATIC HEATING
The World's Leading Oil Burner
JOSEPH V. CRONIN
136-69 Roosevelt Ave. Fl. 9-7730

We Specialize in
UPHOLSTERING
and
SLIP COVERS
ANTONIUS & SAFTLAS
INTERIOR DECORATORS
136-13 Roosevelt Ave. Ind. 3-4212

For Graduation
see our Fine Selection of WATCHES, RINGS and other appropriate GIFTS
K. F. DIEHL
41-47 Main Street Ind. 3-6226

May Juel Beauty Salon

EXPERTS in Styling the hair as you desire it
PERMANENT WAVING
Our Specialty
Besides all branches of Beauty Culture
43-67 147th St. Ind. 3-7273
Opposite Flushing Hospital

DAVIES
Fresh Kitchen Made Miniature Chocolates
GIFTS GREETING CARDS
ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS
LENDING LIBRARY
136-88 Roosevelt Ave. Ind. 3-7567
ETHEL G. KING, Prop.

FLUSHING—College Point

GRADUATION GIFTS
Watches, Class Rings, Pen Sets
Bracelets, Etc.
We have a wide selection
College Jewelry Centre
121-18 14TH ROAD FL. 3-8268

FLUSHING—Whitestone

CAMPO
Quality Groceries, Fruits and Vegetables
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
14-23 150TH STREET
We Deliver Phones Fl. 9-6977 Fl. 9-6987

O. H. TROTMAN
Pittsburgh Paints
Hardware
and Housefurnishings
150-34 14th Avenue Tel. Fl. 9-7609

FOREST HILLS

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Blvd. 8-3090 10 to 12 Monday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Shelbourne Garage
Storage - Greasing - Washing
Simonizing
Expert Repair Man Estimates Given

Esso
107-18 70th RD BOulevard 8-1219—1239
Bou. 8-2820—2821 Home Phone Hollis 3-3093

FOREST HILLS PLUMBING CO., INC.
Special Representatives
BROOKLYN UNION GAS CO.
Electrolux Refrigerators
Gas Ranges Water Heaters
JOSEPH R. MITTASCH, President
7210 AUSTIN STREET

CHAS. F. BOERNER
Grocer
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
BOU. 8-6580 71-19 AUSTIN STREET

Blvd. 8-1116 Estab. 1926
ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES
RADIOS . . . TELEVISION
Sales and Service
Fred's Radio Shop
107-22 Continental Avenue

FOREST HILLS
Kew Gardens
EASE YOUR DAY
THE LAUNDRY WAY
Let us call for your washing
Kew Gardens Laundry
81-67 Lafferts Blvd. Vir. 7-2700

SEE NEXT PAGE

NEW YORK

Long Island

FREEPORT

'blue coal'
Speedy Delivery Service
35 HENRY STREET
FREEPORT 2830
KOPPERS COKE
FUEL OIL
SUNRISE COAL CO., Inc.
YARDS FROM BROOKLYN TO BABYLON

Cars Completely Serviced
at
SONNY'S SERVICE STATION
Greasing, Washing, Tire Service
E. Sunrise Highway and Henry Street
PHONE FREE, 4977
Cars Called for and Delivered

GREAT NECK

Dutchland Farms
Famous Foods
Delicious Ice Cream
123 MIDDLE NECK ROAD
GREAT NECK 2229
Let's Go to Dutchland!

Bayside—Bayside 9-1100
Flushing—Flushing 9-3386
Queensborough Lumber Co., Inc.
BUILDING SUPPLIES
Four Locations
There is one convenient to you
Whitestone—Flushing 9-1646
Great Neck—Imperial 307

WILLARD'S Semi-Annual Clearance Sale
—NOW ON—
Many items reduced from 20% to 50%
113 Middle Neck Road, opposite Playhouse
Phone Great Neck 2704

VANITY FAIR LAUNDRY INC.
A. H. SMITH, *Pres.*
GREAT NECK 1600
"Ask Your Neighbor"

BIENER PONTIAC CORP.
Sales and Service
New and Used Cars
250-21 No. Boulevard, Little Neck
Phone Bayside 9-6300

INSURANCE
For your Home, Automobile or Business. Competent insurance advice means sounder, more economical coverage. Consult—
MONICA R. STEVENS
Great Neck 260 or 2691-J

Fleur de Lis Flower Shop
EMILE FARDEL
Beauty—Quality
Excellent Service
Flowers for Every Occasion
80 Middle Neck Road Phone 632

UHLEMANN'S BAKE SHOP
We Specialize in Birthday and Wedding Cakes
56 Middle Neck Rd. Great Neck 1960

The Magic Circle Book Shop
--Any Book Published--
Books Gifts Greeting Cards
CIRCULATING LIBRARY
84 Middle Neck Rd., Great Neck 1699

You may Phone With Confidence to
BAUER'S QUALITY MEAT MARKET
Great Neck 832-1264 Manhasset 2290
66 Middle Neck Rd. 368 Plandome Rd.
Always Quality and Economy

HEMPSTEAD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Hempstead 1803-M daily except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

THE NEW HEMPSTEAD RESTAURANT
(Formerly Hempstead Tea Shop)
42A NORTH FRANKLIN STREET
(Opp. Arnold Constable)
A New Modern Restaurant
Lunch 35c, 45c Dinner 50c, 65c, 75c
Fresh Vegetables Served All Year
Sunday Dinner 75c
42A North Franklin Street Hempstead 1601

Ph. Hempstead 2782 *Honest Values*
SAMPLE SHOE STORE
269 FRONT STREET

COSLOW'S
YOUTH CENTER
Atlantic Ave. LYNBROOK **2** Fulton Ave. HEMPSTEAD
STORES
OPEN EVENINGS

BETTER SAFETY-TESTED USED CARS
New Low Prices—Terms to Suit
MACK MARKOWITZ, Inc.
"Your OLDSMOBILE Dealer"
Main and Bedell Streets

Phone HEMPSTEAD 11 or 468
Theo. Hengstenberg & Sons
FLORISTS
Graham Avenue, West of Franklin
Hempstead, N. Y.

Long Island

HEMPSTEAD
(Continued)

BIG BEN
FOOD MARKET
272 Front Street

BROWER LUMBER CORP.
Succeeding
Nassau Lumber Co., Inc.
Lumber—Mason Materials
Mill Work—Trim—Mouldings
66 Kellum Place Hempstead 370

CLEARANCE SALE
All Fall Dresses
Formerly sold $6.98 to $16.98
$3.00 and up
Fann's
255 Fulton Avenue

HEMPSTEAD—Mineola

'blue coal'
Speedy Delivery Service
E. 2ND ST., OFF ROSLYN ROAD
Garden City 8911 Hempstead 638
KOPPERS COKE
FUEL OIL
SUNRISE COAL CO., Inc.
YARDS FROM BROOKLYN TO BABYLON

JACKSON HEIGHTS

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Havemeyer 9-6327 9 to 12 Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

George Arthur Co.
WE CALL FOR AND DELIVER
CLEANERS
DYERS
TAILORS
Furs Remodeled and Stored
83-23 37TH AVE. HAV. 4-5503

To express love or friendship, sympathy or congratulations—
FLOWERS
Keffas Bros. Flowers
40-15 82ND STREET Hav. 4-0422

NEWTOWN 9-6731—6732—6733
Baldwin's Food Market
INCORPORATED
Quality Meats, Poultry and Sea Food
High Grade Groceries
Selected Fruits and Vegetables
Honor Brand Frosted Foods
84-03 Northern Blvd. Jackson Heights

LOW'S
Haberdasher and Hatter
Featuring Manhattan Shirts, Knox Hats, Interwoven Hosiery
8205 ROOSEVELT AVE.

FRED G. KELLEY INC.
FIREPROOF STORAGE
Local and Long Distance Moving
CRATING — SHIPPING
PACKING
37-60 81st Street HAV. 9-5000

Exchange Barber Shop
AND BEAUTY PARLOR
(Formerly Golden Pheasant Barber Shop and Beauty Parlor)
Cleanliness—
Service—Satisfaction
81-01 37TH AVENUE Hav. 9-8968

SHELLEY'S
BAKE SHOP
82-11 Roosevelt Ave.

JAMAICA

Tel. Jamaica 6-8520 Eve. Appointments
ROSE RAY
Beauty Shoppe
Formerly of Hollywood
Beauty Culture Complete
88-17 Merrick Road (166th Street)
Republic 9-0400 Repairs and Remodeling

John Inc.
CREATIVE FURRIERS
89-67 164th Street, Jamaica
COME IN AND SEE
Our new selection of fine fur coats in the latest and smartest styles

J. KURTZ & SONS
162-24 JAMAICA AVENUE
Corner N. Y. Blvd. Opp Merrick Theatre
FURNITURE—RUGS—RADIOS
APPAREL
Charge Accounts—24 Months to Pay
OPEN EVENINGS

Walter's Delicatessen
Imported and Domestic Delicacies
Home-Cooked Food
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
ORDERS PROMPTLY DELIVERED
172-35 Hillside Avenue REpublic 9-7080

LYNBROOK

Theatre Beauty Shoppe
Artistic Beauty Culture in all its Branches
341 Merrick Rd.
Lynbrook 2245
Phone Lynbrook 4569
Buy with Confidence
H. H. KOCH
Jeweler
373 Sunrise Highway Lynbrook, N. Y.

Long Island

LYNBROOK
(Continued)

JOHN WATTS
Prime Meats and Provisions
37 Atlantic Avenue Telephone 8422

LYNBROOK—Malverne

Taste the Goodness in Our Delicious
Coffee Cake, Rolls, Bread
MALVERNE *bakery*
253 Hempstead Avenue Lyn. 3087

MANHASSET

MANHASSET FLORIST
Flowers for all occasions by Wire
Irene Kaufman 456 Plandome R.
Tel. Manhasset 760

ROSE RADIO ELECTRIC
369 PLANDOME ROAD
4 - Sales • And • Service Telephone Manhasset - 4

Nagele's
Fine Foods
Phone Manhasset 1000

PATCHOGUE—Blue Point

BLUE POINT
Individual Laundry, Inc.
TELEPHONES
BLUE POINT 420
Center Moriches 506 Ronkonkoma 149
Sanitone Dry Cleaning

PORT WASHINGTON

FRED DUELL
PRIME MEAT and Poultry
Pratt's Frozen Foods
Merkel's Pure Products
74 Main St. Phone P. W. 2450

QUEENS VILLAGE

CHEVROLET
NEW CARS SUPER SERVICE
GUARANTEED O. K. USED CARS
VILLAGE CHEVROLET, Inc.
R. G. SEIBERT, Pres.
Jamaica Ave. and 222 St. Phone Ho. 5-5161

FAYS
Scientific Corseting
Hosiery *Gloves*
Lingerie *Sportswear*
216-13 JAMAICA AVENUE

QUEENS VILLAGE
Bellaire

NEERGAARD MOTORS
SALES Ford SERVICE
RENEWED GUARANTEED Used Cars
Hempstead and 99th Ave. Hempstead Ave. and Springfield Blvd.
Hollis 5-0020 Hollis 5-3220

QUEENS VILLAGE
Floral Park

FURNITURE
Rugs—Draperies—Upholstering
Colonial Galleries
WILLIAM H. DAYTON, Pres.
139 Tulip Avenue Floral Park 4455

RICHMOND HILL

The Razor Cut
Shaping—Styling
Wella Permanent Waving and Zotos
ONA'S BEAUTY SALON
117-10 Hillside Ave., R. K. O. Bldg.
Virginia 9-0466
Established 20 Years Virginia 9-5274

TRIANGLE MEN'S SHOP
JOHN M. WILSON, Prop.
Arrow Shirts, Interwoven Hose
—Mallory Hats—
And Other Nationally Known Brands
JAMAICA and MYRTLE AVENUES

WONDER DAIRY
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
112-15 JAMAICA AVENUE
For Service Phone Vir. 7-8704
Phone Hegeman 3-2633 Established 1866

Fred. Stadtmuller
Diamonds, Watches and Jewelry
5744 MYRTLE AVE., RIDGEWOOD, N. Y.
Gifts for Graduation
Open Evenings

FRANK GUTJAHR, INC.
Quality Meats
115-19 Jamaica Ave., near 116th St.
Ph. Virginia 9-4330, 4331 and 4332

GASAU & KAMP, Inc.
CATERERS
Weddings Dinners BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS Receptions Banquets
113-05 Jamaica Ave. Rich. Hill 2-2580

A. ROLLBAND
ROOFING
SHINGLING
FURNACE WORK
Sheet Metal Work of every description
87-22 Lefferts Blvd. Vir. 7-0220, 0221
Good Workmanship Is the Best Reference

Long Island

RICHMOND HILL
(Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Vir. 7-8183 9:30 to 13 daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Upholstering
Slip Covers
Venetian Blinds
DU BOIS UPHOLSTERING CO.
108-20 Jamaica Avenue Clev. 3-1922
Member Buy-O-Matic Plan

ROCKVILLE CENTRE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 3762 8 a. m.-1 p. m. except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

JOHN C. WEGHORN AGENCY, INC.
We Specialize in Fire Insurance
102 Maiden Lane, New York
Tel. BE. 3-8362
35 Oakdale Rd.
Tel. Rockville Centre 3787

MAMARONECK

CAPPUS
Pharmacy
ELIZABETH ARDEN BATH LUXURIES, EARLY AMERICAN TOILETRIES, CHANEL, LENTHERIC, MATCHABELLI
110 MAMARONECK AVENUE

Fuel Oils, Building Materials
Stone, Gravel, Cement
Electric Refrigerators
Washing Machines
R. G. BREWER, Inc.
HARDWARE
161 East Boston Post Road

Ditman's
JOIN OUR BUDGET CLUB
232 Mamaroneck Avenue

MOUNT VERNON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone New Rochelle 5655 9 to 10:30 a. m., except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

'blue coal'
FUEL OIL COKE
Household Fuel Corp.
First Ave. and First St., Ph. Oakwood 9046

NEWBURGH

Highland Quassaick National Bank and Trust Company
22-24 WATER STREET
Broadway Branch 244 Broadway
Member of Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

JOHNSON & HARE
The Store of Cheerful Service
Ladies' Specialty Shoppe
75 Water Street Tel. 2527

Record Values in Everything You Need
for home, auto or personal use
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.
115 Broadway Newburgh

BUY AT THE Esso SIGN
KINNEY OIL COMPANY, Inc.
Distributors Esso Products
FUEL OIL and GASOLINE
River Road Tel 292 Newburgh

NEW ROCHELLE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone New Rochelle 5655 9 to 10:30 a. m., except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

AUTOMATIC OIL SUPPLY!
Our Remote Control Fuel Oil Delivery Service keeps your tank *automatically* supplied with sufficient oil for your needs. No checking; no *run-outs!* Just put the responsibility on US! No charge for this unique service. Just
PHONE N. R. 1000
NEW ROCHELLE COAL & LUMBER CO.
22 Pelham Rd., New Rochelle, N. Y.

D. W. Simpson
Jeweler
Exclusive Lenox Agency
LENOX
Clocks—Watches and Jewelry Repair
496 MAIN STREET
NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.

Kathryn Hayes
INCORPORATED
CLEANING—PRESSING—REPAIRING
8 to 24-Hour Service
Spotless, Odorless, Non-Shrinkable
36 Division Street New Rochelle 7809

LIEBMAN'S
Quality Apparel for Children from Kindergarten to High School
Main Street at Church Street
NEW ROCHELLE N. Y.

LIBRETT'S, Inc.
Hardware—Paints—Sporting Goods
ALL ELECTRIC HOUSEHOLD APPLIANCES
Up-to-Date Gas Station
686 NORTH AVE. HAM. 5056

NEW YORK

NEW ROCHELLE
(Continued)

SPORTSWEAR LINGERIE ACCESSORIES
PLYMOUTH SHOPS, INC.
(next to Schrafft's)
NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.
Come in and open a charge account

January Corset Sale
Save Up to 33⅓%
Nemo—P. N. Practical Front—Flexees—Artist Model—Rengo Belt—Mis-Simplicity—Master Craft—Lily of France
LA ROSE SHOPPE
525 MAIN STREET (Kresge Bldg.)

NEW YORK CITY

Brooklyn

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Nevins 8-3687, 9:30 a. m. to 12:30 p. m. Monday, Wednesday, Friday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

BUNNY SHERMAN
Millinery
7712 Fifth Avenue

Day and Night Tel. Buckminster 4-0899
RANSOM BROS.
STORAGE WAREHOUSE
MOVING
I. C. C. PERMIT
Office 2318 Avenue D Near Flatbush Ave.
Warehouse 820 E. 42nd Street Brooklyn, N. Y.

THE HARPER METHOD SHOP

MRS. HELGA NELSON
Shampooing
Permanent Waving
885 Flatbush Avenue
Cor. Church Ave.
National City Bank Building
Buckminster 2-5907 S. 212

Manhattan

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Lackawanna 4-5600. Hours: 9 a. m. to 4:30 p. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Choice Meats, Poultry, Sea Food
CIRCLE MARKET
145 Columbus Ave., New York City
ENdicott 2-3791-2
84A Montague St., Brooklyn
MAin 4-0903-4
Telephone Orders Promptly Filled

"Artistic hairstyling at moderate prices"
CAPITOL BEAUTY PARLORS
835 8th Ave. (at 50th) CO. 5-9852
589 Ft. Wash. Ave. (at 187th) WAds. 3-8508
1305 York Ave. (at 70th) RE. 4-0387
(York Beauty Studio)
RE. 2-5498 Estab. 1837

Watson & Co. JEWELERS
3-A MAIDEN LANE NEW YORK
Old Gold and Jewelry Purchased
Estates Liquidated
We carry emblems of interest to Monitor readers.

Staten Island

WEST NEW BRIGHTON

RICHMOND COUNTY SAVINGS BANK
MAIN OFFICE
Castleton and Taylor St.
West New Brighton
Richmond Ave. and Castleton Ave.
Port Richmond

PELHAM

Tel. PELHAM 2838
HERMAN GLASSER
Pelham Paint & Hardware Co.
311 Fifth Avenue
We are agents for following products: NU-ENAMEL and B. P. S. PAINT, General Electric Appliances, Irons, Clocks, Philco Radios, Wearever Aluminum, Sunbeam Mixmasters, Toastmasters

Esso **LARRY QUIGLEY**
ESSO SERVICE STATION
WASHING — LUBRICATION
BATTERY — TIRE SERVICE
Cars Called For and Delivered
Fifth Avenue and Fourth Street
Telephone Pelham 0304

PORT CHESTER

LARRY STRONG
Hairdresser
Permanent Waving a Specialty
220 Westchester Avenue
Telephone 3467

January White Sale
"Fruit of the Loom"
Sheets and Pillow Cases
at our low price
Come in and stock up your Linen Closet
Kaplan's Department Store
36 NO. MAIN STREET TEL. 2100

GRANT'S
January Bargain Carnival
features
White Goods and Housewares
W. T. GRANT CO.
108 No. Main Street

POUGHKEEPSIE

January Clearance
AT
Real Savings
FLEMING'S
YOUNG MEN'S SHOP
Cor. Cannon and Liberty Streets

VAN DYK
H. Witzork—C. Hoag, Owners
Food Specialist in
Fine Poultry, Smoked Meats
Groceries and Dairy Products
366 Main Street Phone 3528-W

POUGHKEEPSIE
(Continued.)

LUCKEY'S
White Sale
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NO connection with any other laundry—or with any of a similar name.

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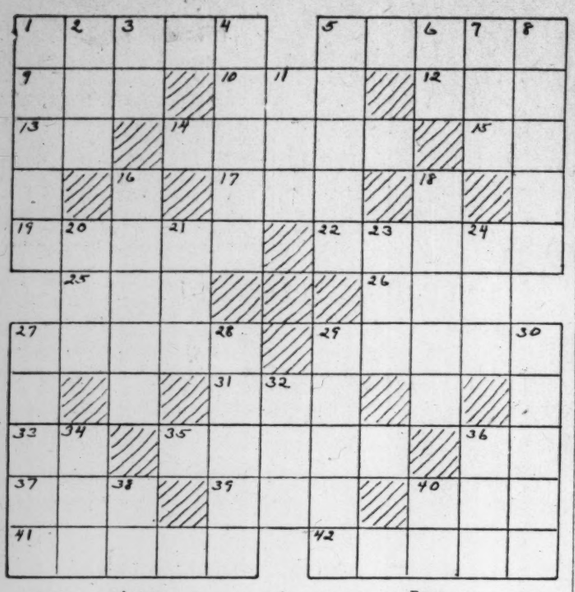
Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—Who was chief of Argonautic expedition?
5—Knights and bishops are used in what game?
9—The candlenut tree is what?
10—What creature went to sea with Pussy-cat?
12—What implement is used to swab floors?
13—Where is Sleepy Hollow, written of by Washington Irving (abbr.)?
14—In Tennyson's poem, what chatters "over stony ways, in little sharps and trebles"?
15—Not any.
17—Small child is what?
19—If you were in Attalia, Ala., in what direction would you travel to reach Talladega?
22—Who was chief minister of Ahasuerus and enemy of the Jews?
25—What was first name of Gray, American botanist?
26—In the nursery rhyme, what creature had roast beef?
27—What was nickname of Providence club, baseball champions of National League?
29—Wife of what Mother Goose character lived in pumpkin shell?
31—What measure was used by Hebrews and Phoenicians?
33—What is a month of Jewish calendar?
35—Georgian Bay is a part of what lake?
36—Revised Version (abbr.).
37—How many players on a side in ice hockey?
39—What is the Sagebrush State (abbr.)?
40—What is title of a novel by Sir H. Rider Haggard?
41—What is a lacrosse player's crosse?
42—What is a conspicuous constellation in the heavens?

Down

1—January was sacred to what Roman deity?
2—Who is youngest girl in "Little Women"?
3—Where is Chile (abbr.)?
4—If you were in Brownsville, Texas, in what direction would you travel to reach Fort Worth?
5—A fabric.
6—What is square of the body of a type?
7—What is relationship of Paul to Mr. Dombey in certain Dickens tale?
8—What is a wooden club used by golfers?
11—To court.
16—What was first name of well-known woman's suffrage advocate?
18—Who has "large and sinewy hands" in Longfellow's poem?
20—What is a rowing implement?
21—What river is largest in Scotland?
23—Orangutan is what?
24—Era.
27—Material used for some marbles.
28—Polecat.
29—What is a city of Utah?
30—What bird do you associate with Poe?
32—Native metal is what?
34—What is the part of a bridle which is inserted in horse's mouth?
36—What is 17th letter of Greek alphabet?
38—What Roman numeral equals 11?
40—What is a Spaniard's "yes"?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Stamp Notes

By Frank L. Wilson

A series of six stamps issued by Soviet Russia to commemorate the twentieth anniversary of the defeat of the Wrangel Forces at Perekop in the Crimea has just been received by American stamp collectors. Crimea is the ancient Chersonesus Taurica, a peninsula that juts out into the Black Sea on the north side, and is connected with the mainland by the isthmus of Perekop.

The fortress at Perekop was built under the supervision of French and British engineers and was believed to be almost impregnable, but was captured after a three days' siege by the Russian forces.

The 10k stamp, green, pictures a monument erected to the honor of the Red Army heroes who participated in the Perekop siege.

The 15k stamp, reddish orange, pictures one of the soldiers storming the barbed wire entanglements and in the act of throwing a hand grenade.

The 30k stamp, brown, shows a map of the war operations and a portrait of Frunze, commander-in-chief of the Southern Russian army. The key positions of the campaign are marked in red.

The 50k stamp, lilac brown, pictures a scene during the crossing of the Sivash by the army. Soldiers are shown pushing one of the heavy pieces of artillery through the waters.

The 60k stamp, dark blue, shows an active scene at the headquarters of Frunze in the village of Strovanovka.

The 1 ruble stamp, black brown, shows a striking portrait of a jubilant warrior, an allegory of victory.

New stamps from Soviet Russia celebrating the twentieth anniversary of the victory at Perekop.

Stamps From Other Lands

Bermuda—A quantity of the current 1 penny stamps was surcharged "half-penny" to make up a deficit of the regular half-penny stamps for use during the Christmas rush.

China—A report has been circulated that a new series of postage stamps is being contemplated for issuance in the near future to take the place of the current stamps.

Dominican Republic—A ½c stamp in sepia color has recently been issued and pictures the Marion Military Hospital. An 8c, red, has also been issued showing the national coat of arms and is intended for use on "declared value letters."

India—A 14 annas value in purple color has been issued for use as an airmail stamp and is reported to have replaced the 12 annas value. The stamp pictures a plane and the portrait of King George VI.

Panama—A series of twelve stamps has been overprinted, "Constitucion 1941" in commemoration of the new constitution which became effective on January 2nd.

Palestine—Three new stamps have been reported as being released for public use. The values are the 250 mils, 500 mils and 1 pound.

United States

In a radio address on the nation-wide program "Calling All Stamp Collectors" of January 4, 1941, at 1:15 p. m., Postmaster General Frank C. Walker stated that during the fiscal year the sales of postage stamps, postal cards, and stamped envelopes accounted for 68 per cent of all postal revenues, amounting to the sum of more than $521,000,000. Of this figure, approximately four million dollars represent sales of stamps to collectors through the Philatelic Agency and at post offices throughout the country.

In Lighter Vein

Next Boat

At a fancy dress dance for children a policeman stationed at the door was instructed not to admit any adult.

An excited woman came running up to the door and demanded admission.

"I'm sorry, ma'am," replied the policeman, "but I can't let anyone in but children."

"But my child is in there as a butterfly," exclaimed the woman, "and has forgotten her wings!"

"Can't help it," replied the policeman; "orders is orders. You'll have to let her represent a caterpillar!"—Montreal Star.

Very Peculiar

While examining a class in grammar the inspector wrote a sentence on the blackboard and asked if any boy could see anything peculiar about it.

After a long pause, one small boy put up his hand slowly.

"Yes," said the inspector encouragingly, "what do you see remarkable about it?"

"Please sir, the bad writing, sir," replied the youngster.—Tit-Bits.

County Billiards

A traveling salesman, detained in a certain village overnight, was introduced in the hotel to a little billiard table and a set of balls of a uniform, dirty-gray color.

"But how do you tell the red from the white?" he asked.

"Oh," replied the landlord, "you soon get to know them by their shape."—Firefax (Newark, N. J.).

Diplomacy

"My word," said the stranger at the dance, "who is that long and lanky girl over there?"

"Sh-h," whispered his host. "She used to be long and lanky—but since she's inherited a large fortune she is referred to as being tall and stately."

Daily Anecdote

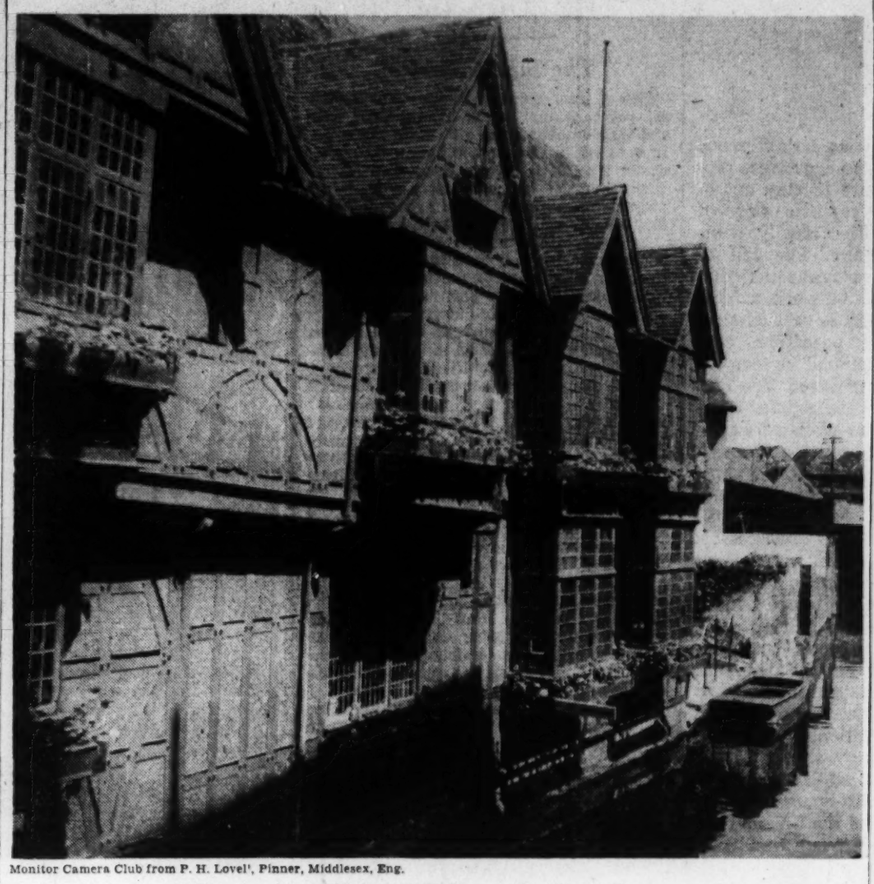
The Mathematical Prodigy

Professor Phelps, who disliked mathematics, was once walking with Professor Newton, who began discussing a problem so deep that his companion could not follow it. He fell into a brown study from which he was aroused by Newton's emphatic assertion, "And that, you see, gives us X!"

"Does it?" asked Mr. Phelps, politely.

"Why, doesn't it?" exclaimed the Professor, excitedly, alarmed at the possibility of a flaw in his calculations. Quickly he checked back and detected a mistake. "You are right, Mr. Phelps," shouted the Professor. "It doesn't give us X; it gives us Y."

And from that time on Professor Phelps was looked upon as a mathematical prodigy, the first man who ever trapped Newton.



Monitor Camera Club from P. H. Lovell, Pinner, Middlesex, Eng.

Picturesque Weavers' Hall, on the River Stour

Britain has ever been the haven of European refugees, and a lasting memorial to these unhappy people may be seen at Canterbury, Kent. This picturesque old house was erected during the sixteenth century by the Flemings and Walloons, fleeing, as in the twentieth century, from their oppressors. They set up a prosperous weaving industry in Britain and gained the lasting friendship of the people of the eastern and southeastern counties, also they established an industry which thrived so much that many English men and women shared in its prosperity.

A Verse for Today . . .

But unto you that fear my name shall the Sun of righteousness arise with healing in his wings.—Mal. 4:2.

Undaunted Briton

"We must be reunited, we must be undaunted, we must be flexible. Our qualities and deeds must burn and glow through the gloom of Europe until they become the veritable beacons of its salvation. —Winston Churchill.

Analogy Test

By Giles Miller

Select the right answer for each statement below; several alternative answers are given, only one of which is correct. In each case, underline only one word or phrase.

1. River Shannon is to Ireland as the Assiniboine River is to **(France, Canada, Guiana, Italy, Yucatan).**
2. Sericulture is to silkworms as aviculture is to **(bees, birds, insects, rare plants, fish).**
3. The Trojans are to the University of Southern California as the Huskies are to **(Tulane, Washington, Notre Dame, Minnesota, Wisconsin).**
4. Denver is to Colorado as Salem is to **(Massachusetts, Oregon, Virginia, Maine, Connecticut).**
5. "Speech is silver, silence is golden" is to Carlyle as "All's well that ends well" is to **(Voltaire, Emerson, Milton, Browning, Shakespeare).**
6. Delhi is to India as Oslo is to **(Sweden, Denmark, Holland, Portugal, Norway).**

Your score on this test is based on the number of correct answers underlined. The correct answers and rating table appear elsewhere on this page.

Did You Ever Wonder

How Trees Grow in Height?

The heart-wood of trees is inert and does not grow. The bark of trees is likewise inactive. And, contrary to an opinion held by many, trees do not grow in height by the gradual lengthening of trunk and limbs.

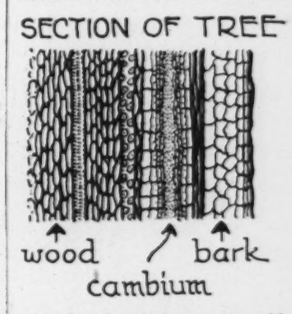
That tree trunks do not stretch upward is plainly indicated by the fact that fence wires stapled to growing trees are not spread apart nor carried upward as the tree adds yearly to its height, though wire and staple may soon be engulfed by the tree's growth in girth.

The true explanation of the growth of the tree lies in the fact it is covered completely, from root to topmost branch, with a sort of cloak of youthfulness called the **cambium.** This cambium is a moist, colorless layer of living cells found between the wood and the bark.

The millions of cells in the cambium, during the growing season, go about their business of enlarging and dividing into two parts. Thus, one cell becomes two; then they become four; next sixteen; then thirty-two; and so on. The cambium layer never adds to its own thickness, remaining only a thin layer of dividing cells, but adds a new layer of wood and one of bark each year, increasing the tree's girth by just that much.

A tree grows in height only by the lengthening of the tips of its topmost branches. Very rapid cell division takes place in the tender branch tips, which are made up mostly of pith and cambium cells. And these cambium cells not only divide quickly, but they also have a type of growth not found in the cambium cells of the trunk. The cells in the tips and green shoots can lengthen as well as thicken.

As the terminal cambium cells lengthen and thicken, the tree branches stretch ever outward and upward each growing season, adding to the height of the tree as well as to the spread of its branches.



A tree's growing season, in north temperate climes, usually begins with the first mild days of spring and ends soon after midsummer.

—W. P. Keasbey

Sousa and the Bootblack

Los Angeles

Every time John Philip Sousa visited this city he called at the bootblack stand of George Washington Jackson.

One day the great bandmaster noticed that Jackson seemed depressed. Before he could ask a question the bootblack said: "I'se feelin' powerful blue, Marsa Sousa, sir. I dun writ a fine march and everyone laugh an' say it ain't no good."

"Let me see it," replied Sousa with a twinkle in his eyes. "Why, George, this will sound all right after it is orchestrated. Here are two tickets for tonight's concert. Come and hear your march played."

As a second encore Sousa's band played "The Jackson March," with an original trio by Sousa.

Asked by the writer if it was difficult to write a suitable trio for the march on such short notice, the bandmaster replied: "Oh, no. You see, practically the entire march was made up of portions of my marches, although George Washington Jackson never realized it."

Brevities

Chicago Daily News: The disappearance of the running board from the motorcar gives rise to a problem: On what does the speed cop deposit a foot heavily while asking directions to the fire?

Portland Oregonian: The committees on uses for the new leisure have thought of something for everyone except a woman while her nail polish is drying.

Milwaukee Journal: An eastern antinoise group bans applause at its banquet. Nothing is to mar the solemn stillness except the creak in the toastmaster's anecdote.

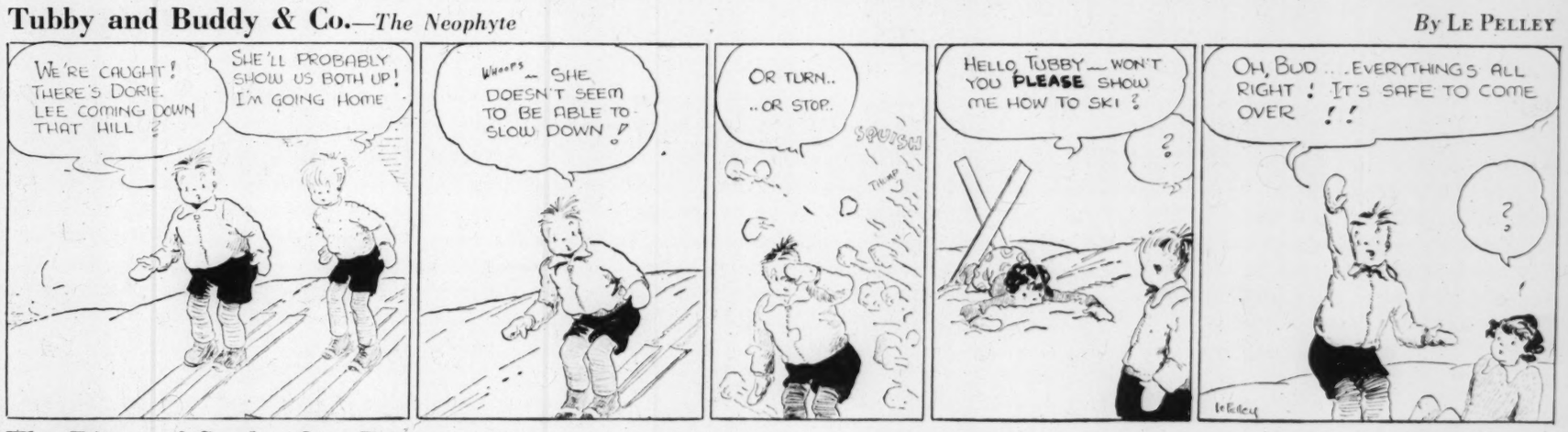
Analogy Test Answers and Rating Table

1. Canada
2. Birds
3. Washington
4. Oregon
5. Shakespeare
6. Norway

0-1: Poor
2: Fair
3: Average
4-5: Very good
6: Superior

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*The Neophyte*

By Le Pelley


WE'RE CAUGHT! THERE'S DORIE LEE COMING DOWN THAT HILL!
SHE'LL PROBABLY SHOW US BOTH UP! I'M GOING HOME
WHOOPS — SHE DOESN'T SEEM TO BE ABLE TO SLOW DOWN!
OR TURN.. ..OR STOP.
HELLO, TUBBY — WON'T YOU PLEASE SHOW ME HOW TO SKI?
OH, BUD ... EVERYTHING'S ALL RIGHT! IT'S SAFE TO COME OVER!!

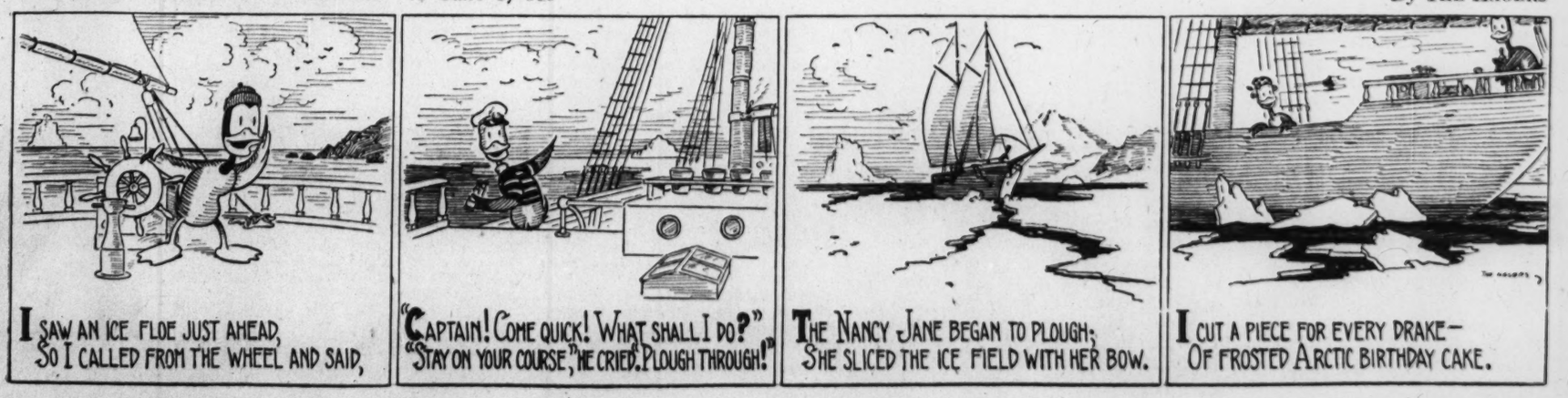
The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Oh! Oh!*

By Rodgers

SNIFF
The Boss and I found just about everything you could think of in the attic except the nuts I was trying to locate for my friend the squirrel —
And I guess we did make quite a bit of noise when the Boss discovered his tennis racquet and started batting a ball for me to chase —
For pretty soon we heard Mrs. Simpson call, "Say, I thought you two were looking for squirrels!"
And when the Boss tried to tell her we were, she said it sounded as if we had discovered a herd of elephants - or something like that.

The Adventures of Waddles—*A Cake of Ice*

By The Hagers


I SAW AN ICE FLOE JUST AHEAD, SO I CALLED FROM THE WHEEL AND SAID,
"CAPTAIN! COME QUICK! WHAT SHALL I DO?" "STAY ON YOUR COURSE," HE CRIED. "PLOUGH THROUGH!"
THE NANCY JANE BEGAN TO PLOUGH; SHE SLICED THE ICE FIELD WITH HER BOW.
I CUT A PIECE FOR EVERY DRAKE— OF FROSTED ARCTIC BIRTHDAY CAKE.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, JANUARY 16, 1941 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Defense for the Americas

President Roosevelt could have found no more effective advocate of the lend-lease bill than Cordell Hull. Appearing before the House Foreign Affairs Committee, the Secretary of State carried with him a record not only of consistent efforts to promote peace and check aggression but of old-fashioned honesty which has won the people's confidence in unusual degree. Mr. Hull's statement that he had reluctantly come to the conclusion that the United States must give up its earlier reliance on neutrality gains weight by his sincere endeavors to employ peaceful economic and diplomatic measures to keep peace.

The position he outlined before the committee was very close to that he set forth as American policy on July 17, 1937. Then, just after Japan had opened the drive in China, he insisted on the sanctity of treaties and indicated that America opposed the use of force for readjustments. At that time he partially forecast today's situation:

> There can be no serious hostilities anywhere in the world which will not one way or another affect interests or rights or obligations of this country.

This was a big step away from the aloofness of the 1920's. America's appreciation of its interest in world affairs had been steadily growing. By 1938 it felt itself threatened by a shift of boundaries in central Europe. The general American repugnance to the Munich pact reflected an instinctive sense that Czechoslovakia was an advance base for democracy. Very tangible evidence came quickly in proposals to double naval appropriations. The United States had co-operated with the League of Nations' sanctions against Italy over Ethiopia, and in April, 1939, President Roosevelt by an offer to Germany to facilitate peaceful readjustments, tried to head off a resort to war.

The war quickly brought a partial abandonment of the Neutrality Act, which in its effort to see no difference between aggressors and aggressees represented a keen desire to stay out of war rather than a realistic view of America's position either ideally, politically, or commercially. The fall of France brought a new realization that Britain was the last bulwark against totalitarian aggression. A vast new defense program and peacetime conscription showed national agreement that America was threatened. The 1940 election reflected a wide popular sanction for aid to Britain—short of war.

Today, it is more accurate to speak of the President's policy as aid short of men. There is a genuine hope that furnishing machines and money will make the sending of men unnecessary. But we should say that Mr. Roosevelt was on unsure ground when he promised there would be no expeditionary force. The lend-lease bill puts America in a position where open hostilities may be made upon her by the Axis. Should war come, who can say whether it would be most effectively carried on by sending no expeditionary force? In considering this measure, that is the situation Congress should face.

Mr. Hull vigorously contended that only British control of the Channel has saved Britain and argued that with control of the seas in Axis hands America would not be safe. This newspaper agrees. Whether there was early invasion or not, there would be such economic and ideological pressures on South America as the United States could not tolerate. Soon there would be Axis puppets and Axis bases in Latin America.

Then there would be an expeditionary force certainly. We would prefer it to go to Britain if it must go. The hope—and that is the policy of the lend-lease bill—is that with effective aid in machines and money, men will not be required.

A Christian Journalist

Those who were closely associated with Roland R. Harrison will always think of him as a newspaperman who singularly succeeded in applying an unobtrusive but vigorous Christianity to journalism. During his eighteen years' connection with The Christian Science Monitor—within which time he was successively executive editor, manager of The Christian Science Publishing Society, and more recently administrative editor of the Monitor—readers of this newspaper have known him chiefly through a quietly consecrated force which leavened its pages.

With all of a newsman's alertness to events, Mr. Harrison had a perspective which gave him poise and confidence in watching them unfold. His was an unusual openness of mind, strength of character, and certainty of conviction that God ruled. To this touchstone he brought every publishing problem. His first concern was not with finding human expedients but with following divine direction. Firm in his sense of duty, he was at the same time gentle, sympathetic, and inspiring to those who worked under his orders.

"Rescue" Front for Reds

The resignation of Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt and a dozen other prominent sponsors from the American Rescue Ship Mission puts it up to that body to sail under its true colors. In the face of reaffirmation of confidence in it by differing sponsors, New York spokesmen for other organizations also engaged in assisting political refugees declare categorically that followers of the Communist party line do exercise a major control on the Mission's executive board.

That the leadership of the Mission and its parent, the United American Spanish Aid Committee, desires to assist Spanish Loyalist refugees out of France and into Mexico is not doubted. That this leadership has been very efficient in going about the task—and in moving toward its objective of chartering a ship—is not so evident. The State Department has revoked its license for collecting funds for use abroad, apparently on the chief ground that it spent too much for promotion. And whereas the Emergency Rescue Committee, another organization for political refugees, has without fanfare amassed something like three times the amount raised by the Mission, expending 15 per cent for publicity, the Mission has raised a net sum of $21,000 out of a goal of $300,000, with over 30 per cent going for promotion. Will Americans feel their donations well spent under such a setup?

That Communists should seek to raise money for aid to Spanish Loyalists is no crime; the Communists have been only a minority among the Spanish Republicans. Nor would one wish to condemn flatly any organization which is calling attention to the deplorable situation of these Loyalists, herded into the camps of Southern France. But where Communists are in command, it is reprehensible to conceal that control behind a façade of genuinely liberal backers. When the mask finally comes off, public confidence is shaken and the entire Spanish aid program suffers. Most contributors would like to know that their money is going not to aid Communist agitation but to succor Spanish Republican liberals.

Relic of Stagecoach Days

A glance at the map of Georgia reveals at once why the United States Housing Authority lumped eleven counties in the southwest portion of that State in its plan for a rural housing project there. Such projects usually are planned for individual cities or counties, but Georgia is unusually blessed with counties—if that is the right verb. Its 58,725 square miles are divided into 160 of them, some so small that there is hardly room in which to print the name of the county seat.

In this day of good roads, automobiles, two-way police radios, telephones, and airplanes, there seems little excuse for such duplication of courts, officials, and operating costs as a multiplicity of counties imposes upon taxpayers. Georgians must maintain more county governments than any other State in the Union with the exception of Texas, which is five times as large as Georgia. Alabama, which is about Georgia's size, has only 67 counties.

Georgia made a start at county consolidation in 1931 when the voters of the adjoining county of Campbell agreed to consolidate with Fulton County, which contains Atlanta. But Georgia is not alone in suffering from too many counties. Missouri, Kentucky, and North Carolina are others. Indeed, there is hardly a State in the Union which would not find it beneficial to reduce the number of its counties. Their superfluity is a survival of the age of tallow dips, saddle bags, and circuit-riding lawyers.

It is reported that the Winged Victory of Samothrace, once installed at the head of the staircase of the Louvre, has been transported to Germany, where it has been set up in the Chancellor's office. By the way, hasn't this symbol with which Adolf Hitler thus associates himself lost its head?

Candidates for Mayor and citizens of Montgomery, Alabama, have made known their desire for voting machines in a February election. Citizens of this former capital of the Confederacy are that much ahead of citizens of the capital of the Union, who cannot vote at all.

The Bookshelf

The Silent Service

One of the reassuring things about British sea power is the way it asserts itself now and then without going off with a big noise. In contrast to certain totalitarian countries, where everything from a bomb to a propaganda minister seems to carry a siren attachment, the British bank firmly on what they like to call their Silent Service.

In analyzing British sea power from this angle, one need only substitute the idea of tradition for silence to see that there is a real force behind this particular imponderable. For certainly tradition is a weighty factor in the total equation of sea power. Its influence is as vital as the ringing hardness of the navy's physical displacement.

Cecil King's book about H. M. S.—HIS MAJESTY'S SHIPS AND THEIR FORBEARS (New York: Studio. $4.50) is compounded of these contrasting forces. There are many episodes in the history of the Royal Navy that show the decisive effects resulting from demonstrations of moral force. One of the simple incidents Mr. King recalls in the career of Lord Nelson illustrates the point.

Nelson was being chased by an overwhelming number of Spanish ships during a Mediterranean cruise. A British sailor fell overboard. A rescue boat was sent out in charge of Lieutenant Hardy, the same officer, by the way, who later was to command Nelson's flagship at Trafalgar. Nelson saw that at the rate the ships were moving, the rescue boat could not regain the ship.

He was in a dilemma. To let his force be captured for the sake of picking up a few men in a boat would have meant court-martial; to have continued on his escape would have meant abandoning his Lieutenant to the enemy.

History records that Nelson suddenly asserted: "By Jove, I'll not lose Hardy." Nelson boldly luffed up and waited in the face of the oncoming Spanish ships for the rescue boat to be brought aboard. Seeing Nelson's luff, the Spaniards immediately hauled up sharply into the wind. What did this sudden defiance mean? The Spaniards could only suppose that Nelson had sighted a powerful British squadron on the horizon ahead, and so they cautiously stood off and let him get away. Such deeds impart their own moral. They are the stuff of which British naval tradition is made.

Mr. King has written a most readable history of ships and men that have helped to tighten Britain's century-old grip on the seas. Ramillies, Resolution, Ajax, Victory, Defiance! There is something about the names bestowed on Britain's warships that seems to epitomize her national purpose. Each name in this amply-documented roster of fighting ships lends weight to the part events at sea have contributed to the hardening of the empire's sinews.

Mr. King translates something of the cryptic substance of Jane's annual broadside of Fighting Ships into a non-technical form of applied naval history. The fact that the book brings British naval history up to 1940, and numerous fine illustrations greatly enhance its usefulness to those who wish not only to be entertained but to be informed on the stirring achievements of the Silent Service. H. T.

Mirror of World Opinion

If the Axis Wins

It is time now to hear in detail from the opponents of President Roosevelt's foreign policy. . . .

In the interest of clarifying public opinion, these opponents should spell out their position fully. Suggested points:

1. Would you consider it a menace to the United States if Japan held Hawaii? Would you feel that the United States had no cause for anxiety if the Axis took over the Azores, which are closer to our mainland than Hawaii? If the Axis defeated England would you favor occupying the Azores before the Axis established itself there?
2. Would you feel there was no cause for anxiety if the Axis occupied Dakar, which is closer to Brazil than the Panama Canal is?
3. Would you feel that we were as secure in raw materials if Japan took over the East Indies? Singapore?
4. Would our problem in South America be complicated if the Axis won, or more so if England won? Which would make the Monroe Doctrine easier to uphold?
5. Our fleet is in the Pacific, and the Atlantic is relatively unguarded. If the Axis won and took over the British fleet would you feel just as secure as in the past or would you want the fleet switched to the Atlantic at once?
6. If the Axis won do you think it would be easier or more difficult to carry on foreign trade? Do you think the Axis type of government-controlled barter trading would compel us to conduct our trade on a regimented basis, or do you think foreign trade could still be conducted by private individuals, as at present?
7. Do you believe it would make any difference in our economy and freedom if all Europe, Asia and Africa were under Nazi regulation?
8. The British Empire has held enormous world power. Would you trust that power more in British hands or more in the hands of the Axis?
9. Do you think the chances of working out some world collaboration for peace and order would be better with the British surviving or with the Axis group in command?
10. If Hitler cannot literally attack our shores, do you think there are no other ways in which he could make trouble for us? Do you think the whole security of the United States rests upon whether a hostile fleet could reach our shores, and that if nobody could approach our coasts we need not be concerned with anything beyond that?

These questions go to the heart of the controversy, and those who challenge Mr. Roosevelt's policy should answer them in order to justify their position.—Raymond Clapper in the *New York World-Telegram.*

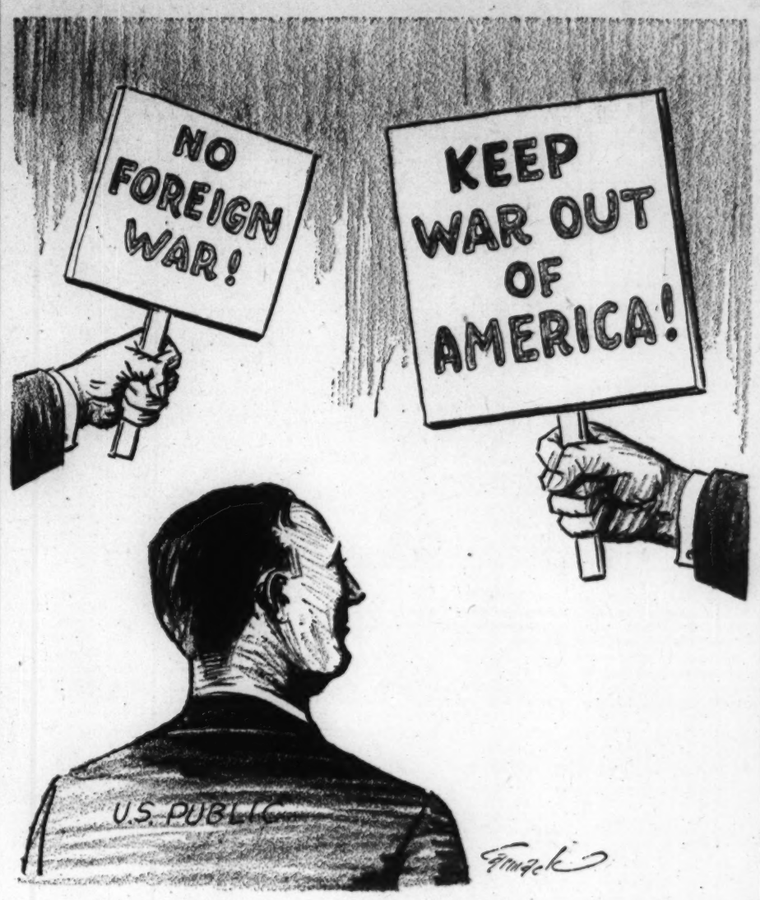
Deliberate

Why any person drinks intoxicants while in charge of a motor vehicle must pass the comprehension of the average citizen.

It is a deliberate act: there is nothing accidental about it.

This being so, the penalties for this offense should be so drastic as to act as a real deterrent. Obviously, they are not sufficiently drastic today—*Halifax* (N. S.) *Herald.*

An Easy Choice



Lunch Bucket Days

A short time ago I made a visit to a New Hampshire town. The hills and valleys were whitely beautiful with winter's first substantial snowfall. And on the way across the valley, on the middle road to Peterboro, we trailed a busload of happy, singing children. Today they are picked up in the morning and carried home in the afternoon.

A generation ago, going to school in winter was a different procedure for the farm boys and girls who lived from one to three miles from school.

If it happened to be crisp, bright weather, "shanks' mare" was the usual method of transportation. An hour's walk along the crunchy track was good exercise. There were only two tracks in the road, for the horse was hitched directly in front of one of the runners. On the two-horse sleds, each horse was in front of a runner. One can remember how his feet, like the horses', went—crunch, crunch, on the smooth, polished, well-packed tracks.

The walk to school was an accumulative process. At each farm, two, three, four, or even five youngsters joined the procession. They were all ages, and we never thought it a hardship to have to go slowly for the little tots. That was a wholesome way to get physical exercise. Today we teach physical education in the school. Therefore, it seems natural that children shall be carried to school so that they may have energy to perform calisthenics!

* * *

Walking a couple of miles was good sport. But the highlight of going to school in winter came in bad, blustery, stormy weather, or on those days when the red line in the big thermometer outside the kitchen window dropped to ten degrees or more below zero.

Those were days of excitement—though no one thought of not going to school unless it looked as if a real storm was brewing. On the cold winter mornings the same hurried but happy preparations were taking place on all the farms up and down the valley road.

Father and the boys took the seats from the pung and filled the body with clean, crackling oat straw. Over this, two or three heavy horse blankets were laid. Then the pung was drawn by hand to the kitchen door, and hot bricks and chunks of maple which had been heated in the oven were put in under the blankets. After a hearty farm breakfast, Mother saw to it that mittens, leggings, sweaters, coats and stocking caps were warm.

Lunches for the children were packed in the regulation two-quart lard pails: hearty meat sandwiches, cheese, a piece of pie, and a piece of cake, and an apple. That was the lunch that we always had. Vacuum bottles hadn't been invented—or at least we didn't know about them. A bag of hay and a generous measure of oats, for Buttercup, the Morgan mare, were packed in the pung.

* * *

Father and Mother made a great to-do about packing the four of us into the sleigh bottom. There were warnings to keep our faces covered, not to let our noses or ears get frost-bitten. Buttercup tossed her head up and down, and blew huge blasts of frosty steam in the below zero air.

"No racing, Son," Father would say. "Remember you have three ladies with you and it's easy to tip over!"

It didn't take long to go two miles with a fast-stepping Morgan. And was a lad at fault if the other horses on the road thought they could out-step Buttercup?

In the village, we put the horses in Woodward's Livery Stable. At noon, after we ate our lunch, we fed our horses and gave them a drink.

Then at 4 o'clock, once more we hitched up, all piled in, and in the gathering dusk set sail for another brush across the valley road. We all enjoyed it; the horses stretched out in earnest for the home stall and the good supper awaiting them. We shouted back and forth. Ah, yes. Going to school in winter was an adventure and good fun. There were times when it was a struggle. But an education was a glorious goal and going to school in winter was all an accepted part of the joy of living.

HAYDN S. PEARSON

Our Readers Say—

"Truth Survives All Violence"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Your series of articles on the Nazi propaganda organizations in this country, although timely, do not provide sufficient solution or counteraction for its malevolent influence.

For years, all "isms" have hammered away at the theory that capitalistic democracy is decaying and decadent and must of necessity collapse. Speakers shouted it from public platforms; newspapers and magazines were fostered in which such economic theory was expounded. It is no wonder that a large number of Americans became contaminated by their perversive philosophy. For through it all there was no organized attempt to defend capitalistic democracy and people began to feel that this was because there was no adequate defense.

To those of us who appreciate fully the intellectual as well as material benefits of our American economy such reasoning may seem absurd. We feel it can stand up by comparison and exceed beyond measurement the civilizations of the past. We know it for the progressive thing that it is. We concede that it has its periods of ups and downs; it has its successes and its failures, but we fully realize, and our opponents fail to mention, that our failures have pointed out deficiences which have been corrected through democratic processes. We may have failures in future but we insist that these too will be corrected through the expressed will of the people themselves. Truth needs no violence to prove its existence. Truth survives all violence and eventually prevails.

Capitalistic democracy never needed a champion more than it does today. There are too many who praised and flattered democracy when it was hale and hearty who would now do it to death rather than work and fight for its recovery.

Boston ABRAHAM GURVITZ

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

The Wide Horizon

Step Toward Federal Union?

By Theodore Kraft

Recently, word has come from Australia of a growing movement there for the establishment of an Empire War Cabinet. Such a body, if it came into being, would entail the convening of the Dominion Prime Ministers with the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom to plan the course of the war.

The establishment of an Empire War Cabinet would raise a significant issue: Would it constitute a temporary group such as was employed during the World War, or would it represent a permanent body and therefore a further stage in the evolution of the British Commonwealth of Nations?

Before the war of 1914-18, several of the Dominions had begun to press for a voice in determining foreign policy and empire affairs. At the Imperial Conference of 1911, Herbert H. Asquith, the British Prime Minister, insisted that decisions had to rest with the British Government because it bore the international responsibility. He promised that the Dominions would be continually informed concerning the action of the British Government in international matters. At that time Sir Wilfred Laurier, the Prime Minister of Canada, warned the Dominions that to share decisions with the Imperial Government would entail the responsibility for their fulfillment.

When David Lloyd George came into office late in 1916, he broadened the scope of Dominion participation. He instituted an Imperial War Cabinet composed of the Prime Ministers of the Dominions and the British War Cabinet to co-ordinate war activities. The British Government interpreted this development as the recognition of the equality of the Dominions in the Empire, with the expectation that the old unity formerly controlled exclusively by the British Government would continue under the management of an Imperial council.

* * *

Although the Imperial Cabinet participated in the Peace Conference, it did not convene thereafter. The Dominions continued to be bound by the British Government acting for the Empire as a unit in international subjects until 1924 when the Imperial Government agreed to exclude them from treaties unless the individual Dominions requested participation.

At the outbreak of the present war, the Dominions, with the exception of the Irish Free State, joined with the United Kingdom as allies. Decisions continued to be made by the United Kingdom, but there has been a constant exchange of information and consultation as well as visits by Dominion Ministers to London. The war has not resulted in the development of unity; if anything, it has given an impetus to further separate action by the Dominions in foreign affairs.

There is little reason to believe that the Dominions would be willing to join with Britain in a permanent Commonwealth Cabinet. The Union of South Africa has nurtured the goal of freedom too long to join any community of action; it would presumably prefer to continue alone, even if its existence were jeopardized. Nor could Canada be expected to be willing to exchange any freedom of action for a share in the management of a Commonwealth policy. On the other hand, Australia and New Zealand have always been closely tied to the Mother Country. However, there is definite reason to doubt whether Australia would be willing to join such an association under present circumstances, but stronger action by Japan might revise Australian objections.

* * *

Perhaps the situation most likely to produce in the Dominions a willingness to accept a permanent Commonwealth Cabinet would be the appearance of the super-state. If the war were to end in a stalemate with a totalitarian bloc controlling the bulk of the continent of Europe, making necessary a counter-bloc of the democratic nations—or what is more likely, if the eventual success of Britain and its associates should bring about some form of federal union—then the Dominions might see the futility of striving for national independence and might look favorably upon something in the nature of an extended Commonwealth Cabinet.

Possibly, too, the United States might see the necessity of taking its place in the new federal union or super-state, in which event it would probably be found affiliated in some way with the United Kingdom and the Dominions.

Thus the Commonwealth Cabinet, which passed through an experimental stage in the last war, may yet be found to constitute an important step toward the formation of an international cabinet of a far more comprehensive nature.

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